"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,128. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WARN DR. FRIEDMANN TO OBSERVE THE LAW

Medical Society Tells Him How He Can Treat Patients with Consumption "Cure."

MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE

Or Else Join the Staff of a Hospital—Society Is Willing to Aid, but Refuses to Indorse Him.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, the Berlin physician, who says he has discovered a cure for consumption, stated unequivocally last evening that he would begin to administer his treatment for tuberculosis to-day, or, at the very latest, to-morrow. A few hours after he had made this statement the Comitia Minora, or Board of Censors of the County Medical Society, announced no less positively that Dr. Friedmann must keep within the law in giving the long-delayed practical demonstration of his so-called consumption cure, and pointed out the only two ways in which he could do so without violating the medical statutes of the State.

Dr. Ernst Lederle, head of the Board of Health, was present at the meeting of the Board of Censors, whose final decision and recommendations to Dr. Friedmann, following a conference between the latter and Dr. Lederle, have clarified the entire situation and will probably make impossible the repetition of the pitiable demonstration of yesterday morning, when more than 1,000 poor victims of tuberculosis and their companions sought in vain for Dr. Friedmann at 339 Fifth Avenue.

After their meeting, which ended at 11:45 last night, the Board of Censors gave out the following official statement covering the entire case of Dr. Friedmann as far as the County Medical Society is concerned:

Must Conform to State Law.

"On Sunday Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann and his brother, together with a Dr. Schmidt, called on the President and Secretary of the Society, and to-day Dr. Friedmann's brother called on the Chairman of the Board of Censors, and they asked those officers in effect how Dr. Friedmann might have an opportunity of demonstrating the scientific treatment of his remedy for tuberculosis.

"They were informed that the matter would be discussed to-night, and it was so discussed, with the unanimous opinion of the comitia that the laws of the State regarding the practice of medicine could not be suspended for the benefit of any person, and it was the further opinion that the public health laws should be enforced in all respects by the constituted authorities in regard to all persons.

"However, it was also the opinion of the Comitia that every opportunity possible under medical and legal auspices should be afforded to Dr. Friedmann to demonstrate the efficacy of his treatment, and it was pointed out that there were only two ways in which this might be done:

"First, by the permission of the Commissioner of Education on the recommendation of the Board of Regents, who have the power to give licenses to eminent visiting physicians.

"Second, that the medical law of the State does not apply to physicians serving without salary or profesional fees on the medical staff of any legally incorporated hospital; and it was in the opinion of the Comitia that if such an application was made by Dr. Friedman to any hospital conducted by the Board of Health in this city, particularly the tuberculosis clinics, if the application was made under circumstances indicating that Dr. Friedmann was not practicing medicine as the statute defines it, but was merely giving to competent medical men a scientific demonstration of the efficacy of his cure, the Commissioners of Health would very probably entertain such an application.

In No Sense Indorses Him.

"In no sense is this an indorsement by the medical profession of the city or by the Comitia Minora of the remedy. We are merely willing to give him a chance to demonstrate his remedy in accordance with the laws. Our attitude goes no further than that. The views of the Comitia will be communicated to Dr. Friedmann to-morrow."

Dr. Lederle said last night that Dr. Friedmann had called on him yesterday by invitation, and that they had a conference at which Dr. Herman S. Biggs and Dr. William B. Parke, head of the Research Laboratory of the Board of Health, were present.

Asked about the result of the conference, Dr. Lederle said that it had been decided not to interfere with Dr. Friedmann. He said further that Dr. Friedmann had fully explained his treatment to them; that he had told how the culture was made, had detailed the method of administering the serum, and not only had told how many patients he had treated in Germany, but had given many details in confidence, which, of course, could not be repeated.

Dr. Parke announced last night that at the meeting yesterday afternoon they had not gone into the value of the cure, but he said he believed that Dr. Friedmann was sincere and that he hoped he had what he said he had, and that it was up to him to demonstrate this to the County Medical Society. He added that they were interested only in the question as to whether the "cure" was harmless, and said he was convinced that it was.

Army of Sick Invades Fifth Avenue.

Lured by the premature announcement made by Dr. Friedmann last week that he would begin to administer his secret serum and hold a free public clinic yesterday morning from 8 o'clock on at 339 Fifth Avenue, more than 1,000 tuberculosis victims and their friends or relatives went to the building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, only to learn that Dr. Friedmann had no office there.

In spite of the fact that the widest publicity had been given to Dr. Friedmann's statement of Saturday that he could not possibly begin the administration of his treatment yesterday, and that he could not say when he would commence, and to the fact that the agents for the building had refused their consent to the subleasing of the real estate office on the first floor to Dr. Friedmann, the pitiful army of consumptives invaded Fifth Avenue and laid siege to the building, most of them ignorant of the fact that the doctor would not be there to receive them, but many going anyway, hoping against hope.

The advance guard arrived before dawn. According to the night officer on fixed post at the corner, a shivering line of more than 100 extended from the closed door of the building down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-third Street as early as 4 o'clock in the morning. They came in ever-increasing numbers, until by 6:30 o'clock, when the Superintendent of the building arrived on the scene, he had to force his way through a crowd of several hundred.

Most of the early arrivals were of the very poorest class, chiefly from the east side, and many of them had walked miles to see the doctor who was to cure them free of charge. The Superintendent of the building had the greatest difficulty in explaining to them that Dr. Friedmann would hold no clinic on the premises, and soon after 7 o'clock, when he expected the tenants of his building to begin to

Continued on Page 10.

Harvard or Oxford—the latest gold or shell eyeglasses at Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MOTHER AND SON CAN'T TALK

She Knows Only Lithuanian and He Has Entirely Forgotten It.

Thirteen-year-old Francis Szatners of 75 Brown Avenue, Jamaica, Queens, was brought before Justice Morgan L. Ryan in the Children's Court there yesterday by his mother, who explained, through an interpreter, that she had brought the boy to court because, during the four months he had been at home, she and her son had been able to communicate only by signs and motions, and she wanted to know if the Judge could not do something about it.

The Judge was told that Francis's father died eleven years ago and the mother, unable to support the baby, was forced, after a struggle, to have him committed to St. John's Catholic Home in Brooklyn. She is a Lithuanian and speaks no English. In the home her son soon learned to speak, read, and write English, and he completely forgot his native language. When he returned home he was unable to make his mother understand him. She meanwhile had remarried, but her second husband, also a Lithuanian, cannot speak English.

Justice Ryan was puzzled until Mrs. A. E. Manuel of Richmond Hill, L. I., President of the Big Sisters' Association of Queens County, formed by prominent women to take care of women and children brought before the courts, agreed to give the lad a home at her residence until a permanent home could be found for him among English-speaking people.

ANNULS CASTELLANE UNION.

Church Tribunal Reported to Have Granted Count Boni's Appeal.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 4.—A Rome dispatch to the Journal says that the Papal Tribunal of the Rota has annulled the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and Miss Anna Gould, now the Duchess de Tallyrand, on the ground that Miss Gould showed by a declaration which she made shortly before the marriage that she did not accept the indissolubility of the Christian marriage.

Count Boni de Castellane made application to the Vatican once before, late in 1910, to have his marriage in 1895 to Miss Gould annulled. For several months the Congregation of the Council had the application under consideration, and Mgr. Ametti, Archbishop of Paris, gave to the Pope and to Cardinal Gennari, Prefect of the Congregation, all the details in his possession regarding the case and the situation of the parties involved.

Count Boni went to Rome on Dec. 20, 1911, for the purpose of using all possible influence. On Dec. 26 of that year the decision of the Congregation was made known. The application was rejected, it being held that the nullity of the marriage was not proven.

SOCIALISM A YALE STUDY.

Subject Included in a University's Curriculum for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Yale has included in next year's elective subjects for study what is believed to be the first formal course on Socialism that has formed part of an American university's curriculum. The subject has been studied before, but only as one of the themes of political economy.

The extension of the subject into a formal "elective" has been announced, with Prof. Henry Crosby Emery as instructor. Prof. Emery has been chairman of the National Tariff Commission for two years and has had comparatively little time to give to his Yale courses in political economy, to the chair of which he succeeded President Hadley when he was chosen head of the University. Prof. Emery will take up his old position in the Fall.

The announcement of the new course states that it is a study of the legal foundations of the present economic organization with an examination in particular of socialism as a critical attack on the legal and economic structure of society.

Yale has a club of Socialists numbering about fifty students.

CALLED BACK 1,000 PIES.

Baker Grossmuller Rushed a Doctor to Patrons Who Ate Some.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 3.—William Grossmuller, a baker of this place, hurried delivery wagons around his route to-day to retrieve 2,800 loaves of bread and about 1,000 pies when he learned that the oil used in the leavening of them was contaminated. In thirty instances the drivers were too late, and when they reported this fact to Grossmuller he went to these thirty houses in his automobile accompanied by a physician, who administered antidotes. To-night it was said that all of those affected will recover.

Grossmuller was sitting in his office to-day when a number of his customers called up on the telephone to say that members of their families had been taken violently ill after eating either the bread or the pies. He called in Dr. Edward Guion, the health officer of the city, who discovered that the cottonseed oil used in the manufacture of the bread and pies, had been shipped here in a barrel that previously had contained kerosene. It was then that Grossmuller ordered out all his wagons to get back the bread and pies delivered earlier in the day.

The baker serves bread and pies daily to many prominent families, but to-night he refused to reveal the names of any of those whom he had visited with a doctor.

FELLS THREE IN THE DARK.

Patrolman Routs Supposed Buglars in a Desperate Battle.

A stirring tale of a nocturnal battle at close quarters came out of the Fifth Avenue Police Precinct in Brooklyn yesterday. The hero of the affair was Patrolman Kelly.

It was just before dawn when Kelly was startled by a cry of "Burglars!" coming from the house at 230 Eleventh Street. Mrs. Louise Hoerschgen, a modiste, lives there. With her maid, Mrs. Hoerschgen had been awakened by the loud barking of her dog and by a noise as of some one moving about below stairs. Seeink Kelly, they called him in.

Peering into a room, Kelly saw at one end of it three dim figures.

"Throw up your hands!" he commanded. The three made no move nor uttered a sound. Grasping his stick firmly, Kelly rushed upon them.

"Biff!" One of them keeled over without so much as a groan.

"Swat! Slam!" The other two went down under Kelly's trusty club. His victory was complete.

"I've knocked the three of them cold," he cried triumphantly.

The trembling maid, at Kelly's direction, struck a match and lighted the gas. A shriek of anguish came from Mrs. Hoerschgen.

"Oh, my poor dummies, my poor dummies!" she wailed.

Kelly surveyed the fallen and tattered victims of his prowess. "Dressmakers' forms!" he groaned. Then he turned his attention elsewhere, but could find no burglar in the house, which, considering his mood, was a good thing for the burglar.

ONE NIGHT OUT TO PALM BEACH, DAYTONA, ORMOND, ST. AUGUSTINE; over 2 hours' cruise in Miami and Havana; Florida Special," Atlantic Coast Line. 1564 Broadway.—Adv.

THAW'S NEW LAWYER HAS A 'BIG SURPRISE'

Dr. Kennedy Says He Is Certain to Win Matteawan Release for His Client.

SEARCHING WHITMAN INQUIRY

State Re-engages Jerome to Fight Latest Appeal — Thaw Still Insane, Says Leak.

After a consultation with District Attorney Whitman, Elnar Chrystie, counsel for the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, departed for Albany yesterday in order to prepare for a deeper investigation into the bribery charges concerning Harry K. Thaw, Attorney John Nicholson Anhut, and Dr. John W. Russell than that made by the Commission of Inquiry of Gov. Sulzer. While Mr. Chrystie is interested chiefly in investigating the conduct of Lawyer Anhut, he will assist Mr. Whitman in fastening the guilt on all involved in the plan to use the $25,000 paid by Thaw to help in gaining his liberty.

The examination at Albany did not produce evidence strong enough for indictments against any of the men accused of complicity. Fearing that the Grand Jury inquiry may come to nothing, if it follows the Albany proceedings too closely, Mr. Whitman intends to call witnesses, including Thaw himself, who did not appear before the Governor's commission.

The District Attorney may take a week or more in getting up his case, so that it is probable that Thaw will not be asked to appear before the Grand Jury on Thursday when his application for a writ of habeas corpus is argued before Justice Giegerich here.

Dr. Charles Kennedy, Thaw's latest lawyer, said yesterday that his client is armed with a great surprise in his present appeal to be released from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. He said:

"Justice Keogh, in rendering his verdict sending Thaw back to the Asylum last Summer, said that Thaw had improved.

A Thaw "Surprise" Promised.

"We now intend to prove that he is well. On the strength of Justice Keogh's statement that Thaw is improving, I think that Justice Gelgerich will grant Thaw a new hearing. If so, we will present a case vastly different from that which has been submitted in other hearings. Some of the testimony will be the same as that given in the hearing before Justice Keogh. But, in addition, there will be a big surprise. And I will guarantee you now that it will result in Thaw's release. The man is sane and they can't keep him locked up much longer."

Dr. Kennedy was asked if he had discovered the possibility of a "surprise" in Thaw's case before Alfred Henry Lewis arranged his meeting with Thaw. He said:

"No; this surprise, which is certain to result in Thaw's release, was found in studying the case after I had been engaged as Thaw's counsel."

Dr. Kennedy believes that Thaw's position will be strengthened if he appears before the Grand Jury at the investigation of the $25,000 bribery scandal. He thinks it will show that the general opinion is that Thaw is as sound mentally as any other man, and that he is kept in the asylum to punish him by indirection for the murder of Stanford White. By appearing as a witness before the Grand Jury, however, Thaw would not change his status as an insane man in the eye of the law.

Clifford L. Beare, counsel for John Nicholson Anhut, said yesterday that his client had nothing to fear from the coming Grand Jury investigation. He said that Anhut was ready to repeat his story, if required, before the Grand Jury, but that he could add nothing to his testimony at Albany. If Anhut waives immunity, however, the District Attorney will put him on the stand for the purpose of giving him a more thorough grilling than he was subjected to at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, is still of unsound mind, and his release from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane would be dangerous to the public peace and safety, according to a sworn affidavit made to-day to Attorney General Carmody by Dr. Roy L. Leak, Acting Superintendent of the hospital.

The affidavit will be used as the State's return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained last Saturday from Justice Guy of New York, directing the State to produce Thaw before Justice Giegerich in New York to show cause why Thaw should not receive his freedom.

At the conference to-day of the Attorney General, Col. Joseph E. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons, and Dr. Leak it was decided to redraft the rules and regulations governing the inmates of Matteawan, with a view to curtailing the privileges heretofore extended to Thaw. All rules which might tend to operate in favor of Thaw will be abrogated.

Wm. T. Jerome Retained Again.

Attorney General Carmody again has retained William T. Jerome as special counsel to represent the State in the new proceedings begun in behalf of Thaw. Mr. Jerome received $10,000 for defending the action begun by Thaw before Justice Keogh of New Rochelle last year. The expenses incurred by the State at that trial, including Mr. Jerome's fee, totaled $18,765. A bill to defray these expenses was reported recently to the Senate by the Finance Committee.

Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General, who appeared with Mr. Jerome in the proceedings before Justice Keogh, has been designated to file the State's return to Thaw's new writ, and has been directed to request Justice Giegerich to transfer further proceedings to the Ninth Judicial District, where the Matteawan Hospital is located.

Dr. Leak's affidavit points out that since Thaw was received at Matteawan four unsuccessful attempts have been made through habeas corpus proceedings to obtain his release. The writs were sued out in May and June, 1908; June, 1909, and April, 1912.

"I am of the opinion," the affidavit concludes, "that the said Harry K. Thaw is now insane, is still of unsound mind, and that it is still dangerous to the public peace and safety to discharge him from Matteawan State Hospital."

WANTS A PRIVATE HEARING.

O'Farrell Says "Prison Ring" Tale May Put Convicts in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Valerian O'Farrell, a private detective of New York, added his contribution to-day to the record in the investigation which is being made by the Governor's Inquiry Commission concerning the alleged "prison ring" in general and the Thaw scandal in particular. He had been quoted as saying he had heard of a clearing house in New York for persons who desired to buy favors for men committed to prison.

Mr. O'Farrell told the commission the outlines of a vague rumor and refused to testify further, except in private, because,

Continued on Page 5.

USHER'S GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IS THOROUGHLY MATURED in bond.—Adv.

WHAT PARIS DECREES IN FASHIONS.

The newest creations of the greatest French dressmakers described in interviews and signed articles by them and shown in photographs in a special section will be part of **The Spring Fashion Number** of **THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY.**

HUERTA ASKS PEACE; AMERICANS VIGILANT

Provisional President's Envoy Arranging Meeting with Rebel Chieftains in El Paso.

BORDER GUARDED CLOSELY

Whole Ninth Regiment on Patrol to Prevent Another Attack Across Line by Mexican Troops.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—Representatives of the party in power in Mexico City and chiefs of various revolutionary factions in Northern Mexico will meet here in conference in the next few days. Vested with powers to head a peace commission representing Provisional President Huerta, Ricardo Garcia Granados arrived here to-night. He immediately dispatched telegrams asking attendance at a conference here to Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., Gen. Jose Inez Salazar, Emilio Campa and other leaders of the revolution against the Madero Government.

The conference also will be attended by Emilio Vasquez Gomez, northern rebel Presidential pretender, and Col. David De La Fuente, a Gomez supporter. It is thought that prominent politicians from Mexico City will be present.

Developments to-day indicated that Gen. Orozco and Gen. Salazar were in serious disagreement. Despite his announcement of accordance with Salazar on Saturday, Gen. Orozco in his camp near Ahumada, Chihuahua, since has intimated that he had not been in accord with Salazar since the rebel defeats about Ojinaga last September. It developed that the disagreement between the Generals of the northern rebels arose out of the future distribution of the public lands and the estates of the Madero family.

Gen. Orozco asserted yesterday he would leave the land distribution to the Huerta Government. Salazar recently insisted that the Government lands be distributed at once and that the Madero estates be given to the northern rebel troops.

Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the rebel General, arrived here to-day from Nuevo Laredo on his way to Gen. Orozco's camp.

Official telegrams from Mexico City gave assurances to northern foreign property owners that a substantial loan had been negotiated in Paris by Jose Limantour, formerly Minister of Finance, and that the Mexican Central Railway would be open to Mexico City in two days.

TURNER TELLS OF ESCAPE.

Senora Madero Denies the President Had a Death Roster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 3.—John K. Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," who was imprisoned for four days by order of Gen. Felix Diaz, arrived here this morning on his way to New York. Mr. Turner said he escaped from prison in the confusion following the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Suarez, after a rebel officer informed him that it was proposed to shoot him on a charge of having conspired to assassinate Gen. Diaz.

Senora Francisco I. Madero, Jr., widow of the late President of Mexico, although declining to leave her rooms, authorized an interview over the telephone this afternoon denying the charge that her husband caused the killing of Col. Riverol and also denying that he had any intention of ordering the killing of various prominent men in Mexico.

The steamship Ypiranga, which bore Porfirio Diaz into exile, arrived here this morning with the family of Ernesto Madero on board.

Four staterooms aboard the Ward liner Mexico, sailing for New York to-morrow, were engaged to-night by the survivors of the Madero family in this city. The Maderos here have given up the idea of joining Emilio and Raoul Madero in San Antonio. They did not say how long they would remain in New York.

"Those reports that my husband had a list of men whom he ordered killed are absolutely false," said Senora Madero. "He always opposed such methods, as was evidenced by his saving the lives of Felix Diaz and Bernardo Reyes when every one counseled him to shoot them. President Madero did not shoot Col. Riverol with his own hand, as the false reports state, because my husband never used firearms, not even in those dangerous days when his life was constantly endangered.

"Although as the army's chief he had a right to mete out such punishment to Col. Riverol as an insubordinate inferior, it was his aid who shot the Colonel, and the aid did so as soon as he perceived that Riverol was trying to take the President as a prisoner, as Col. Riverol had announced he was there to

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The breakfast food in thousands of homes for over sixteen years—MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. Delicious, nutritious, economical.—Adv.

CABINET COMPLETE, WILSON ANNOUNCES

But the List Won't Be Offically Disclosed Till It Goes to the Senate To-morrow.

BRYAN NOT OPPOSING McADOO

Also Denies Demanding Brandeis in Cabinet — McReynolds's Status — Houston's Selection Causes Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Wilson Cabinet has been completed. The President-elect admitted to-night that the Cabinet make-up had been arranged "provisionally," but that no official announcement of its personnel would be made until the nominations went to the Senate on Wednesday. Here is the final Cabinet list:

Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO of New York.

Secretary of War—LINDLEY M. GARRISON of New Jersey.

Attorney General—JAMES C. McREYNOLDS of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—JOSEPHUS DANIELS of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—DAVID F. HOUSTON of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—WILLIAM COX REDFIELD of New York.

Secretary of Labor, (if the Department of Labor bill becomes law)—WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON of Pennsylvania.

As far as Col. William J. Bryan is concerned, Mr. McAdoo will be welcomed to the Cabinet table as Secretary of the Treasury. Col. Bryan, who got here to-day from Miami, Fla., denied to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night the reports in circulation last evening that he would make an emphatic protest against the appointment of Mr. McAdoo to a Cabinet position on the ground that Mr. McAdoo had close corporation affiliations. Col. Bryan's denial was flat and positive.

"I have seen the McAdoo story," said Col. Bryan. "There is no truth in it; it is pure fiction."

Col. Bryan also took occasion to deny, in response to a direct question, the report that he intended to make a vigorous protest to President-elect Wilson over the latter's failure to include Louis Brandeis of Massachusetts in the Cabinet list. Last night's story was that Col. Bryan and other Progressives were angry because Mr. Brandeis had been dropped from consideration for the office of Secretary of Commerce in the new Cabinet, and that they would try to induce Mr. Wilson to

t Mr. Bandeis in the Cabinet circle in some capacity.

"I have seen the Brandeis story," said Col. Bryan, "but so far as it in any way brings me into it, it is without any foundation of truth. This and the McAdoo story are both fakes."

In the absence of any official announcement of the Cabinet list, it is not known whether Mr. McReynolds, the new Attorney General, will be accredited to Tennessee or New York. While he resides in New York City and practices law there, he retains a legal residence in Tennessee and votes in that State. The understanding among Tennesseeans in Washington is that he will be accredited to their State. As the Cabinet stands now, it contains two New Yorkers without Mr. McReynolds.

Nothing has appeared to confirm the reports that an effort is still being made to induce President-elect Wilson not to send in Mr. McReynolds's name to the Senate for the office of Attorney General. One of the prominent Tennesseeans who was credited with being a leader in the opposition to Mr. McReynolds's appointment told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that there was no truth in the reports accredited to him. Some Tennesseeans objected to Mr. McReynolds and found support from Democrats in other States because of the understanding that he had been a member of the Gold Democratic Party. "Let bygones be bygones," however, appears to be the feeling among Democrats who did not leave the party when Col. Bryan was nominated on a free-silver platform in 1896.

The surpise of the Cabinet news was the selection of Mr. Houston. His name had not been mentioned in connection with Cabinet honors. He is a Chancellor of Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., and is prominent as an educator. President-elect Wilson, it was said, was influenced in making this selection by his desire to have as Secretary of Agriculture a man who would be able to conduct an educational campaign in the interest of scientific agriculture, so that the present wastefulness on farms would cease to exist. Mr. Houston was formerly President of the University of Texas, and there is a disposition in some quarters to attribute his selection to Col. E. B. House of New York, President-elect Wilson's close friend, who accumulated his fortune mainly in Houston. However, the choice of Mr. Houston appears to be acceptable to Missouri Democrats here.

In line with Col. House's credited part in Mr. Houston's appointment is the story which obtains credence among people close to President-elect Wilson that nearly all the men chosen for the Cabinet were recommended by Col. House and Joseph P. Tumulty, who will be the new President's secretary.

A curious circumstantial account is given to-night of the manner in which Vice Chancellor Garrison came to be selected for the Secretaryship of War that has a relation to this same story. Being unable to find anybody whom he regarded as suitable to hold the War portfolio, the President-elect is said to have told Col. House and Mr. Tumulty that they must get him a Secretary of War without delay. The story has it that Mr. Wilson impressed on them that he wanted for this office a man who was a good equity lawyer more than a law lawyer, because the Secretary of War, in his varied duties in connection with the Philippines and other functions of the Government coming under his department, would find great opportunities for the exercise of competent equity knowledge. Col. House and Mr. Tumulty, it was related, could not ascertain where such a man could be found on short notice. While they were worrying over it, Col. House, endeavoring to obtain surcease from sorrow by listening to the strains of a lively air on the phonograph, learned that the tune was called "The Garrison March," or something like that. At any rate, the title had "Garrison" in it, and it is told that the idea of suggesting Vice Chancellor Garrison to the President-elect came into his mind. The story is given here for what it is worth.

Another Cabinet story going the rounds is that Mr. Wilson originally thought of asking Col. Bryan to become Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. About that time there appeared an editorial in The Louisville Courier-Journal attributed to Col. Henry Watterson, advising the President-elect to send Col. Bryan abroad. The suggestion of the article was that Col. Bryan should be got out of the way. Col. Bryan, it is related, made a response to this article somewhat to the effect that he was very much obliged to Col. Watter-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 8 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

EDWARDS FOR LOEB'S PLACE.

Street Commissioner Likely to Become Collector of Customs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gov. Sulzer has an engagement to meet President Wilson at the White House on Wednesday. The report that William H. Edwards, Street Commissioner of New York City, will be appointed Collector of Customs at New York, was revived here to-night, and seems to be generally accepted by New York politicians.

AMERICAN FLAG ON THE NILE.

White Star Line to Fly It if It Puts Steamboats in Service There.

Thomas Thorne, manager of the White Star Mediterranean service, sails to-day on the Cedric for Egypt to investigate the conditions of the steamboat passenger traffic on the Nile from Cairo to Assouan on the first cataract. He intends to go as far as Wadi Halfa at the second cataract of the ancient historical river, where the Winter train de luxe starts for Khartum.

There is already an English and a German steamboat company operating on the Nile, and if the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the White Star fleet, constructs a fleet of sternwheel vessels for the Nile in connection with their Mediterranean service it is understood that they will fly the American flag.

The Cedric has nearly 400 passengers booked for Egypt and the Holy Land.

DOCTOR'S BLOOD SAVES BABY

Quick Transfusion Operation Performed in Maternity Hospital.

In the reception room of the Jewish Maternity Hospital yesterday afternoon the eight-day-old son of Mrs. Sarah Nelkin of 1,525 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, was about to receive with appropriate ceremonies the name of Sidney when Dr. H. A. Rongy of the hospital staff noticed that the infant was suffering from loss of blood.

'You hold the baby," he said quickly to Dr. Samuel Aronowitz, "and I'll open up my arm."

Dr. Rongy got his instruments, and in a few minutes a steady stream of blood was coursing from his arteries into those of the child. A few ounces were sufficient.

Supt. Arnow declared last night that the child was doing splendidly and might have died but for Dr. Rongy's' presence of mind.

FALLS 17 STORIES AND LIVES.

John Brunnen Sits Up and Lights Cigarette Before Doctor Comes.

After falling through an elevator shaft from the seventeenth floor of the new Municipal Building yesterday afternoon, John Brunnen, 26 years old, a marble worker in the building, was found sitting in the basement at the bottom of the shaft calmly smoking a cigarette, just rolled. Brunnen had landed on a stock of burlap cement bags. When Joseph Coyle, the contractor, reached Brunnen the man remarked that he "must have had a close shave."

Brunnen had stopped work at 5 o'clock and after gathering up some tools went to the elevator shaft preparatory to descending in a car. He leaned into the shaft to look for the elevator, which was above him, and, losing his balance, pitched into the open shaft and dropped like a bullet seventeen stories to the basement floor. Patrolman Donigan of the Elizabeth Street Station called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, and it was found that Brunnen had fractures of both legs and possible internal injuries, but would recover.

RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG ROBBED

Playwright's Summer Home at Greenwich Stripped of Valuables.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 3.—Rida Johnson Young, the playwright, who is now at San Antonio, Texas, has been robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of wearing apparel, house linen, and silverware which were in her Summer home known as Italian Villa, Greenwich, when she closed it last Fall. W. Schroeder of 730 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, found that the robbery had been committed when he came here to-day to get some articles for Mrs. Young.

Every drawer and trunk in the house had been ransacked. The stolen property is covered by burglary insurance, and the insurance company has put detectives to work on the case.

ATTACKS THREAD COMPANIES

U. S. Government Begins Suit to Dissolve the "Coats Interests."

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The so-called "Thread Trust" was attacked by the Federal Government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here to-day in the United States Court by United States Attorney Vreeland. The petition asks for the dissolution of the "monopoly by the 'Coats Interests' of Great Britain of the thread trade of the United States, including that of the American Thread Company, itself a consolidation of fourteen American companies."

Under the domination of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., of Great Britain, it is asserted by the Government that the inter-State and foreign thread trade in this country has been restrained. The court is asked to order the disintegration of all the combinations in this country so controlled. If necessary to accomplish this result, the court is asked to appoint a receiver for the properties.

TO EXTEND FACTORY INQUIRY.

Senator Wagner Asks $50,000 More for His Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—A bill to prolong the life of the Special Factory Investigating Commission was introduced to-night by Senator Wagner, Chairman of the Commission. The body was appointed to investigate conditions in factories of cities of the first and second classes, with special reference to their safety in case of fire and to sanitary conditions.

About thirty bills amending the labor and factory laws of the State were introduced in the Legislature this year on the recommendation of the Commission. The bill does not limit the life of the Commission, but appropriates $50,000 for its expenses.

$55 NEW YORK TO PACIFIC COAST. Lehigh Valley Railroad, Mar. 14 to Apr. 14.—Adv.

WILSON TAKES OFFICE TO-DAY AS 28TH PRESIDENT

Slips Quietly Into the Capital While Suffragists Are Parading.

CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Formal Visit to President Taft, Who Is Leaving Office in a Cheery Mood.

GREAT THRONGS ARRIVE

Clear Weather Is Promised for the Inaugural Ceremonies at Noon.

RUSH FOR HOTEL ROOMS

Prices Soar as Visitors Seek Sleeping Quarters—Brisk Demand for Seats for Parade.

WARM GREETING FOR BRYAN

Nebraskan Holds Reception in Hotel Lobby — Visits White House and Tests Cabinet Chair

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

Prediction for Washington—Fair in morning, cloudy in afternoon, unsettled and colder at night.

Inaugural Programme.

9:30 A. M.—President-elect escorted to White House from Hotel Shoreham by Congressional Committee through lines of Princeton students.

9:35—President-elect's escort forms in Jackson place, west of La Fayette Park.

9:45—Vice President-elect's escort forms in Pennsylvania Avenue west of Jackson place.

10:00—President, President-elect and Vice President-elect leave White House for Capitol.

11:00—Presidential party arrives at Capitol.

11:40—Vice President-elect sworn in and delivers his inaugural address in the Senate chamber.

12::00 (noon)—President-elect sworn in and delivers his address at the east front of the Capitol.

1:00 p. m.—Head of parade starts from Capitol.

2:00—Head of parade reaches Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and halts while President lunches at the White House.

Parade starts immediately at the close of the luncheon and proceeds to Washington Circle, where it disbands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—While Washington, all decked and beribboned with gay streamers in his honor, was gathered with avid eyes and craning necks in a dense, eager mass all along Pennsylvania Avenue and choking all the intersecting side streets to get a glimpse of the suffrage parade, Woodrow Wilson, after to-day President of the United States, slipped into the Capitol City, and, all unobserved, drove through undecorated and deserted residential streets, by a roundabout back-alley route, as it were, into the gay city where for the next four years he is to live and hold the reins of the National Government. Scarcely a score of persons noticed his automobile as it whizzed through the silent streets, and only a few applauded him as he reached his hotel. As one member of his party expressed it, the President-elect got his first glimpse of Washington as a deserted village.

And yet Washington was never more brilliantly robed and beribboned in all its history. To-night it is a gay, thronged city of fairyland, with hundreds of thousands of dazzling electric lights strung in quadruple arcs all along its main thoroughfares and brilliant globes of red, white, and blue forming a central line all the length of them, while searchlights are playing upon the tall shaft of the Washington Monument, or revealing to the view of the thousands in its streets the great white dome of the Capitol, or cutting the night with rapid, sword-like flashes along the streets themselves—the streets, crowded with sightseers from all parts of the land, gorgeous with their multitude of many-hued flags, banners and bunting, and the inaugural colors of yellow and white.

Fully 100,000 strangers have already invaded the city, and the number of them here for the inaugural is generally forecast as about 250,000, a record crowd for the occasion. The weather, too, still promises to be fine. The maximum temperature to-day was 45 and the minimum 27, and for Inauguration Day the Weather Bureau predicts "probably fair weather, with rising temperature." The régime of President Taft, as far as the weather is concerned, came in like a lion, but goes out like a lamb. All the auspices are favorable, and everybody is happy.

Day of the Trumpet and Drum.

All day the streets of the city were thronged with incoming guests. Governors of a score of States arrived with

their splendidly uniformed military staffs. All day companies of militia and regular troops moved to the beat of drums and blare of trumpets down Pennsylvania Avenue, and blatant bands of civic organizations and marching clubs boomed and trumpeted their way through it, compelling the hurrying thousands of sightseers, willy-nilly, to fall into step and march with them while the music lasted. This, amid the shrill cries of thousands of venders of every toy that sport or nonsense could contrive, campaign pictures, and inaugural badges and decorations multitudinous.

Early in the day, while workmen were still putting the finishing touches to the gay colors and the artistic illuminations throughout the city, men of the Sewer Department roped off both sidewalks in Pennsylvania Avenue with nearly five miles of stout rope to keep back the crowds that would press upon the fairway when the suffrage parade should march through, and on Tuesday, when the big inaugural show should take place. No less than 8,000 bright white posts, placed at short intervals along the avenue, were needed to hold up these ropes; and they had to be big posts and heavy ones, too, to keep back that surging multitude.

Suffrage Parade the Day's Feature.

The suffrage parade was the chief feature of the day, so far as the crowds were concerned. Everywhere men and women were carrying the yellow "Votes for Women" badges and pennons; and some were wearing, pinned to their coats, other and newer suffrage emblems—miniature pairs of homespun trousers patched where patches usually are, with two brilliant yellow spots on which appeared "Votes for Women." These, however, may have been bitter and ironical "antis." A few men, too, had suffrage emblems of their own, the same yellow flags and pennons, bearing, however, the piteous and pleading anticipatory slogan, "Votes for Men."

Other badges and mottoes, symptomatic of the sentiment of the city and the crowds, centred around the personality of the incoming President and the new party that has come into power. There were hatbands and flags announcing that "Woody's a jolly good fellow," and inviting you to "tell your troubles to Woodrow." There were sad-looking gray rubber elephants with lame left hind legs, reminiscent of the late lamented Grand Old Party. There were also, fashioned in the same spirit, innumerable "lame ducks" for sale on the vendors' stands; and many people who never could afford to do it while the ducks were Congressmen bought them for 10 cents each. Toward the new President there was everywhere a spirit of kindly welcome, and people seemed to like him the more because of the very characteristics that were formerly cited to his discredit. With immense good humor they bought long, thin "big sticks," frankly and unmistakably modeled after the professor's blackboard pointer. Others bought yardsticks labeled: "Wilson's rule," and they were golden, too, bearing the glad tidings, "a full measure of prosperity for all."

A Wilsonized Washington.

Washington was Wilsonized for the day. Even the cheap, white-painted dairy lunch shops had his picture on their greasy bills of fare; and one of them announced grandly in letters three feet high: "White House Lunches Like Mrs. Wilson Will Cook Them—For 50 Cents." One shrewd confectioner, who before Wilson took the city had been plain, everyday Plattfuss, cut the gordian knot of his perplexity by erasing his name and advertising his store instead as simply "Wilson's." At the Municipal Building it was said that two youngsters ushered into the world today had found their names ready-made for them, and—but you guess it. The proud fathers had regretted only that the Woodrows weren't born to-morrow instead.

The Capital City on Sunday looked like a deserted village as compared with its appearance to-day. Toward the hour named for the beginning of the suffrage parade, the chief thoroughfares were one immovable mass of packed watchers, and in all the nearby side streets and avenues locomotion was almost impossible. Even the sellers of things got tangled up and could not carry on their trades as they liked. One busy negro vender of violets, when asked by a reporter the price of his wares, on answering that they were 25 cents a bunch and learning that the query had been for disinterested purposes of information only, promptly punched the inquirer's nose.

"What fo' yo' hes-a-tate?" cried the angry violeteer. "Yo' got no business to hes-a-tate on such a day!"

Inaugural Parade Seats at $5.

The most thriving business, however, was done by the sellers of seating accommodations in the various grand stands along the line of the suffragist parade, and window space in the adjacent streets and along Pennsylvania Avenue itself up to three stories. Seats, which naturally commanded less to-day than they will for the great inaugural parade to-morrow, were selling at $1 and $2 in the chief grand stands, and $1 a chair in windows three stories high. Every kind of store and shop along Pennsylvania Avenue and in the cross streets near it, has been impressed into service for eating purposes. Half a dozen jewelers' shops along the avenue were cleared of all their wares and converted into seat shop instead—chairs apparently being for the nonce more precious than diamonds.

It was prophesied by the speculators to-day that the price of good seats for the inaugural parade to-morrow would soar to $10 and probably $20 each for the late buyers. But you could buy your chair for $5 at many places this afternoon, none the less. Of course, every now and then you met some vendor who had heard that some other vendor further up the avenue had sold two very poor back seats on an uncovered stand for $12 and $15 each; but you could usually buy his for $5.

The hotels and regular as well as impromptu boarding houses procured for visitors through the Comittee on Public Comfort—a body of 600 leading business men of the Capital who have voluntcered to act as guides to strangers—were crowded to their utmost capacity to-day. Front rooms, giving on the route of the parade were going for $50 a day, but you had to take them for four days to get them for one. Toward the meal hours the hotels were jammed almost worse than the streets had been during the parade. Sometimes you had to wait an hour before you could get a table, and by that time, what with inhaling fragrant whiffs from the tables of some 400 successive diners before you, your appetite had been pretty well satisfied.

Prices of foodstuffs at the hotels and restaurants were advanced about 10 per cent. to-day, and in case of inexpensive dishes, 30 per cent. You paid 25 cents for a 10-cent potato.

Special Police Precautions Taken.

Special police provisions have been made to cope with the problem of protecting desirable visitors and weeding out undesirables. Major Sylvester's force of about 750 men has been augmented to nearly double that number, and scores of detectives and uniformed policemen have been provided by other cities. Fifty uniformed police from Baltimore will arrive to-morrow morning to do duty at the inaugural parade. Other cities, notably New York, are sending their ablest experts on pickpockets, so that the horde of strangers may be left, unimpaired as to their capital, to the local tradesmen.

Among the incoming inaugural crowds there is always a goodly percentage of the very first class "crooks" and "dips," whose gleanings in such National assemblies are as a rule very rich. This year, in anticipation of a large number of female undesirables, a squad of 100 women detectives has been provided. Major Sylvester, who likes his little joke, explained that he had engaged these women detectives solely as a compliment to the suffragists.

The Major is having his troubles with respectable Washingtonians as well as with the criminal class, however. All day hundreds of applicants from every walk in the life of the capital sought him to ask favors of one sort or another—passes through the police lines, permits to enable them to take photographs, and, with ingenuous assurances, reserved seats in the chief grand stands. The Chief of Police never knew he had so many friends before. Many made application, too, for licenses to sell sandwiches and rolls with frankfurter filling, often in front of their homes, where no licenses were necessary. The price of these refreshments to-day is 10 cents, but sausages will soar to-morrow morning. Lemonade to-day is still lemonade. To-morrow it will command the price of nectar after the parade is over and the thirsty watchers march back home.

Overwork Street Car Conductors.

The police are not the only hard-worked public service employes these days. Never have the street cars of the capital done such a volume of business, and motormen and conductors are well-nigh fagged out. Washington has scarcely any but pay-as-you-enter cars, and so the conductors are kept busy as well as above suspicion, ringing up fares. Every now and then, while the cars were stalled for long periods of time just before the suffrage parade to-day, you might see a weary-looking conductor dash off his car into a near-by drink emporium and return with two bottles of barleyish ginger ale for himself and his motorman to drink while they bowled along.

The merriest and least concerned public servants, however, were the defenders of the land, soldiers and sailors, who, to the number of many thousands, now throng the city. A chief diversion of these defenders to-day seemed to be to cheer for "Votes for Women" and then hilariously to swap tales of suffragists they had met.

The fire department has made ample provisions to guard against fire in the various stands along the line of march. Fire hose has been attached to most of them, and a rule has been issued forbidding smoking in all of them. For the convenience of persons seated in rear rows, a further order has been issued frowning upon high hats; and it is only in the President's stand in the Court of Honor in front of the White House that high hats will be allowed to tower as much as dignity demands or the hatter can devise. The precise maximum height of headgear permitted, however, is not stated even in the order governing the other stands. If the rule were applied to the marchers in the inaugural parade it would work woe for the fine corps of Culver Cadets who form the guard of the Vice President-elect and whose officers wear shakos a foot and a half or two feet high.

The Only Tune They Dare Not Play.

The many military and civic bands that are to take part in the inaugural parade have been busy blowing themselves thirsty and beating Washington deaf all day. They are playing every tune under the singing stars to-night. But to-morrow there is one they dare not play—any band but one. In past years it was customary for each band in the parade, as it came abreast of the President's reviewing stand, to blare forth "Hail to the Chief!" The bands enjoyed this well-meant expression of their allegiance immensely, but they took no thought of the President and those with him on the stand. To these, the entire inaugural parade came to be one single long-drawn-out agony of "Hail to the Chief!"

It was therefore decided four years ago that bands must leave "Hail to the Chief!" out of their répertories—all except one band, to be designated by the Inaugural Committee on Arrangements. That band has not yet been designated this year.

While there is little danger of ugly weather for the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow, precautions have been taken to cope with such difficulties if they arise. Most of the big stands have been provided with roofs of some sort. A long stand covered by many tented domes stretches along Pennsylvania Avenue for three blocks west of the Capitol, and some stands have been provided with glass casings. One such was set up to-day in front of the Post Office, three stories above the street. There is no large stand in front of the building there, the Post Office being flush with the street.

Except during the hours of the suffrage parade, when all the city seemed to have shifted to Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjoining streets to watch the spectacle, there was a densely packed throng filling the Union Station. In addition to the regular schedule of 133 trains pulling into the station, there arrived there to-day seventy-one crowded specials, besides extra sections of many regular trains. The ordinary train carries about 400 passengers, but those now arriving at the Capital are laden with often twice that number. A conservative estimate of the number arriving to-day was between 90,000 and 100,000, and the prospect is for many thousands more as eleventh hour arrivals to-morrow.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day were many Governors of States, among them Tener of Pennsylvania, Hadley of Missouri, Ferris of Michigan, Brewer of Mississippi, Hill of Louisiana, O'Neal of Alabama, Fielder of New Jersey, and Dunne of Illinois.

On the 8.45 o'clock train from Raleigh this morning there arrived William Jennings Bryan, Gov. Craig of North Carolina, and Josephus Daniels. All went to the Shoreham, where Gov. Wilson and his party are staying.

Military Organizations Pour In.

Some of the military organizations arriving to-day were: The First Georgia Infantry of Augusta, which packed two big special trains; the Minneapolis Battery; the Michigan National Guard; the Virginia Military Cadets of Lexington; Company B of the First Regiment, National Guard, of Philadelphia; the First, Fourth and Fifth Maryland Regiments; the Richmond Infantry; the Delaware militia; the Seventeenth United States Infantry of Atlanta; the Fourth Infantry of Harrisburg, Penn., in two special trains; the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in two specials; the gayly uniformed Squadron A of New York, which, 150 strong, will form the escort of Gov. Sulzer in the parade to-morrow under Major Wright; the Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard; the Fifth Regiment of Georgia; Company K of the Eighth New York National Guard; Company C of the Fourtht Regiment of Columbia, S. C., and Company K of the Fourth Regiment of Lancaster, Penn., which will be quartered in Convention Hall.

At 12:45 P. M. the "suffrage special" from Baltimore arrived and was greeted with a shrill "Votes for Women" cheer. There came also a crowd of 150 striking garment workers, so labeled in letters three inches high, who distributed circulars to the crowds outside the station, telling the capital and the inauguration crowd about their grievances and the conditions under which they were willing to work. A special train arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad containing more than 1,500 passengers, the greater part of whom were girl pupils and teachers from the Forest Glen School for Girls, all costumed in white, with flowing cloaks of pale blue, except the members of the older classes, who wore the regular academic hoods and gowns.

At the Red Cross headquarters in the east end of the Union Station it was said to-day that not a single accident had been reported so far. The attendants had to confine their ministerings to treatment of a few cases of headache and reviving two or three women who had fainted.

Wilson's and Marshall's Escorts.

The Essex Troop of Newark, which will be the escort of President Wolson on the way to and from the Capitol to-morrow, and the splendid Black Horse Culver Troop of Indiana, which will act in a similaw capacity to the Vice President, are the most envied of military organizations here to-day. Both have evoked widespread admiration by drilling in the streets. The Essex Troop uniform is a dark blue coat with yellow trimmings, light blue trousers with a two-inch stripe down the side, and patent leather riding boots. The organization consists of 100 young men of social prominence in Newark, each of whom owns his own horse, a fine thoroughbred. The Culver Troop consists of sixty boy troopers from the military academy at Culver, Ind., each mounted on a shining coal-black horse, with tan saddle and gray saddle blanket bearing the Culver monogram in yellow leather. These, with about 200 infantry cadets of the same academy, are quartered at the Ebbitt House. All wear light pearl gray uniforms with gold trimmings.

Among the civic organizations that arrived here to-day were the Tammany Hall braves in four big specials from New York, the Kings County Democratic Club in another special, the Queen City Democratic Club of Jersey City, the Yonkers Democratic Club, the Chicago Democratic Club, the Michigan Democratic Club, the Joseph E. Mowry Association of Camden, N. J., and The Atlyanta Journal party in an eight-car special on the Southern Railway.

WILSON EVADES VAST CROWD.

Goes by Side Streets to Hotel While Suffrage Parade Is On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Woodrow Wilson's arrival in Washington to-day was not accompanied by the wildly enthusiastic welcome that might have been expected. It was a strange greeting for the man who is to rule the destinies of the Nation for the next four years. The Suffragist parade was to blame. The crowds had found it a greater attraction.

But the people who gathered at the Union Station to welcome Mr. Wilson were full of enthusiasm. "Small but vociferous" and "Made up in noise what they lacked in numbers" are the conventional terms that might be applied to the gathering of 500 persons who eschewed the fascination of the women's demonstration to greet the President-elect at the portals of the capital ciy. There were thousands of other people in the station, but they were mostly incoming visitors and Washingtonians waiting for friends, and few of them knew the Wilson family had arrived until the applause of those who did know gave them the cue.

It was 3:45 o'clock when the special train bearing the President-elect and his family arrived at the Union Station. President Taft sent a touring car, with a White House chauffeur and footman and two motor cycle policemen to meet his succesor. Other automobiles had been provided for the members of the Wilson family and friends accompanying the party from Princeton to Washington.

Thomas Nelson Page, as Chairman of the Reception Comittee, and Wiliam Corcoran Eustis, Chairman of the Inaugural Comittee, were the first to greet Mr. Wilson after he entered the large private reception chamber where he was welcomed by a special committee of fifty. They rode with the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson from the station to the Shoreham Hotel.

Between two lines of Princeton students, 900 strong, with bared heads and their hats held across their breasts, Mr. Wilson and his party walked down the long train shed leading into the station. With the President-elect was Thomas Nelson Page, and behind him came Mrs. Wilson, the three Misses Wilson and members of his family, including 16 months' old Josephine Cothran, the new baby of the White House, who was caried in the arms of the proudest negro "mammy" in Washington.

Students Show Good Taste.

The Princeton boys managed the arrival excellently, and it was really very impressive, this silent march. There was nothing of the rah, rah about it until after the President-elect emerged from the station and entered the White House automobile. Then the Princetonians, each wearing an orange and black cockade, gave a series of lusty Princeton yells as the Wilson party swung out into the Union Station plaza and started across the uptown district for the Shoreham, thus taking the more direct route, and avoiding Pennsylvania Avenue, which was lined with thousands watching the suffrage demonstration.

When Mr. Wilson left the train he found waiting for him, in addition to Mr. Page and Mr. Eustis, Chairman Theodore W. Noyes of the Reception Committe, Secretary H. Prescott Gatley of the same committee, Col. Henry L. Libbey of Trenton, Lieut. Rodgers of the navy, and Col. Spencer S. Cosby, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The party stood and chatted for a few minutes and then the march past the double line of students began. Baby Cothran was third in line with her pretty mother and her black nurse, and seemed vastly interested in the proceedings. In the second line came Mrs. Wilson and her three daughters, laughing and happy. The two secret service men, who are Mr. Wilson's constant attendants, Richard H. Taylor and Joseph E. Murphy, walked close by. Col. T. H. Birch, the Governor's military aid, and the newspaper men brought up the rear, and in this order the party emerged into the station to be greeted by the Reception Committee.

High-hatted men in frock coats to the number of fifty constituting the special Reception Committee, greeted Gov. Wilson when he entered the special reception room used only by arriving and departing Presidents and distinguished guests of the Nation. It is called "the President's room." In this reception party were Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Senators Martin of Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Gore of Oklahoma, Williams of Mississippi, Hoke Smith of Georgia, O'Gorman of New York, Overman of North Carolina, Thornton of Louisiana, and Martine of New Jersey; Representatives Burleson of Texas, Clayton of Alabama, Jones and Flood of Virginia, and Slayden of Texas; Senator-Elect Ollie M. James, Admiral George Dewey, the Rev. William T. Russell of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which the Wilsons probably will attend, and the Right Rev. Bishop Alfred Harding, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

Newton D. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland, who traveled some 400 miles to serve as a member of the Reception Committee, was barred from entering the reception room, through some oversight.

Cheers for the Misses Wilson.

When he emerged from the station Mr. Wilson was greeted with the Princeton College yell, lustily given by another line of Princetonians, who waved their hats. The crowd also joined in the cheering. With a broad smile the President-elect stepped lightly into the President's automobile, after lending a hand to Mrs. Wilson, and lifted his silk hat in response to the cheering. Mr. Page and Mr. Eustis rode to the hotel as the personal escort of the new occupants of the White House, while Dick Taylor of the Secret Service rode with the chauffeur.

The three Misses Wilson, accompanied by Col. Birch and Col. C. Crosby, entered a second automobile, also furnished from the White House garage by President Taft. They also were cheered by the throng outside the station, while the Princeton boys again gave their college yell. In the next automobile, a limousine intended especially for the new baby of the White House, were Miss Hazel Bones, a cousin of Mr. Wilson; Mrs. George Howe, a sister of the President-elect; her daughter, Mrs. Cothran of Raleigh, N. C., of course, the baby. Lieut. Greble of the White House police staff was the escort for this party. Another automobile was waiting for Prof. Stockton Axton of Princeton, a brother of Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Woodrow, a cousin of the President- elect, and George Howe, a brother-in-law. White House militia aids accompanied them. Taxicabs were provided for the Princeton students and members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Wilson made his trip from the Union Station to the Shoreham Hotel through practically a deserted city. Avoiding Pennsylvania Avenue, the route taken was out Massachusetts Avenue to H Street, thence into Fifteenth Street. Along these streets the President-elect and his party attracted little attention, the dwellers there having taken themselves to the more alluring spectacle on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the suffragists were marching.

In front of the Shoreham Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of the Washington Police, had stationed twenty patrolmen, twenty special policemen, a Police Lieutenant, and two Sergeants. On the sidewalk opposite the Hotel, on Fifteenth Street, not more than 200 persons were gathered. Inside an expectant crowd of 150 or 200 had gathered in the lobby and waiting rooms.

As Mr. Wilson alighted from the car those gathered on the sidewalk gave a hearty cheer, and the President elect lifted his hat, while Mrs. Wilson bowed and smiled. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were escorted into the lobby, and there, greeted by a round of very gentle applause, which broke presently into a heartier cheer. Both bowed and smiled again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson hurried into an elevator and were taken to the suite engaged for them on the fourth floor. There, soon afterward, they were joined by their daughters.

In the hall outside the suite, Col. "Bill" McDonald of Texas, who, ever since Mr. Wilson began his campaign, has acted as a sort of personal bodyguard to the President-elect, took his stand and viewed with an eagle eye all who sought to enter.

Calls at the White House.

One of the interesting ceremonies of the day was the call of etiquette made by the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson on President and Mrs. Taft. This was arranged for precisely 6 o'clock. Col. Spencer S. Cosby, the President's special aid, in the President's automobile, called at the Shoreham for Gov. and Mrs. Wilson, and took them to the White House.

As the chauffeur blew his call on entering the west gate of the grounds, two of the White House aids, in full-dress uniforms, Lieut. E. St. John Greble and Lieut. J. H. Hoover, advanced to the porch of the mansion to meet the visitors.

Clustered around the porch stood 500 or 600 persons, many of them women suffragists in their picturesque robes of blue, purple, yellow, and maroon. As the automobile whirled up the men in the crowd gave a lusty cheer and the women clapped their hands. The President-elect raised his hat and bowed right and left and alighted.

President and Mrs. Taft met the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson in the Blue Room, and after the presentations and the compliments of the occasion, they spent a quarter of an hour chatting. Seventeen minutes later the glass doors swung open and Mr. Taft appeared, escorting Mrs. Wilson to the automobile. Both were smiling The President stepped down to the automobile, opened the door of the vehicle, and handed Mrs. Wilson into it. President-elect Wilson stood just behind the President and smiled broadly. The crowd cheered all the time.

With Col. Cosby accompanying them the next President and his wife went back to the Shoreham. At 8 o'clock President and Mrs. Taft, with Col. Cosby, went to the Shoreham and returned the call. After that they went to dine at the home of Miss Mabel Boardman. Miss Helen Taft followed them in another automobile. After an hour at the Boardman mansion the President and his wife and daughter returned to the White House, and the President went to his office and resumed work.

Order of the Ceremonies.

President-elect Wilson has reserved a few minutes to-morrow in which to greet newspaper men of the country. At 9 o'clock he will receive them at his hotel.

At 9:30 he will receive the Inaugural Committee of Congress—Senators Crane, Overman, and Bacon, and Representatives McKinley, Rucker, and Garrett, who will escort him, with the Vice President-elect, to the White House. President Taft will meet them, and soon thereafter the inaugural party will leave the White House for the Capitol. Major General Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, and his staff will precede them in the drive through Pennsylvania Avenue to Capitol Hill. The President-elect will be attended by the Essex Troop of New Jersey and the Black Horse Troop of Culver Academy, Ind., will be Mr. Marshall's escort.

The ceremonies in the Senate chamber, the inauguration of the Vice President and swearing in of the Senators, will begin promptly at 12 o'clock noon. The ceremon will be witnessed by Congress, members of the new Cabinet, diplomats of all nations, and the Justices of the Supreme Court. Then at the east front of the Capitol Woodrow Wilson will take the oath of office.

After the new President has delivered his address the inaugural parade will start for the White House. Mr. Taft will ride with the new President, bidding him farewell as soon as they reach the end of the journey. The parade then will halt while the Presidential party is at luncheon, to proceed again through the court of honor when the President and Vice-President reach the reviewing stand, about 2 o'clock.

SPEAKS TO OLD CLASSMATES.

Wilson Greeted by 800 Princetonians at Smoker Held in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gov. Wilson got a rousing welcome at the smoker held by the graduates of Princeton in his honor at the New Willard to-night. The banquet hall on the tenth floor was filled with eight hundred cheering graduates, ranging from the class of '59 to that of '11.

The smoker began at eight o'clock and was in full blast when Mr. Wilson arroived at 9:17 escorted by Justice Mahlon Pitney of the Supreme Court of the United States and Henry Clay Stewart. They came upon the platform, where the Princetonians gave the Princeton yell first for the President-elect and then for Princeton. Then they sang the Triangle song and after that they sang "Old Nassau." Now the singing of "Old Nassau" is a very solemn ceremony and the rule is that when the chorus is reached at the end of each verse, every man must wave his hat or if he has no hat he must raise his right hand above his head and wave an imaginary hat.

Mr. Wilson led the singing and waved the imaginary hat at the end of every verse. The Governor, and the Supreme Court Justice were about the most enthusiastic singers in the room. Then Mr. Stewart announced that the President-elect wished to shake hands with every one of the 800 present, and there was another wild yell. He stepped down from the platform and the graduates formed in line and marched by, each shaking his hand.

When the first rank started to rush the President-elect, and pump-handle his arm, there were cries of "Don't go so fast. Make it easy for him, boys. Don't work him so hard. We've got all night for it." Then the march slowed down.

Even here, in the house of his friends, the Governor's Secret Service guards stood by him and watched carefully every man that came near him. Behind him stood William F. McCombs, the Chairman, and Rolla Wells, the Treasurer, of the National Committee, talking politics with Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio. Among those with whom the President-elect shook hands were his cousin, James Wilson Woodrow, "Bill Bill" Edwards of New York, and Winthrop Moore Daniels.

The oldest graduates there were Dr. A. A. Lyon of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Robert Watson of Lockhaven, Penn., both of the class of '59. There were twenty-six members of Mr. Wilson's own class, that of 1879, including Justice Pitney. Several of those present wore the light blue uniform of Squadron A, New York's crack cavalry organization, and many others wore the dark blue uniform of the Essex Cavalry Troop of Newark.

After the handshaking, the Governor returned to the platform, and there was more cheering when Mr. Stewart announced Mr. Wilson had decided to say a few words. Here is what he said:

"Fellows, I hadn't expected to say anything to-night, because the only appropriate thing to say I can't say, for the reason that there are no words for it. There are some emotions that are very much deeper than a man's vocabulary can reach, and I have a feeling to-night that moves me very much indeed.

"We have often spoken of our comradeship together as Princeton men, and I have spoken so often that I am ashamed almost to repeat it of the part that Princeton has played in public life and of the part that she ought to play in public life. As I stand here upon the eve of attempting a great task, I rejoice that there are so many men in the United States who know me and understand me and to whom I do not have to explain everything.

"Members of the family don't have to be told what is going to happen, and therefore it is not necessary to make a speech to the family. I have only to say that my speech to-night is to the family, to men trained as I was trained, looking upon life as I do, and ready to give me that sympathy that buoys a man up more than anything else in the world. I thank God that it is so, and thank you profoundly for this evidence of it."

Frantic cheering followed the speech, and "Old Nassau" was sung again. The Governor left an hour later, but the crowd kept up the celebration much longer.

FAIR WEATHER FOR PARADE.

Special Forecast, However, Indicates Cloudiness and Cold Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Good inauguration weather is the prediction of the Federal Weather Bureau in a special forecast for to-morrow. It says the weather will be fair in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon, and unsettled and somewhat colder at night. Neither rain nor snow is on the cards for to-morrow.

The inaugural special weather forecast was issued at 9:30 o'clock to-night by Forecaster E. H. Bowie for Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, as follows:

"The indications are that the weather in Washington on Tuesday will be fair in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon, and become unsettled and somewhat colder at night.

"There is very little probability of either rain or snow.

"The temperature during the day will be moderate, probably in the forties."

Aside from the special forecast, the general weather map at the Weather Bureau to-night showed that there had been snow flurries to-day in Northern New England States, reaching to the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi Valley, and that there was rain in the North Pacific States. There was cloudy weather to-day over the interior district east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen within the past twenty-four hours over practically all districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and fallen in the Plains States.

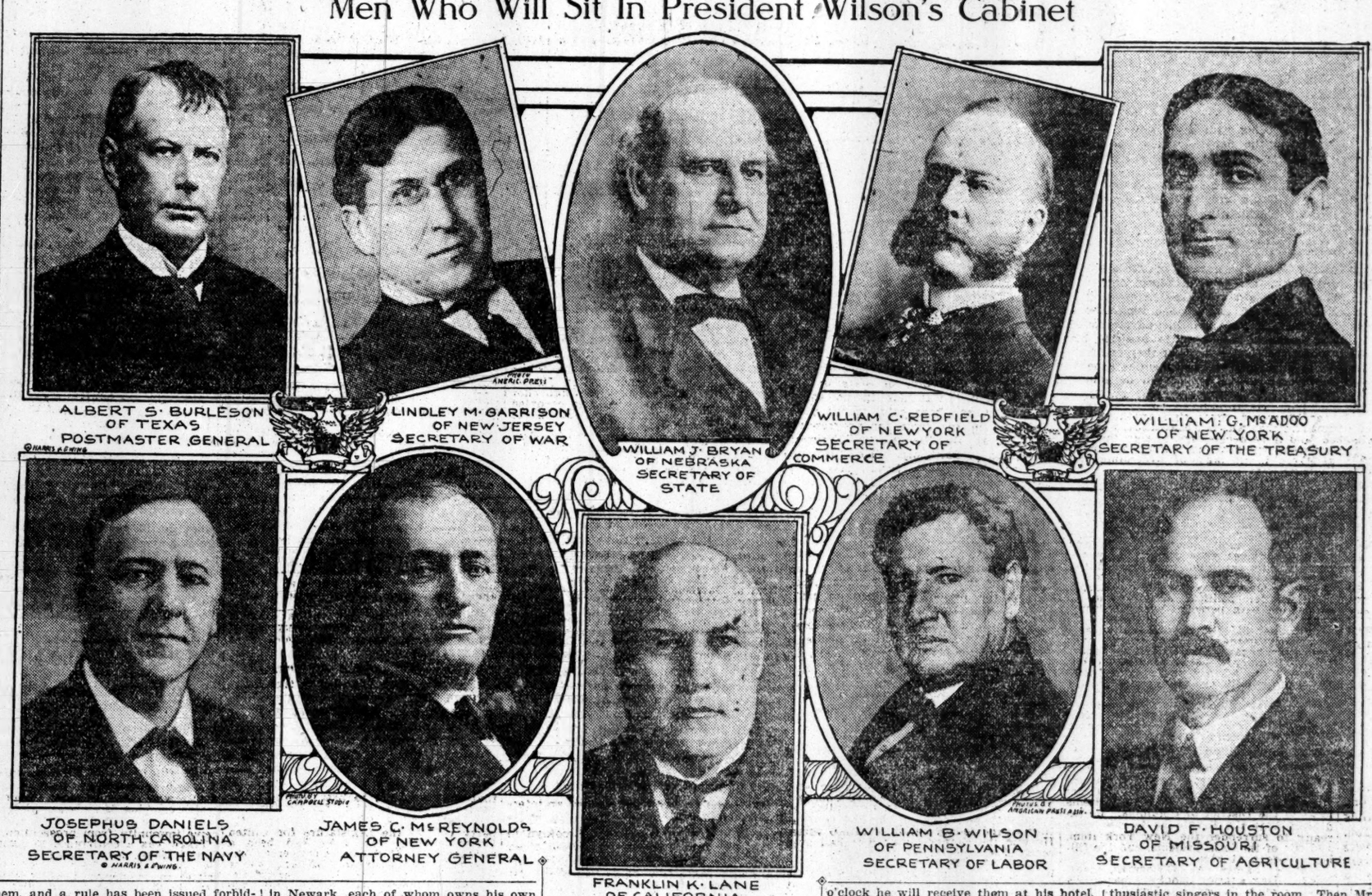
"There will be local snows Tuesday in the southern portion of the Great Lakes region," says the general weather forecast issued for the country at 9:30 o'clock to-night, "and in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, followed by fair weather in them on Wednesday. Over other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although there will be general cloudiness over the Eastern States and Middle West. The temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic, Ohio Valley, and lower lake regions, and rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley."

NO LACK OF GOVERNORS.

Third in Three Days in New Jersey to Let Fielder Go to Inauguration.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—New Jersey has had three Governors in as many days. Senate President Fielder was sworn in and succeeded President-elect Wilson on Saturday. Speaker Leon R. Taylor of Monmouth County was sworn in to-day as acting Governor, so Fielder can officially represent the State of New Jersey at the inauguration at Washington to-morrow.

Men Who Will Sit In President Wilson's Cabinet


ALBERT S. BURLESON OF TEXAS POSTMASTER GENERAL
LINDLEY M. GARRISON OF NEW JERSEY SECRETARY OF WAR
WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA SECRETARY OF STATE
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD OF NEW YORK SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WILLIAM G. McADOO OF NEW YORK SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
JOSEPHUS DANIELS OF NORTH CAROLINA SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
JAMES C. McREYNOLDS OF NEW YORK ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRANKLIN K. LANE OF CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WILLIAM B. WILSON OF PENNSYLVANIA SECRETARY OF LABOR
DAVID F. HOUSTON OF MISSOURI SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Velvet

GET IN THE SMOOTH SMOKE CIRCLE

A good time is made better by this tobacco!

10¢ TINS

The Smoothest Tobacco

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Advertisement of JOHN DAVID

Edited by Brummagem

LAST whistle before the gangplank is hauled in and the flag of Spring is flung to the breeze. Unbridled choice of every *Stein-Bloch Fancy Suit* in our shop at the low price of $17.50. While the lines are "split," they're not "splintered." We haven't every size in every pattern, but, our word for it, *we can fit you.* These Suits are both medium and heavy-weight and tiptop for Spring days.

Final Clearance Sale Stein-Bloch Suits

$25, $28, $30, $35, $38—

$17.50

At the same price—$17.50—modish English Overcoats, plain and belt-back, of stout Scotch Tweeds and Irish Homespuns. Light and middling weights, many of them *rain-proofed* and *Spring-like.*

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Spring Tonic

Better than Drugs—the Essence of Nature.

Evans' Stout

GREAT BLOOD MAKER. Tones Up the Entire System. Creates Appetite.

TRY IT AT HOME. ALL DEALERS.

Wholesale Depot, 49th St. and 12th Ave., City.

B

This Man Has The Right Idea

There's a little shop in a certain city which, some day, will be a big store. The proprietor has the right idea. He doesn't wait for business. He goes after it.

In a 3x5 card-index cabinet he keeps a list of his customers—actual and prospective. The cards show their names, addresses and what business they are in. He uses this list for circularizing and "follow-up" by mail. He doesn't wait until he has something "special." He bangs away all the time. And his prospects are becoming customers.

Wouldn't it pay YOU to adopt this man's idea—to go after business, not wait for it? The idea is not patented. It applies to every kind of business, from a corner grocery to the largest mail-order house in America.

Library Bureau will gladly tell you about it.

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The Terra Cotta Grill Room

of the Hotel McAlpin is historically as well as architecturally interesting. Panels depicting the maritime history of New York, designed by Fred. Dana Marsh and executed in Atlantic Faience, occupy the wall spaces.

The entire room is executed in Atlantic Faience according to the design of the architect, Mr. F. M. Andrews.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, 1170 Broadway, N. Y.

TAMMANY MOVES ON CAPITAL.

Twelve Hundred Silk-Hatted Braves Make Impressive Entry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Tammany Hall has come to Washington. The Wigwam is represented in full from Charles Francis Murphy in the highest to the least of the 1,200 braves who have come from New York to see that Woodrow Wilson is properly inaugurated. In detachments of two and three hundred at a time, they have come by special trains over the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, and every man has brought a silk hat. Also, every man has brought a pair of gray gloves, for theirs must be a brave snowing when the parade begins to-morrow, when the band of the fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment turns loose a flood of Irish melodies, and the liberty cap is lifted on high. At a late hour to-night Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, is marching along Fourteenth Street, Washington, to say nothing of Pennsylvania Avenue. Twelve hundred silk hats; they are all here, and the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson may now proceed.

Nothing could have been quieter or more orderly than the arrival of the Tammany men this evening. Mr. Murphy himself could not have been less noisy—and that is saying a great deal. And, according to all the accounts brought down in the separate trains which carried the New York men to Washington, the advance upon the capital was sedateness itself. There are whole sections of the big delegation that might easily be taken for a representation of the Empire State Democracy.

Take the cohorts that came down 200 strong with the great Tom Foley. He brought his trusty men from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assembly Districts. He was responsible for the guidance to the inauguration of Tammany's lower east side braves.

In this special, if in any, one might look for something picturesquely rough. Yet with a slight straining of the imagination one might have called the passengers a delegation of Sunday school Superintendents. Such bartenders and bouncers as vote the Tammany ticket in that part of the town were left behind for this great occasion. Lawyers were brought along; doctors and dentists are here, and as many of the clean-looking, hustling type of young Democrats as Sheriff Tom could gather for the purpose. There were refreshments, of course, but nothing very stimulating, and one watchful scribe on board detected only one really serious looking flask. There were some twenty cases of beer in the baggage car, but fully ten were left untouched when the train reached Washington. They played cards—for the most part poker and pinochle. Sheriff Julius Harburger made a special point of favoring this train by his presence. He said a good many things between New York and Washington, and it could be gathered that, while the duties of his office were onerous, he felt that it would be only fair to Mr. Wilson to break away for this once.

Only a few of the men felt equal to wearing their silk hats straight from their districts to the trains. The rest carried them under cover until the trains were some distance south of New York, and then furtively, but with every sign of satisfaction, the regalia of Tammany Hall doing something in the open appeared. One by one the hats were tried on, and when the trains reached Baltimore, every man was in shining headgear.

Mr. Murphy did not travel with the rank and file. He reached Washington at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary Thomas F. Smith, Herman A. Metz, Phil Donohue, treasurer of the organization; John A. Mason, late secretary to Gov. Dix, and James Gafney. Mr. Murphy and his party are stopping at the Hotel Raleigh, and the continued signs of the entente cordiale appear in the presence at the same hostelry of the affable leader of the Brooklyn Democrats, James McCooey.

The arrival of the Tammany crowd served only partially to eclipse the interest here that has been felt in the presence of Gov. Sulzer of New York.

His tall, spare, unmistakable figure has been seen all over Washington to-day, and he has been having the time of his life. It is his first return to the capital since his inauguration as Governor of New York, and he has been having great fun going over his old stamping ground.

The Governor breakfasted with his staff in his suite at the New Willard, and soon after breakfast he went up to the White House to pay his respects to the President. He told all inquirers that in so far as he was here for anything else than the festivities, he was here to urge the President not to veto the bill creating the separate Department of Labor. This was his own bill in the House when he was still a Congressman, and the news that Mr. Taft was likely to veto it had disturbed him greatly.

After the brief visit to the White House the Governor announced, with no little satisfaction, that Mr. Taft had expressed his intention of signing the bill.

Of course, the Governor visited the Capitol, and friend after friend hailed him in the way he likes to be hailed. Old attendants of the Capitol building bowed and smiled as the New York commoner stalked among them, and he was all smiles. He took luncheon at the Capitol with Speaker Clark and spent the afternoon roaming about the city. He was found in the tremendous crush about the Peace Monument when the suffrage parade started, being jolted and pushed about in approved democratic fashion. He did not join in the parade, but he directed Squadron A to escort the New York women over the route, and, according to Mrs. Sulzer, he thought it was a beautiful parade

"And the Governor has had a perfectly splendid time all day. I don't know where he is now," the Governor's wife continued, "but I have his clothes already laid out for him to wear to-night when he goes out to dinner."

The dinner in question was the one tendered by Col. Symonds. But that was in the evening. The Governor wound up the afternoon by paying his respects to President-elect Wilson at the Shoreham.

In the parade to-day the Governor will

BIG SUPPLY BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Public Buildings, Naval Appropriation and Sundry Civil Bill Go Through.

"POCKET VETO" OUTLOOK

Taft May Use It on River and Harbor Bill—O'Gorman Wins on Fight for City Court House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The big supply bills were agreed to by the Senate and House conferees early to-day. They were the Omnibus Public Buildings bill, with a $2,000,000 item for a postoffice site in New York City, eliminated by the House; the Naval appropriation bill, providing for one battleship, to which the Senate agreed, and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate receded from its efforts to impose upon this last named bill an amendment appropriating $250,000 for the Knoxville Exposition.

There was then outstanding only the Legislative, Indian and General Deficiency bills.

Both houses of Congress, in order to finish pending legislation, before they dissolve at noon to-day, continued last night's session well into this morning.

The last day of the session began yesterday morning with a cross-fire of filibusters in the Senate, which, combined with differences with the House, resulted last night in an extraordinary legislative jam. As midnight approached the fate of five of the great annual appropriation of bills hung in the balance, and a sixth was thought to be in danger of being killed by "pocket veto." The Workman's Compensation bill, which passed both houses, was admitted to be dead, and there was a report that the President might veto the bill creating a Department of Labor, send his reasons to Congress, and give the advocates of the measures a chance to override his veto in the closing hours if they could.

The bill which the President is expected in certain quarters to kill by simply refusing to sign it is the River and Harbor bill. He threatened two years ago that he would never sign another such measure that was not scientifically drafted, and if he decides not to sign this bill, Congress will have no redress whatever, as there is no way of overriding the "pocket veto."

The filibusters for and against the various measures were considerably facilitated yesterday by executive sessions. Last night, however, with a single exception, the last of the important appointments in the army, navy, diplomatic, revenue cutter, public health, and marine hospital services were confirmed by the Senate. The exception was the nomination of Major Bercher B. Ray to be Colonel. Major Ray has been sharply criticised for political activity and in connection with personal gossip of some years ago.

No sooner did the first executive session end yesterday than the trouble over legislation began. The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was called up, when it was explained that the houses still disagreed over thirty-eight items. The most important of these was a Senate amendment providing $1,500,000 for the San Francisco Exposition. After some discussion the measure was sent back to conference.

The Public Buildings bill came next. Senator George Sutherland of Utah reported that there was hopeless disagreement over the Senate's amendment appropriating $3,000,000 for a Federal Court site in Manhattan, and over three items local to the District of Columbia. He indicated that the Senate conferrees were ready to surrender the New York item, and one of the local projects, and the filibuster began at once.

Senator James A. O'Gorman, New York's Democratic Senator, has been most prominently connected with the New York Court House plan, having introduced a $5,000,000 appropriation as a separate measure last Winter. But last night it was his Republican colleague who did the fighting. Joining with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, he insisted on the separate consideration of each of the many small amendments in the pending bill, and in the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which a conference report then brought before the Senate. Mr. Lodge's objection was to the elimination of $2,300,000 appropriation for extending and connecting the parks of Washington, and he said privately that unless the item was accepted by the House there would be no public buildings authorized at this session.

Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia moved that the Senate recede on all the contested points. But in the face of the tactics of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Root he withdrew his motion. That allowed the measure to be sent back to conference, where at a late hour it was still under consideration. The Agricultural Appropriation measure to be sent back to conference.

At midnight the conferrees reported an agreement by which the Senate would recede from all the four contested amendments except that for the Washington Park extension. This agreement, if accepted by the two houses, means the definite death to the New York Court House plan. The debate on the proposed agreement began with a speech in opposition from Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa.

The filibuster against the Indian appropriation bill began when Senator Robert J. Gamble of South Dakota brought in the conference report. One item in the reported measure provides for the removal of certain Apache Indians, who have been held for over thirty years as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, to a reservation in New Mexico. Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico objected to the settlement of the Indians in his State, and began a speech on the Mexican situation to postpone consideration of the Indian bill. Mr. Fall was aided by the interposition of an executive session and later by a report on the Post Office appropriation bill. But when the Post Office bill was disposed of he stood ready to resume his irrelevant discussion of the Mexican situation.

The obstacle to the passing of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is the objection of the House to the Senate amendment continuing a number of assay offices. The obstacle seems slight, and an agreement probably will be reached, but the temper of each house last night was such that yielding by either side will be postponed to the latest possible time in the hope that the other side will surrender.

The most serious deadlock is over the Naval bill, which in widely different forms has passed both houses. The disagreement in conference was complete on Sunday night, and the situation last night had not improved. The House managers, who must take the initiative, as they are in possession of the papers, refuse to report a disagreement to the House for fear with the subject reopened that the House might recede and accept the Senate provision for two battleships. That leaves the Senate absolutely helpless, as it cannot move to recede if it wished to do so.

The House passed the Wilson Seamen's bill last night as amended by the Senate. The bill, which now goes to the President for his signature, provides strict regulations for the hours of labor of sailors and better food and compensation. It is the result of the agitation that followed the Titanic disaster. Representative Mann of Illinois complimented Mr. Wilson on his work in connection with the measure and referred to him as the "next Secretary of Labor." Mr. Wilson was roundly cheered by the House when Speaker Clark recognized him by that title.

In a general political love feast last night the House Republicans presented a watch to Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the minority leader, and the Democrats a silver fruit dish to Charles R. Crisp, Parliamentary Clerk, who enters the next House as a member from Georgia. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken by the House to allow time for the presentation, and the members crowded about the well of the House and joined the galleries in a storm of applause.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former Speaker, presented the watch to Mr. Mann and lauded the conduct of the minority leader throughout the present session. Speaker Champ Clark joined in the eulogy of Mr. Mann and then presented the fruit dish to Mr. Crisp.

CABINET COMPLETE, WILSON ANNOUNCES

Continued from Page 1.

son, but that he did not care to be exiled. This, according to the gossip in Democratic circles close to Mr. Wilson, set the latter thinking, and he came to the conclusion that if he offered Col. Bryan a diplomatic post, the Commoner's friends might think he wanted to "exile" him.

WHO'S WHO IN NEW CABINET..

Records of the Men Who Will Shape Administration Policies.

William Jennings Bryan's selection for the office of Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet was due in no small measure, it has been said, to the part he played in the fight for progressive doctrines at the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Since then the President-elect and Mr. Bryan have been close friends and have been in frequent consultation on questions of importance. It was predicted immediately after the election that if Mr. Bryan wished to accept a portfolio he would get one.

Mr. Bryan's public career, in the course of which he was thrice nominated by the Democratic Party for the Presidency, began in the period from 1891 to 1895, when he was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses from the First Nebraska District. He received the Democratic vote for United States Senator in the Nebraska Legislature in 1893, and was nominated for the same office in the Democratic Convention in 1894, but was defeated by John M. Thurston. He declined renomination as Congressman in that year and became editor of the Omaha World-Herald.

It was in 1896 that he sprang into National prominence as the leader of the Democratc Party. At the National Democratic Convention of that year he wrote the silver plank into the platform and made his celebrated "Crown of Thorns" speech, which carried the convention by storm and obtained for him the nomination on the fourth ballot, with 500 votes. He was the youngest man who had ever received a Presidential nomination.

Mr. Bryan followed up his nomination by a tireless campaign, during which he covered 18,000 miles, and spoke at almost every stoppping place. He was decisively defeated, however, receiving but 176 Electoral votes, against 271 for McKinley. Mr. Bryan accepted his defeat gracefully and began a lecture tour of the country, later going to Mexico. In 1898, when the war with Spain broke out, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1900 Mr. Bryan was again nominated for the Presidency amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, and he was indorsed by the Populist and Silver Republican Conventions. "Imperialism" was declared by the platform to be the paramount issue. Again Mr. Bryan made a remarkable campaign, and the workingmen of the Nation were stirred by his eloquence, but McKinley defeated him, receiving 292 Electoral votes to 155 for Bryan. Two months later, in January, 1901, Mr. Bryan began the publication of a weekly paper called The Commoner.

In 1906 Mr. Bryan made a tour of the world and was everywhere received with great consideration. His return to New York was the signal for a tremendous demonstration, and it was freely said at that time that he would again be nominated. This proved to be the case, as he dominated the National convention at Denver in 1908 and was named to oppose William Howard Taft, the Republican nominee. He was defeated for the third time, Mr. Taft obtaining 321 Electoral votes and Mr. Bryan 162. It was with unabated enthusiasm, however, that Mr. Bryan entered into the campaign last Fall, but this time, his friends said, without the thought of obtaining the nomination for himself.

Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., on March 18, 1860, and was graduated at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1881, and received the degree of A. M. in 1884. He received an LL. D. from the Union College of Law in 1883, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar the same year. He practiced law at Jacksonville from 1883 to 1887, and then moved to Lincoln, Neb., where he now has his home. On Oct. 1, 1884, Mr. Bryan married Mary Elizabeth Baird of Perry, Ill.

William Gibbs McAdoo.

William Gibbs McAdoo first became a prominent figure in politics as Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee last Fall. He was Assistant Chairman, and because of the illness of William F. McCombs, the Chairman, was called upon to take charge of the campaign. He has been a close friend of the President-elect since the time Mr. Wilson entered the political life of New Jersey, and with Mr. McCombs worked for the nomination of the Governor long before the National Convention at Baltimore. When a personal poll of the members of the New York delegation was taken Mr. McAdoo was one of the few who declared for Gov. Wilson.

While he was managing the Democratic compaign Mr. McAdoo often said that he was an amateur in politics, and was in the fight principally because he believed in Mr. Wilson and his policies, and wanted him to win. On the other hand, he showed by his management of affairs that he was ably equipped for the important post he held, and the genius and executive ability displayed in his business and professional career, which culminated in the building of the Hudson tunnels proved strong assets on his entrance into public life. He used to say that he sought no honors for himself and would ask for no reward.

It is as the builder of the Hudson tunnels, perhaps, that Mr. McAdoo is best known, for he accomplished in six years what was considered one of the greatest engineering feats in history.

Mr. McAdoo was born near Marietta, Ga., on Oct. 31, 1863. The civil war cost the family all of its possessions, and Mr. McAdoo's father, who had been a Judge and a soldier, was afterward forced to take up teaching as a professor at the University of Tennessee. At the end of his junior year Mr. McAdoo left the university because of the lack of family funds, to take a place as clerk in the United States Circuit Court. This gave him the opportunity to study law, and when he was 21 years old he was admitted to the bar at Chattanooga, Tenn. He dabbled in local politics then, but soon ambition led him to come to New York. Here he formed a partnership with William McAdoo, who had been an Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland and later Police Commissioner of New York. The two men were not related. They practiced under the firm name of McAdoo & McAdoo until 1902, when the firm was dissolved.

In that year Mr. McAdoo organized the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, which acquired the old tunnel under the Hudson that was begun in 1874. In 1893 he was elected President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the present system. Mr. McAdoo's prominence as a builder of the tunnels brought him in contact with many of the leading figures in public life in the State. His business career has also peculiarly equipped him for his new post.

Mr. McAdoo was married at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1885, to Miss Sarah Hazlehurst Fleming, and they had six children. Mrs. McAdoo died a year ago. Mr. McAdoo's home is at Irvington.

Lindley M. Garrison.

Lindley M. Garrison has long been looked upon by the President-elect as a man of unusual force and ability, and the two men formed a close friendship while Mr. Wilson was Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Garrison had been Vice Chancellor of New Jersey since 1904, and occupied that post when appointed to a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Garrison was born at Camden, N. J., on Nov. 28, 1864, the son of the Rev. Joseph F. Garrison. He was graduated from the Exeter preparatory school and spent a year at Harvard studying law. On leaving Harvard Mr. Garrison entered the service of the law firm of Redding, Jones & Carson of Philadelphia. He finished his law studies at the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1886 and to the New Jersey bar in 1888 as an attorney, and in 1892 as a counselor.

In 1898 Mr. Garrison formed the law firm of Garrison, McManus & Enright in Jersey City, but left that firm in June, 1904, when the office of Vice Chancellor was offered to him by Chancellor Magie. When his seven-year term expired in 1911 he was reappointed by Chancellor Pitney to serve until 1918. Mr. Garrison is a brother of Justice Charles G. Garrison of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Mr. Garrison's appointment to the Cabinet was something of a surprise to his friends, although they knew he was held in the highest regard by the President-elect. It has been thought that Chancellor Walker would be appointed Attorney General in the Wilson Cabinet, and that Mr. Garrison would be advanced to the office of Chancellor.

William Cox Redfield.

William Cox Redfield has been an interesting figure in public life. He represented the Fifth District of Brooklyn in Congress, and last Fall was talked of as a candidate for the Governorship. He formally announced his candidacy for the Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. As Congressman Mr. Redfield was an ardent advocate of a downward tariff revision, especially on foodstuffs and the necessities of life. He made a speech on the wool tariff last year which stood out conspicuously in the debate on that measure. He was firm in his assertion that labor here did not need the protection of a high tariff.

Mr. Redfield was a Wilson man because he believed in the New Jersey Governor and his convictions. He was mentioned as Secretary of Commerce soon after Mr. Wilson's return from Bermuda last Fall, and was strongly backed by prominent Democrats in Congress.

He was born in Albany on June 18, 1858, and was educated at the high school of Pittsfield, Mass. He has been prominent in Brooklyn politics and business for many years, and, besides being a manufacturer, he is a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York and Vice President of the American Blower Company of Detroit. For many years he has been President of the J. H. Williams Drop Forging Company and the Sirocco Engineering Company and President of the Manufacturers' Export Association.

Borough President Swanstrom appointed Mr. Redfield Brooklyn Commissioner of Public Works in 1902. He is a trustee of the City Club, a member of the Board of Governors of the Crescent Club, and a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. He lives at 3 Tennis Court, Brooklyn, and has a Summer home at MacMahan, Me. Mr. Redfield was elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Brooklyn as the candidate of the Democratic and Independence League Parties and won much support because of his attitude on tariff revision. In 1912 Mr. Redfield went to the Far East, and while traveling wrote a series of letters concerning questions in Japan and the Philippines, which were looked upon as valuable documents. Mr. Redfield was married on April 8, 1885, to Elise Mercein Fuller of Brooklyn.

James Clark McReynolds.

James Clark McReynolds has had considerable experience in the investigation of great business corporations as a Special Assistant Attorney General. His work for the Government has consisted chiefly of the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust and the anthracite coal cases, both of which attracted Nation-wide interest. In fact, as a result of his work he established for himself something of a reputation as a "trust buster."

Mr. McReynolds was born at Elkton, Ky., on July 23, 1862, and was educated at Vanderbilt University and in the law department of the University of Virginia. He was a professor at the Vanderbilt Law School from 1900 to 1903, when he was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney General by President Roosevelt, despite the fact that he is a gold Democrat. Mr. McReynolds was not a stranger at the National Capital, as he had spent a number of years there as secretary to Justice Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee. He was the second man from Tennessee to occupy the post of Assistant Attorney General. He resigned in January, 1912, and took up his law practice at 141 Broadway.

Mr. McReynolds has been looked upon as a shrewd business man and a lawyer of distinction. He is a finished, forceful speaker.

David Franklin Houston.

Prof. David Franklin Houston is now Chancellor of Washington University, in St. Louis, and for years has been looked upon as one of the noted educators of the South. He has not played a prominent part in politics. Prof. Houston was born in Union County, South Carolina, on Feb. 17, 1866 and was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1887. Five years later he received the degree of A. M. at Harvard and was made a LL. D. by Tulane University and the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Houston served as Superintendent of City Schools in Spartanburg, S. C., and Associate Professor and Professor of Political Science, Dean of the Faculty, and President of the University of Texas. He was President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas from 1902 to 1906, and is a member of the Southern Educational Board, a Trustee of the John F. Slater Fund, a Fellow of the Texas State Historical Society, a member of the American Economics Association, and President of the Harvard Graduates Club. He is the author of "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina."

On Dec. 11, 1895, Prof. Houston was married to Miss Helen Beall of Austin, Texas.

Josephus Daniels.

Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, member of the Campaign Committee, and head of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic National Committee last Fall, was one of the original Wilson men, and was spoken of from the first as likely to obtain a place in the Cabinet. There has existed between Mr. Daniels and William Jennings Bryan a long friendship, resulting from their advocacy of progressive doctrines.

Mr. Daniels started his career as a newspaper man, and later became editor of The News and Observer in Raleigh, N. C. He was born at Washington, N. C., on May 18, 1862, and was educated in the Wilson (N. C.) Collegiate Institute. His first employment was with The Wilson Advance, when he was 16 years old. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar five years later, but did not take up practice.

He became editor of The Releigh State Chronicle in 1885 and in 1894 consolidated that newspaper, The North Carolinian, and The News and Observer. Mr. Daniels was made State Treasurer of North Carolina in 1887, holding the office until 1893, and for the next two years he was chief clerk of the Department of the Interior. He has been a prominent figure in Democratic National Conventions.

Mr. Daniels's ambition as a newspaper man, he once said, was to own a newspaper which was a power in his State, and it was with that aim in view that he devoted so much of his time to The News and Observer. He has been referred to as old fashioned in appearance. In hot weather he always wears a crash suit, his collars turn over at a low altitude and he affects a black bow tie of ministerial cut.

Mr. Daniels was married on May 2, 1888, to Addie N. Bagley, daughter of Major W. H. Bagley. His home is at Raleigh, N. C.

Franklin Knight Lane.

Franklin Knight Lane leaves the Chairmanship of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Lane was born in Prince Edward Island July 15, 1864, and was graduated from the University of California in 1888. Three years later he began the practice of law in San Francisco and was Corporation Counsel of that city from 1897 to 1902. In the latter year he was a candidate for Governor of the State, and a year later received the party vote of the Legislature for United States Senator. Mr. Lane had been a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission since December, 1905, and was a member of the Permanent International Railway Commission, representing the United States Government.

Mr. Lane on more than one occasion has made known his position on great problems facing the country. In 1911 he advocated a corporation commission, similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with power to regulate all business enterprises engaged in inter-State commerce, as the best cure for the so-called trust evils.

He has also said that he thought the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the power to say where a new railroad should be located. Mr. Lane argued that on the efficiency of the railway systems depended the prosperity of the country. He favored legislation which would make it possible for investors to become better acquainted with the purpose for which money was wanted and to be assured of the soundness of their investments. Imprisonment was the penalty he advocated for wayward Directors once their guilt was established. Mr. Lane was married to Anne Wintermute of Tacoma in 1893. His home is at 1,866 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Albert Sidney Burleson.

Albert Sidney Burleson has been a member of the House of Representatives from Texas since 1899, and in late years has been a prominent figure in that body. He was a stanch supporter of Gov. Wilson and his doctrines in the early pre-convention days. Mr. Burleson was born at San Marcos, Texas, on June 7, 1863, and was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University of Waco, and the University of Texas.

In 1884 Mr. Burleson was admitted to the bar, and was Assistant City Attorney of Austin from 1885 to 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by the Governor of Texas as Attorney General of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, an office which he held through three successive terms until 1896. He represented first the Ninth and later the Tenth Texas District in Congress. His chief work was done as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Burleson was National Committeeman from Texas and a member of the Campaign Committee and labored hard for the election of Gov. Wilson.

William Bauchop Wilson.

William Bauchop Wilson of Pennsylvania has taken an active part in trades union matters for many years, and from 1900 and 1909 was Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, on April 2, 1862, and his parents came to this country in 1870 and settled at Arnot, Tioga County, Penn. Mr. Wilson went to work in the coal mines in March, 1871, and became a member of the Mine Workers' Union two years later.

Among labor union men Mr. Wilson has enjoyed wide popularity, and his appointment will be received by them with the greatest satisfaction. His re-election each time as Secretary-Treasurer of the Mine Workers of America was practically without opposition because of the efficient service he had given to the cause.

Of late years Mr. Wilson has engaged in farming at Blossburg, Penn., where he now has his home. He was elected from that district to the Sixtieth Congress and re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress, receiving more votes than all of the other candidates together. Mr. Wilson is married and has nine children.

BILLS TAFT MAY VETO.

Measure Creating a Department of Labor Is in Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At midnight to-night President Taft had on his desk three important bills which he was inclined to veto. Two of these are the Rivers and Harbors and the Sundry Civil General Appropriation measures. The other is the bill for the creation of the Department of Labor. Should President Taft veto this last named bill it would prevent for a time at least the appointment of William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of President Wilson.

Mr. Taft's objection to the Sundry Civil bill is that it contains a provision exempting labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. This provision is very distasteful to the President, who believes that labor unions which combine in violation of the provisions of the Sherman act should not receive immunity from prosecution.

There was a conference to-night at the White House between the President and Senator Nelson, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Senator William Alden Smith, one of the members of that committee; Representative Sparkman, Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and Gen. Bixby, the Chief of Engineers of the army, over provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill which Mr. Taft regarded as extremely objectionable. The President's inclination to veto this measure was so strong that he drafted a veto message to the House of Representatives, and only delayed sending it in until he could hear arguments presented for the bill.

The argument advanced in the tentative draft of the veto message was that Congress had not shown sufficient desire to comply with the President's recommendations of two years ago when the Rivers and Harbors bill of that year escaped his disapproval only by the narrowest chance. He then urged that army engineers receive authority to designate the works of special importance and shape the appropriations with regard to general needs of the commerce of the country.

At the conference to-night, Gen. Bixby showed the President that the bill was far better than many river and harbor measures that had preceded it, and was, in fact, a clean bill. He argued that its passage would be advisable in order to continue work on many large projects. President Taft said that he would endeavor to determine what his course would be before he went to bed to-night, in order that, should be decide to disapprove the bill, his veto message could be transmitted to the House in time to give that body and perhaps the Senate an opportunity to pass it over his veto.

Gov. Sulzer of New York was one of those who visited the President to-day. He was accompanied to the White House by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Both urged Mr. Taft not to veto the Department of Labor bill. The President gave them no encouragement, however. He said that he had not determined what he would do with reference to this measure. His objections to it are that it provides for a transfer of the immigration service and the new children's bureau to the proposed Department of Labor. These transfers, the President believes, are wholly abnormal and inconsistent.

While under ordinary circumstances President Taft probably would not hesitate to veto this measure, it is understood that he is hesitating to disapprove it because by doing so he may embarrass President-Elect Wilson.

WILSON TO FILL 1,400 JOBS.

Due to Senate's Refusal to Confirm Appointments Taft Made.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate late to-night ended its struggles over the Taft appointments by confirming the promotions of Cols. Carrell A. Devol, James Parker, and Hunter Liggett to be Brigadier Generals. The confirmations came after a long fight led by Senator Johnston of Alabama, who objected to Col. Devol's promotion. With the vote upon the army appointments the Senate concluded its executive sessions and will take no further action on any of the Taft appointments.

To President Wilson, therefore, will fall the task of filling over 1,400 places made vacant by the refusal of the Senate to confirm them. The places that will become vacant with the adjournment of Congress to-morrow noon include practically all appointments outside the Diplomatic Service, the army, navy, Marine Corps, and allied services.

Many important positions are included in the list. Among them are those of Edgar E. Clark, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner; Dr. C. P. Neil, Commissioner of Labor; the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the nine members of the new Commission on Industrial Relations; Christian S. Pearce, named as Assistant Treasurer of the United States; W. W. Warwick, as Assistant Controller of the Treasury; Walter F. Frear, Governor of Hawaii; Ernest A. Mott-Smith, Secretary of Hawaii, and the Executive Council of Porto Rico.

The list of Federal Judges who will fall of confirmation includes George A. Carpenter, Illinois, and Arthur L. Brown, Rhode Island, Circuit Judges; Richard E. Sloan, Arizona; John M. Cheney, Florida; Peter J. Hamilton, Alabama, for Porto Rico, and Clinton W. Howard, Washington; Charles S. Cutting, Illinois; Charles C. Mumford, Rhode Island, District Judges; Fenton W. Booth, Illinois, and Henry S. Boutell, Illinois, for the United States Court of Claims; S. R. Kingsbury, John A. Matthewson, and Charles F. Parsons, Circuit Court of Hawaii; Federal attorneys in five districts; United States Marshals in six districts; more than fifty consular appointments, and many collectors of customs, surveyors of customs and registers and receivers of land offices.

The largest list of vacancies is composed of Postmasterships. President Taft sent in more than 1,350 Post Office appointments, and less than a dozen of them were confirmed.

FORTY INDIANS IN PARADE.

Chiefs to Join in Inauguration of New Great White Father.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The capital is overflowing to-night with an odd mixture of suffragists, Boy Scouts, Princeton students, Tammanyites, and office holders past, present, and hopeful, but the most distinctive delegation of all is made up of the forty Indian chiefs. In their beads and buckskin, their feathers and their paint, they are to ride in the parade to-morrow. This was announced, informally, some days ago, but it was not until this afternoon that there were whispers of hesitation on the part of the chiefs. Some of the older men who fought against Custer were doubtful whether it would be well for them to take part in this mysterious ceremony.

There was a disposition on the part of these wise old men of the West to withdraw at the last moment, but it was talked over this afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and there they solemnly renewed the oath of allegiance which a few of their number drew up and presented when they were in New York recently.

The younger chiefs advised the older men to join in the ceremonies and show their allegiance to the Nation's new Great White Father.

Said Chief Plenty Crops of the Crow Nation, speaking for the other chiefs:

"Let us put away our old feelings against the white people and if white people come into our homes hungry let us feed them. Put away this vanity. Let us hold our hands in friendship. It is friendship from now on. We understand it that way."

Then, at the eleventh hour, the question was raised as to whether, after all, it would be best for the chiefs to ride with the Tammany braves. As the plans were originally made by the Tammany men, the chiefs were to ride just ahead of Charles F. Murphy. There were some objections to this at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accordingly to Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, plans are afoot to shift these blue-blooded chiefs of the tribes to a more advanced place in the parade.

BRYAN CALLS ON TAFT.

Nebraskan Is Led to Cabinet Room by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—William Jennings Bryan was one of the last distinguished visitors who saw President Taft in his office. Col. Bryan arrived unannounced at the White House late in the afternoon.

"Here's something I wish to show to you," said the President, as he grasped his visitor by the arm and led him to the Cabinet room.

"This," continued the President, "is the Cabinet room."

Mr. Bryan sat down in the chair of the Secretary of State, but he made no comment.

"I just dropped in to say farewell," he told the newspaper men as he left the White House. "I have many Republican friends as well as those in the Democratic Party."

Mr. Bryan greeted hundreds of Democrats from all sections of the country in an informal reception at his hotel quarters to-night.

While the President-elect, in an upper room under the same roof, was shaking hands with his old college chums, the future Secretary of State also was the recipient of the congratulations of hundreds of his admirers.

Mr. Bryan stood in the parlor of his suite shaking hands until late in the night, but never once did he say more than "Thank you" when he was addressed as "Mr. Secretary."

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

At the root of the craving for wealth is the desire for personal power—the power to change an existing state of affairs. You don't believe this? Ask yourself why *you* would like to be possessed of much money. So that you may alter one or more of the conditions that surround you, is it not?

Apart from the fame of fortune, how many of the men who acquired great wealth can be said to have gained permanent distinction? Very, very few. Then money is not power, is it?

Now you are going to say, "Knowledge is power." Don't fall for that old saw, either; although it is more credible than the expression, "Money is power."

The more nearly knowledge approaches scientific exactitude the more nearly it attains the status of real power. Experience has shown, however, that the great part of so-called knowledge proclaimed scientific in one century is proved fallacious in the next.

An exact statement of what constitutes power is that *truth* is power. Besides being accurate, it is easily comprehended. Two-times-two-is-four is readily understood; it is impossible to disprove; it has real power; and it cannot be modified and still be the truth.

The satisfying thing about a fundamental truth is that it is not subject to change.

Now, if money is wanted for power, and if power is wanted for changing an existing state of affairs, and if the unalterable truth is power, where, then, does money get off?

Coming down to our job of advertising the Bush Terminal and talking about things that are relatively true, it is clear that that which manifests the power of successful continuance must possess many of the attributes of an idea that is fundamentally right.

The idea underlying the Bush Terminal industrial development at South Brooklyn is that of providing the smallest manufacturer or wholesaler with all the advantages and facilities commonly obtainable only by the investment of great capital. Our tenants enjoy all these advantages at no outlay other than that of moderate rentals.

Your response to the query at the head of this advertisement was, "Yes, lead me to it." Perhaps we can if you will send for our book called, How to Reduce Overhead Expense.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
General Offices, 100 Broad St.,
New York.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

There is one name in the banking business, one name in the jewelry business, one name in the silver business, one name in the mail order business, one name in the pickle business, and one name in most businesses which, in the popular opinion, is the representative name in its particular field.

There is such a name in the building business, too.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TAFT IN CHEERY VEIN REVIEWS HIS RECORD

Proud of His Judicial Appointments, but They Prevent His Practicing Law.

HARBORS NO BITTERNESS

Not Even to Roosevelt—Is Used to Responsibility—Up in the Night Writing Autographs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—On this, his last day in the White House, the cheerful optimism Mr. Taft has shown since his defeat for re-election was as strong as ever as he chatted to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent about his personal, political, and official experiences as President of the United States. Much of what he said was of an intimate character. He looked fit and well, spoke laughingly about his tendency to take on flesh, and indicated a determination to overcome it. His complexion was clear and his eyes sparkled with interest or amusement as he recalled some happenings of his career.

"The thing that is mentioned least," said the President, when asked what, in his opinion, stood out in boldest relief among his accomplishments, "is the thing in which I take the most pride—that is, the constitution of the personnel of the United States Supreme Court under my Administration. Six of the nine Justices, including the Chief Justice, to-day bear my commission. And I have said to them, 'Darn you, if any of you die I'll disown you.'"

Mr. Taft chuckled as he recalled this jocular remark intended to express his pride in these judicial appointments and his belief that the court was up to the highest standard of judicial learning and integrity. He went on:

"Then 45 per cent. of the Federal Judiciary now in office was appointed by me. That is the reason why I could not practice law as an advocate. While you and I and the average man would know that this circumstance would not affect any court in any degree before which I appeared, no matter how fairly a case might be decided, the inclination of the man who lost would be, if I was on the side that won, to attribute his defeat to the circumstance that I had appointed the Judge. And when you come to think of it, that in itself is an objection that must be considered. What is needed in these days is that nothing should be done that would give the justification of even the appearance of a suspicion against the courts."

Not Bitter Toward Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft is leaving Washington and the Presidency without bitterness toward anybody, and this includes Col. Theodore Roosevelt. His philosophy of life has taught him that it is not worth while harboring resentments. He holds to the view that if a friend proves false or an enemy goes too far in attack, the thing to do is let the matter pass when the fight is over. The President does not lack the red blood that is quick to show resentment of an insult, but he does not intend to eat out his heart over unfair treatment from any former friend. He prefers rather to place in the balance against this unfairness the knowledge of all that such a former friend had been to him and call it quits. And that is the spirit in which William Howard Taft is going back into private life.

The interview with President Taft took place in the Green Room, one of the state apartments in the historic mansion. But the Green Room, in spite of its official character, has little of formality about its aspect. It is a pleasant, homelike chamber, the walls decorated and the furniture upholstered in the restful color that gives it its name. The windows look out over the broad expanse of the White House lawn and the public park, known locally as the "White Lot," that stretches away toward the Potomac River. Everything in the room and the bright sunlight that streamed in through the windows harmonized with the cheerfulness that Mr. Taft displayed as he talked of his retirement to private life after an almost continuous public service, begun when he had just turned 21, thirty-four years ago.

When the President entered the room he closed the door connecting it with the spacious East Room, the largest apartment in the White House. It was just before the hour when the East Room would be thrown open to the inspection of visitors. Throughout most of the conversation the rumble of voices and the shuffling of feet from the larger chamber could be heard by the President and his interviewer. The East Room was crowded with people from out of town who had come to witness the inauguration of the man who had been Mr. Taft's victorious opponent in the November election, and who will take up his residence in the White House to-morrow. The rumble of sound grew louder as the crowd increased beyond the closed door, but the President did not refer to it. He was apparently too intent on what he was saying, but the shuffle of feet and the hum of voices must have been a grim reminder of the reason that brought all these strangers to Washington.

Tariff Law Features Overlooked.

It was too soon, the President said, to judge of the accomplishments of the Taft Administration, and for that reason there was little to say at this time. He spoke of the so-called Payne-Aldrich tariff law as an act of the utmost importance to the country, aside from its function as a revenue measure. The President pointed out salient features of the tariff law that people were inclined to overlook because of the greater interest among the public generally in its revision of customs and internal duties. He called attention to the fact that the law recognized the principle of a maximum and minimum tariff; that it provided for the creation of a customs court of appeals; that it imposed a tax on the net earnings of corporations, with corresponding authority to the Government to exercise a virtual supervision of the business of the great trade combinations; that it recognized the principle of the establishment of a Tariff Board, and that it gave free trade to the Philippines. Mr. Taft mentioned smilingly in this conection, that when the effort was begun by him to obtain authority for a freer commercial intercourse between the United States and its Far Eastern possessions, "Uncle Joe Cannon and I were about the only people here who wanted it."

The President's voice rose above the rumble from the East Room as he said that he had been asking himself how he would really feel when he went out of office.

"It is not the prospect of going out that worried me," he remarked, "but the morning after."

He had been holding office regularly since 1887, when he was appointed a State Judge in Ohio. Then he served as Solicitor General of the United States, and at 34 was appointed a United States Judge by President Benjamin Harrison.

When Mr. Taft was asked if he now thought that thirty-four was a very youthful age for a member of the Federal bench, he half nodded, but did not answer directly, for the question brought back recollections of the circumstances of his selection for judicial honors by President Harrison. The latter, he said, wanted to appoint John W. Warrington of Cincinnati, a lawyer of high standing, who had been a solider in the civil war, to the vacancy, but Mr. Warrington did not care to become a Judge at that time and declined President Harrison's tender. He was a leader of the Cincinnati bar and preferred to continue this practice. President Harrison thought Mr. Taft was too young for judicial office, but finally decided to appoint him. And it came about that when Mr. Taft was President of the United States, the first appointment made by him to the Federal Circuit bench, so Mr. Taft recalled to-day, was that of Mr. Warrington, who twenty years later had reached the point where he was willing to become a Judge.

Used to Responsibility.

Responsibility had not been a conscious strain to him, the President said, because he had been in a position of responsibility so long that it had become part of his life. It was only at times when he went away for a rest that the reaction came and made him realize that there had been an unconscious drain on his nervous energy.

Then the President yawned, and the yawn reminded him to tell of how he spent the last night of his residence in the White House. Last evening, he said, he had gone to work valiantly to attend to several thousand requests for his autograph or his autographed photograph. His intention was to complete this task before he retired. But about midnight he became drowsy. He persisted in the effort to keep awake, then became aware that the "F" and the final "T" in "Taft" had begun to drop out of his signature. So he concluded that it was time to go to bed, and to bed he went, somewhat worried over how he would find time to-day to comply with the importunities of the many friends and well-wishers who had asked him to write his name to this photograph of himself or in that souvenir album.

The President slept fitfully, he said. The knowledge that the signature writing ordeal had to be completed unless hundreds of people were to be disappointed made his mind uneasy, and his slumbers were broken. At 2:30 this morning he decided on heroic measures. He got out of bed, and, putting on what he called a bedroom robe, he sat down to complete his task. For an hour and twenty minutes he worked hard, and went back to bed again with the consciousness that he could sleep soundly.

This reminded the President of a little story that was involved in one of the requests for his autograph. The request came from a young woman who had spent much time on one occasion in trying to snapshot the President for the newspaper by which she was employed. Mr. Taft had heard the story of her difficulties, and it was recalled to his mind by her request for his signature and by a picture that accompanied the request. The picture showed a baby in a perambulator with the young woman herself standing beside it. Under the picture was written: "This beats taking photographs of Presidents," or words to that effect.

There were other questions to be asked the President that had to do with great public questions handled by him, but just then fate appeared in the person of Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk of the White House staff. What Mr. Forster said it is not necessary to repeat, but the President very good-naturedly went with Mr. Forster over to the Executive offices to see hundreds of waiting people and clean up the fag end of official business of the Taft Administration.

BRITONS ON WILSON'S TASK.

Press Sees Arduous Work Ahead, but Commends and Wishes Him Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times, commenting editorially upon Wilson's Presidency, says:

"It is generally recognized that the task upon which Wilson enters to-day is one of surpassing difficulty. The American people are in a mood of expecting great reforms which they have, perhaps, not very precisely formulated in their practical aspects. That is a very difficult mood to satisfy. We have yet to see how far Congress under the new President will prove to be of a composition favorable to the carrying out of reforming legislation. Under the American Constitution, Congress and the President can never be chosen in the same political atmosphere. That arrangement, no doubt, conduces to stability in ordinary circumstances. What people thought yesterday is always represented together with what they think to-day, but the present circumstances are not ordinary, and the arrangement may work disappointment to a Nation breathlessly demanding extensive changes. We have to see, in short, whether the Nation has fully done its part in providing a Congress which will respond to the demands made upon the President."

The Morning Post says:

"Wilson comes to the Presidency when the old days are over and a new era is approaching. The events of the last few years have given an impulse to radicalism—intense radicalism according to American ideas; only moderate radicalism as measured by European standards; but Americans are quick to learn, and they may soon excel their teachers. In their revolt against the tyranny of capital and power accumulating in the hands of the few by vicious laws designed for vicious purpose, or honest laws dishonestly administered, the people are now rushing to the other extreme. In their efforts to secure reform the reformers have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion, and the remedies they offer, while popular for the moment, can have no permanent value. To encourage contempt for wealth dishonestly acquired is praiseworthy; but to regard all wealth as necessarily the fruits of dishonesty is not only foolish, but the greatest injury that can be done the State. It must be Wilson's task to reform, but not to destroy; to direct, to curb, and to shape energies that can be a force for such potent good and yet hold them in proper restraint. It is a task not easy; it is a task so difficult, so great, that it may well cause even the boldest and wisest to fear. All the world will wish Wilson well. He is a man of fine character and lofty ideals. He has shown that he has courage; that he places service to the State before personal ends; that he has a very high conception of the duty and the work required of him. Few American Presidents have entered office so well equipped; few have faced so many difficulties."

The Daily News says:

"In foreign affairs the Republican legacy to Wilson is evil. McKinley, much against his will, gave the United States a foreign empire. Roosevelt preached a vulgar imperialism with characteristically crude ardor. Taft invented 'dollar diplomacy,' with which to put Central America under the heel of the United States financiers. The tradition of the Democratic Party is anti-imperialistic, and, to judge from his speeches, that is very pronouncedly the temper of Wilson. The world looks to him to give it an example of wise abstinence from aggression and adventure, of reasonableness in international discussions, and active initiative in furthering peace."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Wilson represents the 'new spirit' visible in more than one country, but nowhere so clearly as in America. He is a man of fresh, virile, original mind, a determined Democrat who should leave his name and work deeply impressed in history. His country and the progressive world look for much from him, and America, tired of haphazard attempts at the reform of her many evils and of the almost unchecked success of a narrow anti-National individualism, eagerly anticipates a fairer, juster order of things under his wise and gifted leadership."

PRINCETON WAVES FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Aside from having his hair and ears pulled by the baby of the White House, Gov. Wilson made his trip from Princeton to Washington to-day without mishap. The train left Princeton at 11 o'clock this morning and arrived on time at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

Six hundred Princeton students escorted the President-elect and 200 more came on another train. The boys assembled at the station in Princeton, with several hundred townspeople, and when the Governor climbed the steps of his car, the Holly Beach, the students sang "Marching Through Princeton." Then they gave the Princeton yell, over and over again, with the slight variation of "siss, boom, ah, Wilson," instead of "siss, boom, ah, Princeton."

Mrs. Wilson, beaming with happiness, shook hands with many friends in the crowd before she mounted the car platform. When the train started the boys sang "Old Nassau," Princeton's great song which is reserved only for special occasions, and the Governor, standing on the rear platform of the train, joined in the singing.

After he had been aboard a few minutes the newspaper correspondents went into the Holly Beach to visit him. He probably never looked healthier or happier in his life. There was a sparkle in his eyes and color in his cheeks.

"I'm enjoying the trip all right," said the Governor, "except that it is having its usual effect on me and making me sleepy."

There was a laugh at this, for the Governor's habit of taking a nap on the train is well known to those who have traveled with him.

"Are you going to have good weather? What does your barometer tell you?" was asked.

The Governor's barometer is his razor strop. He says he can always forecast the weather by looking at it.

"Well, one thing is sure; it won't rain," said he.

"How does your barometer work, Governor?"

"The strop," he explained, "is made of canvas and leather. The day before it rains the canvas part always becomes stiff."

"And how was it to-day?"

"It was limp," said he.

"Is your Cabinet made up yet?"

"Yes, provisionally," he said.

At West Philadelphia, the first stop, Col. Thomas H. Birch, Mr. Wilson's military aid, joined the party. Col. Birch, who is a large man, was in full uniform and was an imposing figure. As he came into the car everybody gave him a round of applause.

Here, too, Mrs. Annie Howe, the Governor's sister; her daughter, Mrs. Perrin Cathron, and her grandchild, who is to be the White House baby, came aboard the train. The Governor promptly took the baby and gave her a kiss. She rebuked him by pulling his hair and ears for five minutes. Then her negro nurse took charge of her. Prof. Royal Meeker of Princeton University also accompanied the party from West Philadelphia.

When Gov. and Mrs. Wilson went into the dining car Mrs. Wilson looked around and asked, "Where are Margaret and Anna?" Those are the names of her two maids, who are to continue in that capacity in the White House. Some one told her they were in another car. Mrs. Wilson promptly asked Paul Myers, the Princeton student who was in charge of the expedition, to go back and fetch them. The two maids, Margaret Norton and Anna Goodwin, had brought their luncheon along with them in paper bags and were preparing to eat it in the parlor car. They were both surprised and delighted at the invitation to join Mrs. Wilson in the dining car.

APPRAISERS LET OUT ON TAFT'S LAST DAY

Sharrotts and Chamberlain of the General Board, Appointed for Life, Removed for Cause.

TRIED BY A COMMISSION

Sharretts Deemed Imprudent for Asking Favors of B. & O.—Chamberlain Incompetent, Not Being a Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President decided to-day to remove Thaddeus S. Sharretts and Roy S. Chamberlain from the General Board of Appraisers, the removal to become effective at once. Their appointments were for life or during good behavior, and carried a salary of $9,000.

This action followed a thorough inquiry into the charges made against the two members of the board, in which they had opportunity to take the witness stand in their own behalf.

The President selected as the special committee to make this investigation Winfred T. Dennison, Assistant Attorney General; William Loeb, Collector of the Port of New York, and Felix Frankfurter, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. The commission was unanimous in the finding that the two should be removed for the good of the service. The President sent this letter to each of the men:

Sir: Charges having been preferred against you, and the matter having been by me referred to Winfred T. Dennison, Esq., Assistant Attorney General; William Loeb, Jr., Esq., Collector of Customs, Port of New York, and Felix Frankfurter, Esq., law officer, Bureau of Insular Affairs, as a committee to investigate the same, and a hearing having been accorded you before that committee, with reference to such charges, and the committee having reported to me, under date of Feb. 15, 1913, that the charges made against you are sustained and advising your removal because of malfeasance in office, and such finding being approved by me,

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from the office of General Appraiser of Merchandise, this removal to take effect forthwith.

The specific charge against Mr. Sharretts was malfeasance, but the board very distinctly affirms that there was no evidence of any misuse of money or, in fact, crookedness of any kind, but that the proof was clear that Judge Sharretts had not the highminded conception of his duties as a judicial officer of the Government that he should have in the important position held by him.

The charge against Mr. Chamberlain was simply incompetency. The charges, the evidence, and the committee's report were all considered at a Cabinet meeting this morning and the decision was promptly reached that the findings of the Committee of Investigation should be made the basis of immediate action by the President.

The evidence presented by the committee showed that Mr. Sharretts had written a letter to the General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, asking that certain trains on the railroad be stopped for his convenience at Bradshaw, Md., whenever he made a week-end trip home to his farm near that place. As an inducement for this favor it was urged by Mr. Sharretts that he had in times past been able to have a large amount of freight shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio road and that he still could render service in this way.

The committee found that this representation was misleading, and that Mr. Sharretts could not divert freight as he said, but whether he could or not that he should not have made any such representations nor asked such a favor where the railroad company and others involved in the representations he made, either were or might be litigants before the Board of Appraisers. The further charge found was that Mr. Sharretts allowed himself to sit in cases involving questions of law, where the decision when made formed a precedent that would apply to similar cases in which his son was an attorney.

In the case of Mr. Chamberlain the committee found that he did not have the qualifications necessary for service on the board. He is not a lawyer, and the committee found that he was not equipped to act. They examined decisions made by him and came to the conclusion that they had been prepared by some one else for him. Mr. Chamberlain resides at Clarinda, Iowa.

SPECIAL'S BOILER EXPLODED.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 3.—The boiler of a locomotive drawing the Pennsylvania Railroad's Washington Special, which left Jersey City at 8:25 o'clock this morning, exploded shortly after 9 o'clock, when th train was pulling slowly through thi town. J. A. Hennicker, the engineer, wa blown out of the cab and hurled man feet. His skull was fractured and he die later in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Eliza beth. The fireman, Edward Manley, wa scalded and bruised, but it is believe he will recover. No one else in the trai was hurt, though Walter Scott, a civi engineer, standing beside the tracks, wa overwhelmed with dirt and stone, an badly bruised.

The train was made up of eight da coaches, and among other passengers ha on board 250 members of the Second Corp of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Mili tia, from Salem, under command of Co Charles Ropes.

The boiler was lifted from the engin and thrown sixty feet ahead on the tracks The filling between the rails was tor up, and traffic on all tracks was halte temporarily. Washington specials wer switched around the scene of the acciden and shortly before 11 o'clock the track were cleared.

The cause of the explosion has not bee determined. Railroad officials said th locomotive had been inspected just prio to starting, and had been found to be i perfect condition. It was built in 190 and overhauled in 1900.

RAILROADS' BUSY DAY.

The Pennsylvania and the New Jerse Central Railroads were strained to thei utmost capacity yesterday to handle th great crowd going from New York to th inauguration at Washington. Officials o both lines said it was about the heavies day's traffic in their recollection.

The Pennsylvania sent out about twen ty special trains beside the innumerabl extra sections which went closely behin every regular train. Each regular ha four sections trailing behind it at shor intervals. The last batch of special went at midnight when four sections o parlor and sleeping cars left the Seventh Avenue station. Each section was mad up of ten cars. Altogether about 11 parlor and sleeping cars filled to capacity drew out of the station during the even ing bound for Washington.

The same situation prevailed on th New Jersey Central Railroad, which sen out about fifteen specials. Every span locomotive and car on the two lines was pressed into service. The stream of out going traffic was not limited to yester day, either. Ever since Saturday then had been a continual flow of traffic from New York, and those in charge of it have been getting very little sleep since then.

The various Democratic organization in the city and vicinity took up many o the specials over all the roads. Tammany alone sent 1,400 persons.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment an the West Point cadets, 600 strong, lef early in the morning over the Baltimor & Ohio. At 11:08 o'clock 125 suffragist left the station in a body, about eighty five of them being in a private car.

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Broadway, Park Place to Barclay Street
OPEN MAY 1st

Located in the Woolworth Building, your office will be known the world over.
You will be assured of high-class associate tenants.
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TO-DAY'S EGGS
AT TO-MORROW'S BREAKFAST
BY PARCELS POST
Send for circular and prices.
HESSIAN HILL FARM,
Thos. Barron, Supt., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Now open, another Young Shop
Woolworth Building—Broadway & Park Place—a fitting home for Young Hats—America's most remarkable building and most famous headwear—
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

Men's $22.50 to $35.00 SUITS $19.50
Reduced to

THERE is a wide difference in sales, just as there is a wide difference in clothes.

The suits offered in this sale are all of them Smith Gray & Co. suits (more could not be said in their favor), they were all made in our own tailor shops, they contain all the goodness that has characterized Smith Gray & Co. clothing since 1845.

Many of them light enough in weight to be of service far into Spring. Some of them are light enough in color to be called Spring suits.

Every suit is a Bargain.

A Small Price on Small Sizes

THERE is a small lot of suits, mostly in small sizes, that have been grouped together for quick sale and, although they were marked at much higher prices, they are all to be moved out at

$16.50

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
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"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STS.
Inauguration
of Dozens of MOST REMARKABLE SALES in Both of Our Immense Buildings,
Today
In Our MAIN Building:
A Tremendous Sale of Men's and Youths' Medium-Weight Suits
Values to $15, at $7.95 Values to $20, at $9.95
CONTINUATION OF OUR SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.
2,800 LINGERIE BLOUSES—$1 and $1.25 values; also reproductions of $2 Blouses—at 79c
WOMEN'S 65c to $1 COMBINATION SUITS—at 39c
$5 to $7.50 CORSETS—at $1.75
WOMEN'S 75c PETTICOATS—at 50c
"SAMPLE" LOW SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN—values $3.50 to $5; at ..... $1.50 & $1.98
"ODDS AND ENDS" OF WHITE GOODS at marvelously low prices.
49c BED PILLOWS—at 28c
$1 to $1.25 SILKOLINE-COVERED COMFORTABLES 78c
$1.95 BLANKETS—pair $1.49
75c to $1.75 MUSIC ROLLS FOR PLAYER PIANOS—65-note and 88-note sizes—at 25c
In Our GREENHUT Building:
$2.50 SOLID BRASS UMBRELLA STANDS $1.65
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
BRASS BEDSTEADS, SLIDING COUCHES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, etc.
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

AGENCY Whitman's CHOCOLATES CONFECTIONS
THIS sign hangs on 150 stores throughout Greater New York. Every store guarantees every package to please. Novel gift packages of special assortments. You will want Easter confections. Look for the agency near you.
For name and address of agency in your locality 'phone Madison Square 3113.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia

5,000 WOMEN MARCH, BESET BY CROWDS

Demonstration at Capital Badly Hampered and Congress Is Asked to Investigate.

CAVALRY TO THEIR AID

Authorities Denounced by Dr. Shaw —Wonderful Allegory Tells Story of the Ages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In a woman's suffrage demonstration to-day the capital saw the greatest parade of women in its history. In the allegory presented on the Treasury steps it saw a wonderful series of dramatic pictures. In the parade over 5,000 women passed down Pennsylvania Avenue. Some were riding, more were afoot. Floats throughout the procession illustrated the progress the woman's suffrage cause had made in the last seventy-five years. Scattered throughout the parade were the standards of nearly every State in the Union. It was an astonishing demonstration.

It was estimated by Gen. John A. Johnson, a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, that 500,000 persons watched the women march for their cause. Imagine a Broadway election night crowd, with half the shouting and all of the noise-making novelties lacking; imagine that crowd surging forward constantly, without proper police restraint, and one gains some idea of the conditions that existed along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury Department this afternoon. Ropes stretched to keep back the crowds were broken in many places and for most of the distance the marchers had to walk as best they could through a narrow lane of shouting spectators. It was necessary many times to call a halt while the mounted escort and the policemen pushed the crowd back.

A Woman in Command.

There was delay at the start of the parade at the Peace Monument. The Grand Marshal, Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, the wife of an army officer and a splendid horsewoman, finally gave the order to march. In every side street near the Capitol were organizations waiting to fall in line. Weather conditions were ideal. The sun shone brightly and it was just cold enough to make walking enjoyable. The waiting paraders took up the march with zest.

It was when the head of the procession turned by the great Peace Monument and started down Pennsylvania Avenue that the first indication of trouble came. Hearing the bands strike up, the crowds on both sides of the avenue pushed into the roadway. At once the police authorities knew that they had not made proper plans for keeping the spectators in restraint.

Looking down the avenue the paraders saw an almost solid mass of spectators. With the greatest difficulty the police were keeping open a narrow way. As far as the eye could see, Pennsylvania Avenue, from building line to building line, was packed. No such crowd had been seen there in sixteen years.

Automobiles to Clear Way.

Commissioner Johnson at once ordered nine automobiles, flying white and blue police flags, to clear the line of march. Slowly these went ahead, the crowds falling back before them. Women screamed, and at times there was frantic struggling by those seeking to get out of the way. After the automobiles had passed the crowd surged back again. The marchers were pushed about, and at Fourth Street had to come to a halt. Commissioner Johnson asked some members of a Massachusetts National Guard Regiment to clear the way. They laughed, and one militiaman told the Commissioner that he had no orders to act. At Fifth Street the crowd again pressed in and progress was impossible. Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, were appealed to, and they agreed to do police duty. So did some of the members of Gov. Sulzer's staff.

Even then it was possible to keep open only a narrow pasageway, and through this the suffragists passed, four abreast. There were other delays along the way. It was nearly nightfall when the last of the marchers reached the grounds back of the White House, where the parade was disbanded.

Through all the confusion and turmoil the women paraders marched calmly, keeping a military formation as best they could. The bands played and hundreds of yellow banners fluttered in the wind. The marchers smiled on their friends. The taunts of the curious they disregarded. Two New York women shared in the honors of the day. One was Miss Inez Milholland and the other was Gen. Rosalie Jones, who with her hikers occupied a place near the end of the line. Miss Milholland was an imposing figure in a white broadcloth Cossack suit and long white-kid boots. From her shoulders hung a pale-blue cloak, adorned with a golden maltese cross. She was mounted on Gray Dawn, a white horse belonging to A. D. Addison of this city. Miss Milholland was by far the most picturesque figure in the parade.

Interest in the Hikers.

All in brown at the head of her hiking suffragists marched Gen. Rosalie Jones. The army of the Hudson marched behind the New York delegation, which traveled here by train. Carrying her yellow pilgrim staff and a great bunch of roses, Gen. Jones walked in front of the line of women who accompanied her on the hike from New York to Washington. Every one wanted to see the hikers and Gen. Jones. "Which is Gen. Jones?" was the question that was asked a thousand times by curious ones before the parade was over.

Told History of Suffrage.

The parade, a brilliant spectacle, told the story of the advance made by the cause of suffrage. Every one of the seven divisions had a separate chapter. One of the best places from which to view the parade was at the Peace Monument. Here, with no crowd to interfere, the watcher could see the divisionse forming for the parade. Behind Mrs. Burleson, Grand Marshal, and Miss Inez Milholland, the herald, rode Mrs. Ruhlin, Mrs. Lucy Neill, and Mrs. Morrill in white corduroy riding habits and wide-brimmed plumed hats. They were the outriders of the women's cavalry. Then came a wagon bearing the sign "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising the Women of the Country."

The officers of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association came next. They were led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the President, wearing the hood of her degree and college gown.

The first section marched under the banner "Women of the World, Unite!" and was led by the Marysville, Mo., band of thirty-five women in trim blue uniforms. Every one wore the yellow color of the suffragist cause. The floats of the first division represented countries where women have suffrage and countries where suffrage hopes to obtain a foothold. On one of the floats rode nine month old Mei Scheng P. Wu. Baby Wu sat contentedly on the lap of her mother. Mrs. Wu is the wife of Ching Wu, formerly attached to the Chinese Embassy in this city. Both mother and father are students of the George Washington University. Mrs. Wu wore an embroidered gown of pale blue, and Baby Wu a white robe embroidered with little golden dragons. Twenty nations were represented in the division.

The floats of the second section told the story of the fight for woman's suffrage from 1840 to the present day. Women in 1840, as represented on the float, were very humble, and the three or four men representing "male supremacy" seemed rather ashamed of themselves. There was a great contrast in the float called "Today." This carried a number of good-looking girls in college gowns, under the leadership of Miss Hazel Roberts. On this float there were no men.

In the second section was a troop of women cavalry from Baltimore.

A man led the horse of the herald of the third section. Women in various callings of life were portrayed. There were the women farmers, sturdy looking country lasses. The float bearing the sign "In the Home" showed what serious work housekeeping is. Another float showed women "In Patriotic Service," and another "In Education." There were floats for all the occupations in which women are active. Behind each float marched delegations of women.

The clergy was represented by six sedate, rather elderly women in black gowns, and following came marching in the educational division thirty-two colored women from the Howard University, Washington, in gowns and caps. In the workers' division two women held a banner which said, "We want to protect our children." Then came a float representing the interior of a sweatshop. The business women marched 400 strong in blue. The writers' delegation followed. They wore white gowns. Artists were in pink, and musicians in red. There were women lawyers and women physicians and actresses in line, including some of the most prominent in their professions.

Women in the Government service led the fourth section, and in this section were teachers, social workers, and librarians. Women of the same occupation wore gowns of like color.

In the fifth section were the marchers not in uniform. Here walked many women who did not have the courage or desire to put on one of the colored uniforms. This division contained, perhaps, "just wives."

Hobson a Marcher.

In the sixth section marched State delegations. Representative R. P. Hobson of Alabama, and Butler Ames of Maryland, were in line. There were representatives of the States where equal suffrage is in effect. Here marched the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, about seventy strong, headed by James Lees Laidlaw.

The delegations from the States where women are working for equal suffrage came next, and then came Gen. Jones and her hikers. Other State delegations followed. Miss Genevieve Clark led one delegation. Then came women in automobiles.

Parade Halts Frequently.

That there were no accidents to the marchers was due to the fact that when the congestion became too great the line halted. This was a matter of frequent occurrence. At Sixth Street an intoxicated man almost fell under the wheels of the float "In 1840." He was dragged away by a special policeman. A little further on a woman caught in the crush began to scream loudly. A policeman succeeded in making a way for her. She had been crushed in the rush of the crowd.

At Ninth Street the crowd surged in on the marchers, and in the excitement a man began to shout, "Thief! Thief!" This cry served to turn the crowd in another direction and the parade continued. Gen. Jones and her hikers were so hemmed in at Seventh Street that the parade lost all military formation. Gen. Jones was forced to ask the Maryland Agricultural College boys, who formed her guard of honor, to come to her assistance.

Gen. Jones was passing Tenth Street when a man broke through the crowd and threw a handful of flowers in her path. He was Major J. M. Shindel, Judge Advocate of the Fourth Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard of Lebanon, Penn.

"Nothing is too good for you," shouted the enthusiastic Major.

Confusion, cheers, and jeers were the order of the day until the tired marchers disbanded. For a distance of a few blocks near the end the women marched without trouble, for a squad of the Fifteenth Cavalry rode to their assistance. A band of boy scouts also did good service. Just before the Army of the Hudson was disbanded Col. Ida Craft received a gold medal given by the women of Overlea, Md.

Women Appeal to Wilson.

Leaders of the women suffragists were much incensed because the police did not make sufficient provision for holding in restraint the great throngs which hemmed in the paraders. At a meeting held at Memorial Continental Hall the police of the District were denounced. A resolution was adopted calling for a Congressional investigation and asking Mr. Wilson to look into what the suffragists called "a disgraceful affair." A number of Senators and Representatives, some of whom took part in the parade, to-night promised that there should be a thorough inquiry.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, addressing the meeting, expressed her indignation over the way women had been treated at the National capital. The parade, she said, had exceeded the proudest expectations of its promoters. Dr. Shaw said that she had marched in suffragist parades in London, in New York, and in California, but she had never seen such a disgraceful exhibition as that of to-day. She demanded that some way should be found of punishing whoever was responsible for mismanagement.

The procession, it was charged, had not gone a block before it had to halt. Crowds, the women said, had gathered about Mrs. Burleson and her aids, and drunken men had attempted to climb upon the floats. Insults and jibes were shouted at women marchers, and for more than an hour confusion reigned. The police, the women say, did practically nothing, and finally soldiers and marines formed a voluntary escort to clear the way.

Mrs. Genevieve Stone, wife of Representative Stone of Illinois, said that a policeman had insulted her. This policeman, she said, shouted: "If my wife were where you are I'd break her head."

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The New York Evening Post, who marched in the men's section, introduced the resolution which demanded that a Congressional investigation be held. A copy of the resolution is to be given to President Wilson as soon as possible after he takes office.

Miss Helen Keller, the noted deaf and blind girl, was so exhausted and unnerved by her experience in attempting to reach a grand stand, where she was to have been a guest of honor, that she was unable to speak later at Continental Hall.

At one time at the height of the disorder Miss Inez Milholland helped to restrain the spectators by riding her horse into the crowd. A group of hoodlums gathered in front of a reviewing stand, in which sat Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft and a half dozen guests from the White House. They kept up a running fire of comment. Apparently no effort was made to remove them, and the White House party left before the procession had passed.

TOLD THE STORY AF THE AGES.

Suffrage Allegory, a Beautiful Spectacle, Was Triumph for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One of the most impressively beautiful spectacles ever staged in this country was the sum and substance of the verdict handed down by thousands of men and women who gathered about the steps of the Treasury Building here this afternoon to witness the allegory presented in behalf of the woman suffrage cause. It was a triumph for the women who came here to play an unprecedented part in the festivities attending the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson. For their purposes one of the most important buildings on the continent was set aside. It afforded them a stage that any commercial producer in the world would have envied them, and they had for spectators so large a part of the inaugural crowd that those standing close to the ineffectual police lines which served as a cordon for the performance were moved to wonder whether or not there would be any one left to welcome into Washington the man who is to occupy the White House for the next four years.

For the staging of this allegory Secretary MacVeagh lent to the suffragists the vast steps that spread out in a plaza to the south of the Treasury Building. For side wings they had only the stone railing, with the garden beyond. The huge, white columns of the Treasury Building's facade served as a back drop, and above was a sky of flawless blue.

To the crowds packed in the covered grund stand across the way and massed as closely as men could stand on both sides the most impressive moment of all came when the allegory was half unfolded, and when the robed figures in violet and rose stood grouped at each end of the plaza. The band at the foot of the steps suddenly struck into the opening strains of the "Lohengrin Overture," and there appeared between the white pillars at the back the figure of a woman robed in white. It was Peace. She stood there motionless for a moment, with her head bent over something which she held gently in her hands. Then those hands were lifted high and from them a white dove sprang joyously into the air and circled down over the crowd and away.

Told Story of Woman's Striving.

The story told in the procession which wound its way to the Treasury Building from the Capitol was designed to show what woman was striving to achieve and what she had so far attained. The allegory, it was explained, illustrated those ideals toward which both men and women had been struggling through the ages, and toward which, in the suffrage creed, they would, with co-operation and equality, continue to strive.

The allegory was designed and directed by Miss Hazel Mackaye of Cambridge, Mass., a daughter of the late Steele Mackaye and a sister of Percy Mackaye, the poet and playwright.

This is the story of the allegory. Columbia, hearing the approach of the procession as signaled by the trumpets that called the news the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, summoned to her Justice, Charity, Liberty, Peace, and Hope, to review with her the "New Crusade" of women. It was the bugle note, first heard faintly in the distance, then repeated more and more distinctly, which finally brought a hush to the crowd that had assembled by 3 o'clock, and it was to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" that Columbia, in velvet and silken robes of red, white, and blue, appeared a commanding presence between the white columns. It was Miss Hedwig Reicher, the German actress. Just why a German actress was called upon by the suffragists to play Columbia was not made clear by the official programme of the suffrage demonstration, but she was superbly fitted to the part in appearance, and there was eloquence in her every splendid gesture.

Great golden spear in hand, she took up her position on the huge stone stage and waited, while Justice, clad in richest purple and attended by maides robed in all the violet shades, came down the long flight of steps to make obeisance before the figure of Columbia. Charity came next, her robes of palest blue, with two little children preceding her and strewing her path with roses. Her great mantle enfolded them as she took her place beside Columbia.

The triumphal march from "Aida" served to herald the coming of Liberty, a girl in trailing veils of rose color, who sprang on the steps and danced across the stage, an unfettered being, beautifully free. Charity and Liberty each had their attendant maidens. Hope came, timidly at first. The figure, in opalescent costume, appeared among the columns, disappearing, and then came forth again. Then to the music of the Dvorak Humoresque she ran down the steps and danced her way forward. As she reached the feet of Columbia the top of the steps was suddenly populous with little children, twoscore boys and girls all in the gayest colors, tossing golden balls into the air. The mlusic shifted swiftly to the Spring Song of Mendelssohn, and the whole robed company gathered about Columbia to wait the coming of the procession, which was still lost somewhere down in the crowd on Pennsylvania Avenue.

It was not until the eleventh hour that the names of the women who portrayed the leading figures in the allegory were made public. Justice was Mrs. Sarah Truax Albert of Spokane, Wash. Charity was Miss Emma L. Ostrander. Mrs. Florence Fleming Noyes of New York was Liberty, Miss Eleanor Lawson of New York was Peace, and Miss Mildred Anderson of New York was the fleet-footed dancing Hope.

Aside from the ambitious nature of the allegory and the beauty of the rainbow-colored costumes as they wove in and out across the gray white of the Treasury Buildings, the thing that stirred the greatest interest in the crowd was the weather. It was a perfect sky that arched over the performance, and the raw, biting wind of the early morning had given way to something softer, but for all that the weather was not suited to any open-air performance, and most certainly it was not suited to the almost diaphanous costumes that served to adorn most of the figures in the allegory.

Miss Reicher was heavily wrapped in a velvet cloak, but it was thin material that clothed most of her sisters in the work, and most of them presented bared arms to the cold that was enough to make the men in the crowd glad that they had brought their heaviest fur coats. Nor had the wind died down entirely, and while it served to whip and turn and flutter the drapery most effectively for the spectacle, it did not serve to allay the concern for the health of the participants that could be heard expressed in a hundred different forms.

Of barefoot dancing, concerning which there had been much preliminary whispering, there was none, but the women were nevertheless all unprotected from the typical March winds that blew up Pennsylvania Avenue in these hours before the inauguration.

"Mark my words," said one ample mammy, who took up an undue share of the standing room close to the Treasury steps, "They'll every blessed one of them be in bed this time to-morrow."

"My, my," her friend assented, "wouldn't you think they would have brought some shawls? What can their mothers be thinking of?"

But the real suffragists said it was heroic.

DINNER TO H. E. BRITTAIN.

Newspaper Men Entertain Peace Advocate at the Press Club.

Harry E. Brittain, representative of the British Committee for the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples, was the guest at a dinner at the Press Club last night. One hundred diners gathered to do honor to Mr. Brittain, who organized the great Imperial Press Conference which called to England the editors of the leading papers in all parts of the British Empire.

With Lord Roberts and two or three Americans Mr. Brittain founded the Pilgrims Club in London in 1902 and has since been its honorary Secretary. He suggested that visits of English newspapermen to the United States and American newspapermen to England, along the lines of the Imperial Press Conference, would do much to cement good feeling between the two countries. He also advocated the establishment of reciprocal traveling scholarships for newspapermen, to enable those of the two great English-speaking nations to become acquainted with the life, customs, and problems of each other on a basis of broad intelligence and sympathy. His proposals were heartily applauded.

Percy S. Bullen presided in the absence of Col. John Temple Graves. President of the Press Club. Charles F. McLean took the place of Oscar S. Straus, also unavoidably absent, in responding to the toast of "World Peace." Mr. McLean said he had been a convert to the peace movement by the war horrors he had seen as a correspondent with the German Army in the Franco-Prussian War. George T. Wilson paid a tribute to Mr. Brittain in responding to the toast, "Our Guest," reading an extract from a speech by Lord Rosebery, in which that eminent British statesman declared that the Imperial Press Conference had done more for the British Empire than any other gathering of men in its history.

Mr. Brittain won applause by saying that the conference was the occasion for the greatest review of the British fleet ever held, and that for the first time in its history the British Army had been reviewed by civilians, when 50,000 men were marshaled at Aldershot for the benefit of the delegates to the conference.

Speeches were made also by Henry W. J. Bucknall, representing St. George's Society; G. Morrison, Jr., representing St. Andrew's Society, and William F. Griffith, representing St. David's Society.

NEW HAVEN'S STOCKHOLDERS

Total Number is Now 22,716—Women and Trustees a Majority.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—March 3.—Women and Trustees together continue to form a large majority of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, according to the annual census of the corporation, just compiled for January, 1913. It shows the total number of stockholders to be 22,716, of whom 10,102 are women, 8,185 men, 3,666 Trustees, and 733 corporations.

There are 610 more stockholders than in January, 1912, the largest increase, 392, being in women. There are 11,052 stockholders in Massachusetts, 5,118 in Connecticut, 707 in Rhode Island, 3,432 in New York and 2,407 living elsewhere. In stock ownership, 537,819 shares are held in Massachusetts, 294,560 in Connecticut, 515,000 in New York, 50,157 in Rhode Island and 151,221 shares held elsewhere, the total shares being 1,797,757 including 238,901 shares held by the New England Navigation Company.

Manufacturers Merchants

800,000 Ft. Floor Space

Rented in four months
From floor plans only
What did it?
Get a map of the city
Study our LOCATION
You will THEN know
We have still
Some desirable space open
(Or we will build)
What are your needs?
Write, phone or call

New York Dock Co.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS DEPT.
10 Bridge St. New York

THAW'S NEW LAWYER HAS A 'BIG SURPRISE'

Continued from Page 1.

he said, those involved might be punished on the ground that they were stool pigeons. He also asserted that William F. Clark, who was Secretary o. the Governor's Investigating Commission, should be commended for wonderful detective work to substantiate the story of bribery in connection with an effort to procure the release of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

The relations of Mr. Clark with the commission are ended. Several days ago a report was published that Dr. John W. Russell, formerly Superintendent of the Matteawan Hospital, had charged Clark with using the name of Gov. Sulzer in asking Russell to release Thaw. The investigation also brought out the statement that a check for $100 had been drawn to Mr. Clark's order by Thaw's agent, to cover expenses for messenger services which Clark had performed for the slayer of Stanford White. The Secretary temporarily was suspended. It was said to-day he would not return to his duties.

In his testimony Mr. O'Farrell said he informed Mr. Clark of a rumor he heard that money had been paid for favors to two convicts in a certain prison. Mr. Clark, he related, told him to get all the facts and report to him.

"I met several persons and made inquiries," Mr. O'Farrell said, "but I don't want to divulge these things, as it might endanger the lives and limbs of men in the prison. They might be ill treated."

"Can you give us anything definite?" asked John T. Norton, counsel to the commission.

"Not in public, but I will tell the commission in private," the detective replied.

Mr. O'Farrell was asked if he knew anything else of interest to the commission.

"I prefer to answer in private," was the reply. "If you retain me I will run down the statements I have heard."

Russell Was Optimistic.

The detective said he knew nothing about the story of alleged bribery. He admitted he had served the papers in the latest move to free Thaw, acting for Dr. Charles Kennedy, counsel to Thaw. He said that before the action was begun he saw Dr. Russell in the asylum and talked with him about the Thaw case. The witness asserted that the Superintendent remarked that "Thaw wasn't in a serious condition."

The Commissioners conferred with Mr. O'Farrell and with Attorney General Carmody. The detective gave more particulars of the alleged transactions to "make it easy" for convicts in prison. The commission came to no conclusion that prominent officials were not involved in the story. Thus far there has been no evidence to support the statement that there is a prison ring working for the pardon of convicts. The commission excused Alfred Henry Lewis until Friday. Dr. Austin Flint, who also was to be a witness in connection with the Thaw case, sent word he was too ill to come to Albany.

Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Prison Department, was in his office this afternoon. He had no statement to make concerning the trouble between his office and the Executive Chamber. He has not removed his secretary, John G. McDowell, whose dismissal was recommended by the Governor's Commission for a disrespectful remark made about Mr. Sulzer.

STATE POWER BACKS DEWAN.

Capitol Believes His Story of Concealed Weapon Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—All the power of the State will be ranged behind Dennis J. Dewan, a former employee of the State Controller's office, to whom recently was given a roving commission by Gov. Sulzer to investigate alleged frauds in connection with highway repair contracts in the northern New York Counties, when he is arraigned in court to-morrow in Troy. Dewan, when engaged in the work to which he had been assigned by the Governor, was arrested there recently on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He asserts his arrest was a "frame-up" on the part of the Troy police. His story is believed by John A. Hennessy, Executive Auditor, who under the Governor's direction sent Dewan out on his graft hunt.

A complication was added to the Dewan case to-day through a statement by Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy that the arrest of Dewan was due to a suspicion on the part of the Troy police that he had been mixed up in an arson plot which recently resulted in the burning of a house in Troy and the death of a man whom the Troy police believed to have been an accomplice of Dewan.

The theory entertained in Administration circles in the Capitol is that some one wielding powerful political influence in Rensselaer County was eager to relieve Dewan of certain papers in his possession at the time of his arrest which had a vital bearing on the alleged fraudulent road contracts in Rensselaer and adjoining counties.

Dewan, the moment he stepped off a train in the Troy railroad station last week, was invited by a detective whom he had known for many years to take a walk with him which ended at the police station. In the City Hall, Dewan carried his overcoat on his arm. On entering the station he threw the garment on a chair. A detective immediately fished out a revolver from one of the overcoat pockets. Dewan asserted the pistol had been smuggled into the pocket for the purpose of "framing him up." According to his friends, he was not in the habit of carrying a revolver.

It is believed in the Capitol that the tip for Dewan's arrest went out from the headquarters of the State Highway Department, where Dewan had gone for papers having a bearing on road contracts in Rensselaer, just before he started on his trip to Troy.

Fined for Selling Bad Meat.

Charles Hugh of 365 New York Avenue, Jersey City, with a meat market at 20 Lawton Avenue, was fined $200 in Special Sessions yesterday for selling decayed meat. The charge was made by George A. Woods, an Inspector of the Department of Health, who visited the store on last Jan. 27.

Gimbel Brothers

Today will have the distinction of presenting the

New Millinery

in

Le Grand Salon des Modes de Paris

Georgette, Lewis, Reboux, Louison, Varon and other famous modistes of Paris have contributed to this presentation of authentic Spring modes. The display will be enriched by

Original Gimbel Modes

reflecting Paris---in finest imported materials.

Your visit is cordially solicited. Third Floor

Full Speed Ahead!

This ANNUAL GIMBEL CLEAN-UP Of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Somebody called this event the "Clothing Classic" of New York retailing, and he's not far wrong.

For it presents radical price-reductions on every sort of outergarment for men, from luxurious Fur-lined Overcoats to a Mackinaw Coat or separate trousers.

There are Suits for business and play. Formal Clothing for afternoon and evening wear. Storm Coats, Rain Coats and the favorite Chesterfields. And savings from 25 to 50 per cent. on all of them.

Things are humming, today, for many a man has been letting his clothing needs accumulate, to satisfy them in this Sale. But assortment is large, and quantities are plentiful.

Men's Fine London Overcoats At $25, Were $45 to $65

All that remain in our stock. Yo know the makers well whose names are on the labels. In smart English styles and splendid materials. Also all our American Overcoats that were $45 and more.

The Silk-lined Coats for Spring Wear, at $15, Regularly $25

We secured a saving of $10 on these Overcoats for you by having them made ahead of time. This offering is one of the annual features of this event—the only special purchase, in fact, made for it. Plain black or Oxford gray, lined with fine Merveilleux silk, and the lapels faced with cloth or silk.

Any Man Can Work Out a Sum Like This in the Clothing Clean-Up

	Regularly	Now	Saving
Winter Overcoat	$45	$25	$20
Spring Overcoat	$25	$15	$10
Winter Suit	$38	$19.50	$18.50
Cutaway Coat and Suit	$30	$20	$10
Striped Trousers	$6	$4.50	$1.50
Raincoat	$15	$9.75	$5.25
Norfolk Suit	$22	$12.50	$9.50
	$181	$106.25	

Total Saved to Spend on Something Else—$74.75

This is a saving of about 70 per cent. on a quite comprehensive outfit of clothing. Of course, many a man will want to buy less, others will want to profit even more largely by the Sale, but the savings are there in either case. And be it noted, we have given the LOWEST saving in each of the above instances—you can make even larger ones if you come promptly enough.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ANTI-SUFFRAGE RIOT IN THE WEST END

Mob Tries to Prevent Women from Entering the Pavilion Theatre for Weekly Meeting.

FAKE MARTYRS, SAYS MAYOR

He Declares Mrs. Pankhurst Is a Pitiable Figure in Court — Burns Tells all Women to Leave a Hall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 4.—There was further evidence yesterday of the exasperation of a section of the public at the suffragettes' campaign of violence. For over two hours there were scenes of disorder outside the Pavilion Theatre in Piccadilly Circle, where the militant women hold a weekly meeting. The theatre was virtually in a state of siege.

The demonstration followed the decision of the organizers of the meeting to refuse entry to men as a result of last week's scenes at suffrage meetings. The men thereupon determined not to allow any women to enter the theatre. "No men, no women," was the cry, and the men formed a solid phalanx and refused to make way for the women.

Piccadilly Circus presented an extraordinary spectacle. The huge crowd held up traffic, surged across the road, created a deafening din, and rendered the police powerless. The women screamed when they found themselves wedged in corners of the entrances. Suffragist posters were destroyed and hats and tempers were lost. Now and then shouts were raised, "Do we want votes for women?" and a full-throated "No!" was the unanimous answer.

Medical and other students raised cries of "Are we down arted?" and, circling the theatre, sought means of entry, but all the entrances were well guarded. Every face was scanned by a little committee of women safely ensconced behind gates before any one, after fighting a way through the crowd, was admitted. Journalists sought entrance to the meeting in vain. None but a few favored male supporters of the "cause" passed the barriers of police and determined women.

The meeting was of short duration, and at its close the women met with ironical cheers.

Sellers of suffragist literature had a rather warm time. One ardent male newspaper vendor was obliged to seek safety on a bus top.

Two men who somehow had managed to force their way into the theatre were ejected by attendants. Three men were arrested.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Speech.

Inside the theatre Mrs. Pankhurst was the chief speaker. "Although I am not here to incite," she said, "I am here to talk about inciting. I am going to talk about incitement to violence on the part of leaders of other political parties. When I take my place in the dock on April 1, by my side there ought to be certain leaders of the Unionist Party—Bonar Law, F. E. Smith, Sir Edward Carson, and Walter Long. Acts of violence in Belfast following on the speeches of the Unionist Party can be as plainly traced to these speeches as acts of violence can be traced to speeches of mine."

Mrs. Pankhurst also referred to the editor of The Nation, Mr. Massingham, and made a bitter attack upon "those men who write these inciting articles about us and write and manufacture anonymous letters."

"If I am to be sent for fourteen years penal servitude," she continued, "if there is anything in human justice, ought not these scribblers to be sent to jail?"

The Daily News, in an editorial article deploring anti-suffrage disturbances, says:

"The appeal to force on the part of a certain section of women inevitably awakens the lowest instincts of a certain type of man, especially the young student type. The latent beast is always ready to leap to life at the least excuse, and the resort of women to violence offers an excuse in its most attractive form. Physical conflict with women appeals to the brute in man with doubly sinister effect, and when women themselves invite the conflict he has at least the pretense of merely resorting to retaliation. We hope that the Magistrates will deal with this brutality with the utmost severity."

Thinks Present Laws Adequate.

Home Secretary McKenna's proposed bill to deal with suffragist hunger strikers by extending the ticket-of-leave system to them owes its inception to The Morning Post, which first suggested the plan. The Mayor of Richmond, a member of the Bench of Magistrates who censured Mr. McKenna for his action in freeing Lillian Lenton, considers the bill unnecessary and the present laws entirely adequate, if properly applied by the Home Secretary. The so-called suffragette "martyrs," he said, are not of the stuff of which real martyrs are made, adding:

"Mrs. Pankhurst, when she gets into court, becomes a pitiable figure. She cries and whines and does not face punishment with the heroic air of a martyr. If Latimer had shrieked against his fate and it had been necessary to give him the frog's march to the stake, would the cause for which he died have received the impetus it did? Or if Bunyan, while he was in jail, had fought the warders or gone on a hunger strike instead of writing 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' would his name have lived?"

The Mayor believes that if food and drink were left in their cells the hunger strikers would succumb to the temptation.

Mrs. Dacre Fox, organizer of the suffragist scheme for collecting funds from the general public during this "self-denial week" by the sale of flowers and candy, pavement sketching, organ grinding, &c., professes to be well satisfied with the results thus far. She says the amount of money collected surpasses her expectations and that the attitude of the majority of the public is sympathetic. The rough play and hustling to which some of the collectors are exposed, she adds, come from the less respectable portion of the community.

Burns Tells Women to Depart.

LONDON, March 3.—After several suffragettes had been ejected to-night from a meeting at Battersea at which John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, was speaking, he requested all women to leave the hall. Mr. Burns announced several days ago that in his present campaign on behalf of the progressive candidates for the London County Council he was going to do his best to break down the "tyranny of organized blackguardism" of the suffragettes.

He explained to-night that in the present state of hostile feeling against militant disturbers of meetings they were apt to get badly hurt, and he did not purpose to allow extremists to play their game at the possible cost of life and limb. Therefore, to prevent anything serious happening, it was best for all the women to retire.

After they had done so Mr. Burns finished his speech without interruption, except on the part of one male suffragist, who was ejected.

In various parts of London Suffragette organ grinders were mobbed to-day while seeking subscriptions for their cause and had to call for police protection to guard them against the angry crowds.

"Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, the militant Suffragette leader whom the police had to rescue yesterday from the hands of an irate mob in Hyde Park, declares that she has no fear of the threats that have been made to tar and feather her. She describes the wild scenes which occurred during the meetings yesterday afternoon as "merely an instance of boyish playfulness." She asserts that every fresh outbreak of militancy on the part of the women "brings enthusiastic recruits" and adds, "The vast majority of men admire us."

Russian Ban on Suffragists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Woman's suffrage has come under the ban of the Russian police. At a number of meetings in celebration of the so-called "Woman's Day" held here yesterday speeches by suffragists were rigorously prohibited by the authorities. In spite of this, however, resolutions were adopted by those present declaring that only the enfranchisement of women could remedy the misery of their condition in Russia.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS HENS

Mme. Fallieres Says They Are Hers —A Question of Ancestry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 3.—An amusing example of official red tape is furnished by a dispute between a Government department and ex-President Fallières about the poultry yard which Mme. Fallières kept in the Presidential chateau at Rambouillet.

Mme. Fallières found when she took up her residence there, says The Journal, a very inferior breed of poultry to that which she boasted at her own country home. She imported thirty-four of her best poultry, and the State Department of Domains added two black cockerels. When she left the official residence, Mme. Fallières proposed to take her poultry with her, but the department intervened. "Mme. Fallières took thirty-four fowls to Rambouillet," said the department. "Mme. Fallières is at liberty to take away thirty-four fowls, no more."

The ex-President's wife protested energetically that in seven years the original fowls had multiplied considerably. The department replied that in that case the imported hens had taken the place of the original number which Mme. Fallières found on her arrival and that they consequently did not belong to her. "Moreover," proceeded the department, "if the number has increased so greatly the poultry must be descendants of the two State cockerels."

Mme. Fallières replied that the State cockerels died long ago. "Granted," said the department, "but then the cockerels which are there now take the place of those so generously provided by the State."

There the dispute stands at present.

CANADA DRIVES ETTOR OUT.

Labor Agitator Told of He Returns He May Be Sent to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 3.—Joseph Ettor, late of Lawrenceville, Mass., who was deported from Canada on Sunday, returned to Seattle to-day. Ettor has been organizing the Industrial Workers of the World in Washington for the last two weeks. He filled several speaking engagements in British Columbia, where he had intended to continue his organization work.

Ettor started for British Columbia Saturday, and was permitted to cross the border. At Whiterock, B. C., he was taken into custody by Canadian immigration officers on orders from Ottawa. Ettor's luggage was searched for anarchistic literature. After being detined until Sunday morning he was placed aboard a train bound for Seattle and told not to return to Canadian soil.

Ettor said to-night: "I was allowed to cross the border line so that the order of deportation could be served upon me with the notice that notified me that if I crossed the Canadian line again I should be subject to a penalty of two years in prison and a heavy fine. I shall appeal to the courts of Canada."

W. P. Barge, Canadian Immigration Inspector, also has the names of William D. Haywood, William E. Troutman, Vincent St. John, and Floyd Hyde, who are included in his instructions from Ottawa.

SMALLPOX AT HARTFORD.

Five Cases Diagnosed as Such and Hospital to be Quarantined.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—The Hartford Hospital probably will be quarantined with several hundred patients tomorrow because of five cases of small pox which are reported to have developed among the nurses and internes. Dr. J. H. Townsend, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and a recognized authority on small pox, was called in by Dr. C. P. Botsford, Secretary of the local Board of Health, to-day and diagnosed the cases as small pox.

At the hospital it was thought it was chocken pox, but Edward Twenty of Glastonbury and Edward V. Harrington of Manchester, both ill with pronounced cases of small pox, which they say they contracted at the Hartford Hospital, where they had been visiting patients. The patients have been quarantined, but the nurses who had been attending them have not been isolated. The quarantining of the hospital will have a serious effect on Hartford because there is an epidemic of scarlet fever here.

Andrew J. Conlin of Bellevue Street, who is employed as a railway mail clerk between New Haven and New York, and has been handling New York mail, was taken to the city pest house to-day suffering from small pox.

GERMANS DISMAYED BY ARMY TAX PLANS

Papers Say Levying on Fortunes Has Hitherto Been a Last Resort in Time of War.

MONEY NOW VERY SCARCE

Banks Unwilling to Lend on First-Class Security — Kaiser Said to Have Orginiated Tax Project.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 3.—It is hardly going too far to say that Germany is stunned by the project to spend $250,000,000 at one blow on the increase of the army. Consternation no less profound is caused by the proposal to raise money by levying on private fortunes a non-recurring tax, which, it is expected, will approximate $25.50 on every $500.

This levy is everywhere described as a "war tax." To-night's Lokal Anzeiger declares that the idea of it originated with the Kaiser. His Majesty, it is stated, discussed the scheme with his brother German sovereigns, and received their "joyful assent." both to this proposal and to the suggestion that the ruling Princes of the empire should on this occasion forego their right of exemption from taxation.

The Government's intention to make the propertied classes bear the chief cost of strengthening the army coincides with almost unprecedented stringency on the German money market. The banks are curtailing credits in a most rigid manner. Cash advances are not made even to the best customers and on first-class security, except with the utmost reluctance. Merchants are experiencing difficulty in renewing loans for three months, and renewals, if granted at all, cost between 7 and 8 per cent.

The Government's determination to embark on a new armaments competition evokes nothing but groans from the journals representing the financial and commercial elements. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"When we hear these gigantic figures we must take our heads in our hands and ask if, in all conscience, they can really be a result of serious consideration. One is rather forced to the conclusion that they are a product of a veritable state of armaments drunkenness, and that the Government has been stampeded by progressive suggestion into underwriting heedlessly all the demands of the military men without giving a second thought to either ways or means."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The resort to a tax on fortunes is equivalent to a declaration of the bankruptcy of our whole financial administration. The Government, being at a loss to know where to find money, has recourse to the last desperate extreme, hitherto only invoked in the emergency of war. For its counterpart we must hark back to the middle ages, when empires were without financial systems."

The Boersen Courier, the organ of the Stock Exchange, says:

"One imposes a tax of this sort only in times of the gravest need, when it is urgent to act quickly because the enemy is at the gate and the necessity for national sacrifice is imperative. In times of peace, amid which we are, after all, still living, one should avoid invoking extremes which can easily awaken the impression that they are the last sheet anchor of a financially impoverished country."

SIMPLON TUNNEL MINED.

Can Be Shattered by Pressing a Button 20 Miles Away in Italy.

GENEVA, March 3.—The Italian Government has followed the example of the other European powers in making military preparations. It has increased the garrisons along the Swiss frontier, and military engineers are engaged in building new forts commanding the passes from the mouth of the Simplon Tunnel toward the east.

Chambers for mines have been excavated at the Italian entrance to the great Simplon Tunnel, and these have been fitted with secret electrical connections under ground, so that by pressing a button twenty miles away the tunnel can be shattered. The mines have not yet been charged with explosives.

In the middle of the Simplon Tunnel there is a massive steel door which may be worked from either the Swiss or Italian side in order to block the passage of trains or troops.

PRINCE TAKEHITO VERY ILL.

Relative of Mikado Has Tuberculosis —Well Known in Europe.

TOKIO, March 3.—Prince Takehito Arisugawa, the head of a collateral branch of the imperial family, is lying critically ill, suffering from tuberculosis, at his country residence near Kobe. The Emperor has ordered the chief physician of his household to proceed there to attend him.

Prince Takehito is an Admiral in the navy, and served with distinction in the wars between Japan and China and Japan and Russia. He was educated for his profession in the British Navy. He is well known in Europe. He attended the wedding of the German Crown Prince in 1905, and visited several other European countries on various occasions.

AGAINST STATE GUARANTY.

Pothier's Committee Rejects Grand Trunk Extension Feature.

PROVIDENCE, March 3.—The plan proposed by E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, and sanctioned by Gov. Pothier, to have the State guarantee the $6,000,000 of bonds for the completion of the Southern New England Railway was disapproved to-day by a special committee named by the Governor.

The committee, composed of nineteen State and city officials and prominent business men, did not take a formal vote owing to the absence of Gov. Pothier, who was in Washington, but issued a statement that it was the sense of this committee that under no circumstances should the State guarantee the bonds.

Philip H. Wilbour, President of the Senate and acting Governor, is Chairman of the committee.

"GARBAGE FOR FOOLS."

Browning's Remark About Publication of Celebrities' Letters.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 4.—Lord Tennyson, son of the poet, writes to The Times as follows:

"Cannot Robert Browning's nearest relatives stop this infamy of the sale of the Browning love letters?

"Mr. Browning was walking one day with me in Eaton Place. He said: 'Tell your father I have destroyed 1,500 letters of mine to my father. He will rejoice, for he loathes as much as I do the casting of one's heart into the streets as garbage for fools.'"

CHORUS GIRLS BAD SAILORS.

Fifty from Here Arrive in London for Max Pemberton's Revue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—A band of fifty American chorus girls who landed yesterday from the Majestic—a good many of them evidently still suffering from the voyage—went to the London Opera House this afternoon to begin work on the revue that is to be written by Max Pemberton and Louis Hirsch. The manager, Mr. Sohlke, was occupied in selecting sixty out of 250 English applicants for the chorus. Both parties were keenly interested in each other's appearance and dress, their opinions being both audible and pointed.

It is expected that the revue will be produced in the middle of April, but its character has not been decided. Mr. Pemberton commenced to write the first act only to-night. Under his Hippodrome contract, Mr. Hirsch is unable to write new lyrics, but he states that he has plenty of old ones which will suffice.

Considerable differences have already arisen between Messrs. Hirsch and Pemberton and the managers. Mr. Pemberton told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day he was convinced that a purely American show would never succeed in London, and that he wanted to make the American contingent just a leaven for a big English cast, believing also that a great number of girls were necessary to fill the huge stage. He also disagreed with the management's project of staging a succession of mere spectacular scenes, believing that this would bore the public.

The management is vigorously opposing both points, but Mr. Pemberton's prestige on account of his Hippodrome success is likely to render him the winner.

Mr. Pemberton says revue writing is an agreeable change to a novelist, and so far has proved more profitable than novel writing, but he hardly cares to take it up as a profession.

TO SHIP MODELS DIRECT.

Paris Dressmakers Come to an Agreement with New York Concerns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—The Paris Dressmakers' Association, which includes all the principal houses here, has finally accepted the proposal of American dressmakers that the Paris firms ship their models direct to the United States instead of through brokers on this side. By this means it is hoped to prevent the theft of exclusive designs and the placing of duplicated models on the American market at cut prices.

In celebration of the conclusion of the negotiations between the Paris houses and the American dressmakers, Charles Kurzman of Fifth Avenue, New York, entertained a party this evening at the Ritz Hotel, those present including Mesdames Paquin and Jeanne Lanvin, M. Doeullet, President of the Paris Dressmakers' Association; Jacques Worth, the Vice President; Paul Poiret, M. Redfern, and Jean Worth.

CHINA TO GET LOAN AT LAST.

Germany Withdraws Objection—How the Loan Is to be Divided.

PEKING, March 3.—Germany has withdrawn her objection to the appointment of a British adviser to the administration of the salt tax, and the six-power loan, it is now expected, will go through without any further hitch.

The United States and Japan have waived their claims to the appointment of their nationals among the four foreign advisers whom China is obliged to nominate under the agreement.

It is stated that the loan of $125,000,000 is to be issued approximately as follows: Great Britain, $40,000,000; France, $35,000,000; Germany, $30,000,000; the United States, $12,500,000, and Belgium, $7,000,000, the last-named sum being a portion of Russia's share. The balance of the Russian allotment and the Japanese allotment are included in the British and French totals.

TO EXAMINE ROYAL TRAIN.

Italian Authorities Ask Experts to Say What Caused Accident.

NAPLES, March 3.—Experts in explosives were ordered to-day by the Italian authorities to examine the damaged railway carriage of the train which bore King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena from the capital to this city yesterday. The damaged car was next the royal carriage, and the accident started a rumor that an attempt had been made against the royal train.

It is supposed that a piece of iron, becoming detached from one carriage, struck violently against another car, but, wishing to ascertain scientifically the cause of the incident, the Government officials have placed the matter in the hands of experts.

OLIVE OILS DEFINED BY NOTED CHEF

"Some delight palate and stomach, others are good for cooking, while most of them make fair soap."—This is a true statement. Rich, delicious olive oil can only be obtained from first pressing of selected French olives. Subsequent pressings are naturally inferior, therefore subject to adulteration.

CHIRIS
Pronounced She-ris
OLIVE OIL

is absolutely pure—rich in food and health promoting properties. Imported in original FULL MEASURE packages.

Send 10 cents, stamps or coin, for trial bottle; book of 75 salad recipes and interesting story of olive oils. Chiris is sold by first-class dealers or direct.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. E, 18 Platt Street, New York.

CORNWALLIS WEST ENJOINED BY COURT

His Wife, Formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, Obtains a Decree Against Him.

PRELIMINARY TO DIVORCE?

English Actions for Restitution of Conjugal Rights Are Usually for That Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—It took the President of the Divorce Court only six minutes to-day to dispose of the petition of Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, against her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights. The time constituted a record in the annals of the court. Mrs. West was on the stand for four minutes.

All through the case there was an obvious endeavor to keep the identity of the petitioner from the public. Lord Tiverton, who briefly opened for Mrs. West, never mentioned the surnames of the parties, merely referring to them as the petitioner and the respondent, nor, during th whole hearing, were the Christian names ever given in court—a proceeding which is irregular, according to an old-established rule.

Secrecy had been observed throughout, and very few in court without prior knowledge were aware that such a well-known woman of London society was seeking the assistance of the law to settle her matrimonial troubles. An official of the court called "West versus West," and Lord Tiverton at once arose and made a few remarks to Mr. Justice Evans.

The petitioner was outside the court when the case was opened, but was called in by her solicitors. She was dressed in a tightly fitting dark velvet costume and wore heavy sable furs and a thick veil.

Bearing out counsel's statements, Mrs. West on the stand spoke in faltering tones and a husky voice. Once or twice she bowed assent to Lord Tiverton's questions. She said that last Dec. 23 Mr. West left their house in Norfolk Street and, although she had written to him three times asking him to return, he had refused to do so. These letters were not read in court, but were filed as exhibits. On Mr. West's failure to return, the petitioner concluded, a summons was obtained, but as this had no effect the present application was made.

No defense was entered. A decree for restitution was granted, with costs, the usual fourteen days being specified. Mrs. West then bowed slightly to the Judge and left the court, accompanied by two gentlemen friends. She went out by a private and little-used exit.

Applications for the restitution of conjugal rights are usually preliminary to actions for divorce, as they prove desertion.

CONSIDER TURKEY'S PLEA.

Ambassadors Meet in London to Discuss Mediation Appeal.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 4.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, presided yesterday at a meeting of the Ambassadors of the Powers to consider Turkey's application for mediation.

According to semi-official statements emanating from Sofia, the Allies will not agree to mediation unless the Porte consents to surrender Adrianople, Scutari, and Yanina, and to pay an indemnity.

Unconfirmed reports are published in Vienna of an Albanian rising against the Servian occupation of towns in Albanian territory. According to these reports, communication with Scutari has been reopened and the garrison has been supplied with arms and ammunition.

Fighting continues in the Yanina district, where the Greeks assert that they have gained some small successes.

ROME, March 3.—Italy is using all her influence with the Balkan States to induce them to observe moderation in their demands upon Turkey and thus bring about peace at an early date. Italian officials have pointed out to the Balkan administrations that such an attitude would strengthen the sympathy of Europe toward their cause.

The appointment of Gen. Boyovitch, one of the Servian delegates at the London Conference, as commander of the forces besieging Scutari is considered an indication of the firm determination of the Servians and Montenegrins to take Scutari at any cost. Gen. Boyovitch is one of the most daring of the Servian commanders. It was a force under him which captured Monastir at the point of the bayonet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Fighting has completely ceased in the past two days along the Tchatalja lines in front of Constantinople, as well as at Bulair in the Gallipoli Peninsula, owing to heavy snowstorms, according to an official announcement to-day.

The Bulgarians and Servians investing the fortress of Adrianople bombarded the city throughout yesterday.

Austrian Banker Seized in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—An Austrian banker named Niegler was arrested here to-day at the request of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, charged, it is alleged, with fraud in the amount of $30,000. Niegler is confined in the penitentiary. He will be extradited.

THE BIG RACE

Ralph Hamlin, of Los Angeles, Cal., driving a Franklin six "38" against a field of high-powered cars, won the Los Angeles-Phoenix desert race. This is the hardest and longest road race ever run; the hardest possible test for direct air-cooling.

The Franklin is a car which stands up under the most severe service and which gives back its first cost in economy of tires, gasoline and upkeep—a car you can afford to run.

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INDIANS CAPTURE AMERICANS

Two Mining Engineers in Hands of Wild Motilones in Venezuela.

MARACAIBO, March 3.—Two American citizens, Guy N. Bjorge and William Leslie Taylor of Duluth, were captured on Saturday by wild Motilones Indians while making petroleum explorations near Lake Maracaibo. Both men are mining engineers.

The news was received here through official sources. The American Consul, John A. Ray, on receiving it started at once for the Indian country.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication between this city and Valera, in the State of Trujilio, which touches Lake Maracaibo, is interrupted.

A rising, under the leadership of Juan Araujo, who has 800 men under his command, was reported last Friday at La Mesa, and Government troops were sent from here against the rebels. The authorities assert that it is merely a local disturbance.

She Thought He Had Deserted Her.

After an absence of forty-one years a former resident of Hutchinson has returned. His wife, who had waited all these years for him to bring in an armful of wood, expressed surprise at seeing him and upbraided herself for having thought her husband was going to "desert" her. The husband disdained making any explanation as to where he has been, on the ground that women ask "so many fool questions."—Kansas City Journal.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

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INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
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The most complete exposition of Fashionable Outer-dress for Women and Misses ever attempted by a New York establishment.

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Of Van Houten's Just use 1/2 So—
For delicacy of flavor
Van Houten's Cocoa
AT ALL GROCERS

GRAFT SUBPOENAS FOR LIQUOR MEN

Whitman Calls for the Officers and the Books of the Central Association.

NEW GRAND JURY CHOSEN

More Police Bribery Witnesses Heard To-day—Duffy Pleads Not Guilty —Sipp Gets Gun Permit.

That District Attorney Whitman intended to follow the excise graft to its fountain head was shown yesterday by the issuance of subpoenas for the officers of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association to apear before the Grand Jury and the care exercised by him to select no jurors who had any connection, either direct or indirect, with the liquor traffic. The subpoenas are all for Michael Quinn, the President, and J. D. O'Connor, the Secretary. This association is the main liquor dealers' body, and has a membership variously estimated at from 7,500 to 12,000. These two officials were ordered to bring their books with them.

Thomas Flanagan of 444 West 125th Street and Fred Waue of 124th Street and Eighth Avenue, the Treasurer and Secretary of the liquor association in the Thirty-first District, will also be questioned by the Grand Jury. This is the local association of which John Mustard is the President. The books of this branch have already been examined by Mr. Whitman. The bank book discloses no payments of a large enough aggregate to warrant the suspicion that the money was used for anything but the legitimate expenses of the association. But this did not mean anything to Mr. Whitman, for the by-laws of the association provide that all payments shall be collected by the Financial Secretary and turned over to the Treasurer. But the payments made by J. J. McGrath of $20 for two months were made to Mustard, who seemed to have no right to collect or handle any of the money

To Investigate All Payments.

Mr. Whitman intends to inquire closely into all payments made by the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association, who collected it, how much the individual and total payments amounted to, and what the money was used for. He believes that in the neighborhood of $1,200,000 a year was collected from the members, that it did not go through the hands of the Treasurer in the regular way at all, and that it was spent to buy police protection. Mustard will be compelled to testify again before the Grand Jury. He begged off from appearing today because he wanted to attend the inaugural ceremonies at Washington.

District Attorney Whitman put questions to all candidates for the Grand Jury as to their police connections or interest in liquor selling. The foreman is Arthur Ingraham of 80 Irving Place. Justice Seabury, in addressing the jury, said:

"You are not called upon to determine the guilt or innocence of those cases that will be brought before you. The proceedings which take place before you are not in the nature of a trial. They are ex parte.

"On rare occasions you may permit the accused to come before you and testify, but this practice is not to be commended, and it is only to be followed where some special reasons exist which make it advisable. It is never to be adopted unless you make it clear that you do not compel the attendance of the accused

The Police Situation.

"The District Attorney informs me that he will probably have certain matters connected with the Police Department upon which you will be required to act. The disclosures which have already been made as to the conditions prevailing among the police, and their relations to those who conduct gambling houses and disorderly resorts, certainly justify and require a searching investigation by you. The indictments that have already been found and the convictions secured attest the necessity for continuing this investigation."

The Grand Jury will begin the serious business of its office to-day when Mr. Whitman will have a number of new witnesses present to testify about police bribery. No new indictments are expected until later in the week, when several will probably be handed down. In the meantime Mr. Whitman will be busy clearing up the loose ends of the cases he is preparing for trial. Sergt. Peter J. Duffy, said to have been the confidential collector for Inspector Sweeney, pleaded not guilty to the four new indictments found against him, and his bail was fixed at $7,000, which he furnished.

Edward J. Newell, former counsel for George A. Sipp, was called to plead to the indictment charging him with trying to bribe Sipp to remain out of this State. His counsel, William M. K. Olcott, handed to the clerk a certificate from a physician saying that Newell was still too ill to appear in court, and that it would be at least two weeks before he would be able to plead. The date for the pleading was set for March 17.

Sipp appeared before Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court yesterday and got a permit to carry a pistol. His son, Howard, and his counsel, Sol A. Hyman, were with him. Sipp said that his life had been threatened, that his business took him into the negro section of Harlem, and that he was in danger of assault. The Magistrate asked him if he had heard any threats made against his life. Sipp replied that he had been called to the telephone several times and told that his head would be battered in and that he had better stop testifying before the Grand Jury. Before the permit was issued District Attorney Whitman was communicated with and his permission was received for Sipp to fortify himself with a pistol

Sipp walked into the Lenox Avenue police station about 10:30 o'clock last night and said he had come to give himself up if there were a warrant out against him. He said he had heard that Inspector Dwyer had obtained a warrant in the Jefferson Market Court in the afternoon and had consulted immediately with District Attorney Whitman.

On Mr. Whitman's advice, he said, he had provided himself with a bodnsman and was ready to surrender. Lieut. Conway, in charge of detectives, the man who brought Sipp back from Newark and handled all other police affairs dealing with Sipp, said he had heard of no warrant for him, and that were one issued he would be the man to serve it.

Sipp said he was glad to hear he was not in trouble and left the station after giving the assurance that he was ready to surrender whenever he might be wanted.

Patrolman Pierce N. Poole of the Mulberry Street station, was dismissed from the force yesterday by Commissioner Waldo on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. Poole was acting as a detective on the staff of Inshpector Cahalane in August and he employed a boy 14 years old to enter a disorderly resort for the purpose of getting evidence against it. When the case came up in court Magistrate Freschi ordered the policeman's arrest. A transcript of the minutes was sent to Commissioner Waldo and Poole was charged with corrupting the morals of a minor. Subsequently Poole was discharged by the Court.

SEES PERIL IN INGRAM BILL.

Citizens' Union Protests Against Police Reinstatement Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—While a legislative committee has been at work investigating police conditions in New York City, the Legislature is speeding to final passage a bill introduced by Assemblyman Ingram of New York which would permit the reinstatement to their old rank of policemen who had been reduced on charges. This bill, involving, as it does, a blow at discipline in the Police Department, has powerful Tammany backing.

Secretary J. O. Hammill of the Citizens' Union to-night filed a protest against the enactment of the Ingram-bill, which has already passed the Assembly and has been reported out of committee in the Senate.

"Two of the men affected," said Mr. Hammill, "are Michael J. O'Laughlin and Michael Healy. They have been very active in attempts to get back to the rank and pay from which they were reduced, and Commissioner Waldo has shown a willingness to restore them. The cases of these two policemen were investigated by the Curran Aldermanic Committee, and are interesting as evidence of the abuse to which, it is fair to assume, the Ingram bill will give rise if it becomes a law. O'Laughlin was reduced by Commissioner Cropsey in 1911 after trial on charges of making false statements and a false entry in the police blotter. It appeared that he had falsely represented himself to be at a precinct stable inspecting horses at a time when there was an alleged theft at a fire. The theft was being investigated by a Deputy Police Commissioner. On Feb. 28, 1911, O'Laughlin applied for a rehearing, but was at that time informed that the Commissioner had no power to grant it. Later Commissioner Waldo granted a rehearing and made an order restoring O'Laughlin to the rank of Sergeant. After the case had been investigated by the Aldermanic Committee, however, the Civil Service Commission ordered him put back into the rank of patrolman.

"Sergt. Healy was reduced by Commissioner Bingham after trial on charges of disobedience of orders, also absent without leave and neglect of duty. After a rehearing, which appears in this as in other cases to have been very perfunctory, Commissioner Waldo restored him. The Civil Service Commission refused to approve the restoration, however, and Healy was again reduced. He applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, which was denied last September."

TO HEAR BINGHAM'S VIEWS.

Curran Inquiry to Hold Session To-morrow—Robinson Explains.

The Curran Committee will hold a short session to-morrow for the purpose of getting from Gen. Bingham his views of what sort of legislation is needed to improve the general condition of the Police Department.

Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, appointed at the Cooper Union mass meeting after the murder of Herman Rosenthal, issued a statement yesterday in reply to newspaper suggestions that the committee had better hold in abeyance its plan for a Board of Social Welfare until the sources of bribery in the Raines law hotels and the system of protecting Sunday saloons were cut off. Mr. Robinson said that his committee admitted that the plan suggested by it was only to be adopted as an experiment. He said that it would enable a scientific analysis to be made of the police situation such as could not be made in any other way.

BABIES AT WOMAN'S EXHIBIT.

Little Ones Do Folk-Dances—Young Woman Makes a Spoon.

Babies of the walking age, from 2 to 5, had the best kind of a time in the public playground at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition yesterday. They gave the older people a good time, too, for, little as they were, they knew how to sing and do folk dances, and they did both. There were thirty of them from the East Side Nursery.

Miss Grace Hazen, who makes beautiful handicraft things in silver and gold, brought all her silver working implements to the exhibition last night and made a spoon before a crowd of admiring lookers-on, and presented it to Mrs. Elmer Black. Miss Hazen is one of the ten young women who are working at unusual occupations in the space which Mrs. Black engaged for that purpose and filled with clever girls.

Miss Lillian Swan, the "Shears Sculptress" in the same department, cut out two things not usually seen in concrete form—a New England conscience and a Southern accent. The conscience was a hypocritical-looking thing, the large-eared head surmounted by a book and a halo. The mouth had a pious curve, there were the glasses of conscious wisdom around the down-slanting eyes, and the up-tilted eyebrows were distinctly diabolical. The New England conscience was a demon with pretensions of piety. The Southern accent was a charming imp.

The Stony Wold Sanatorium tea booth is the most popular place, where society at the exhibition is to be found. The cake comes from the Woman's Exchange booth, where the people go to buy it in large quantities. It is the one booth in the place which sells homemade candy, which it keeps in stock with its old laces and pretty fancy articles.

Mrs. ames Speyer's New York League for Animals booth is to exhibit asepr, an educated dog, on Thursday afternoon. Jasper, who has never been touched by the whip, will illustrate the power of kindness over an animal.

AVENEL HOTEL RAIDED.

Business of Former Sipp Resort Much Cut by Police Surveillance.

Assistant District Attorneys Smith and Groehl, with Inspectors Dwyer and Daly and Detectives Cowley, Suter, and Thawler of Dwyer's staff, went to the Avenel Hotel, at Lexington Avenue and 124th Street, formerly the Baltic, run by George A. Sipp, the graft informer, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and arrested Frank Davis, whom they found at the hotel desk. They were looking for a man named Schlessinger, who had been operating the hotel since Sipp gave it up. It was said that he had left the place twenty minutes before the raiders arrived.

The hotel is one of the most notorious in the city. It has sixty-six rooms, and last night fifteen were occupied. The police drove the occupants out and a uniformed policeman was left in charge of the place.

Since January 4 there has been a uniformed man in the hotel. He has observed the character of the patrons and on evidence supplied by him, it was said, Magistrate Campbell issued John Doe warrants last night in Night Court.

The bankbook of the Baltic Hotel Co. in the Twelfth Ward Bank was discovered and threw considerable light on the extent to which the presence of a policeman had affected the hotel's trade. On January 3, the day before the man was stationed there, these deposits were made: $495.50, $575, $495, and $492.50. On January 4 the deposits were $10 and on no day since have they exceeded $170. Davis was locked up. The register was taken to the East 126th Street police station.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILE, (Bremen)—G. H. Adderly, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Miss G. Barrett, Miss J. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brockway, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Constantine Fairchild, W. S. Hoyt, T. J. Langton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth F. Low, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Princl, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Slezak, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Walker.

CEDRIC, (Alexandria.)—E. L. Adams, Miss Marion Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Austin, Henry E. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Butler, Miss A. Miles Carpenter, Alex S. Cochran, Livingston T. Dickson, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Miss Amox A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Peabody, Rev. H. M. Rainey, Mrs. Josephine Shelton, Mrs. H. M. S. Lepard, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss E. B. Baily, Mrs. A. B. Fairbank, Miss M. E. Haines, Edward Fay, Mrs. Stewart Latrobe, Mrs. Margaret Stokes, Miss Winifred Stokes.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Antwerp were:

Nelson Blount, W. J. P. Griffin, E. G. Hock, Eugene Parsons, Philip E. Roth, F. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil White.

Found Dead on Rockefeller Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Albert C. Ruxton, 70 years old, a resident of Ossining, was found dead this afternoon in a shanty on William Rockefeller's estate just north of Sleepy Hollow. He had evidently perished of privation and exposure on the wealthy man's estate. He had crawled into the shed exhausted and died while asleep. His identity was discovered by letters addressed to him as "Dear Grandpa," evidently written by a child, but unsigned. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Reynolds, lives in Ossining.

THROW TWO TAILORS OUT OF A WINDOW

Striking Garment Workers Hurl Non-Union Men from Second Story—Likely to Die.

MANY WOUNDED IN FIGHT

Band of 200 Eludes the Police and Makes a Violent Attack on Williamsburg Factory.

Striking garment workers in Williamsburg assembled before the clothing factory of Samuel Shapiro, 814 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon, fought their way past two policemen, and entered the building. In the fight which ensued between the strikers and the non-union employes two of the strikebreakers were thrown from the second-story window into the street and so badly injured they are likely to die. The injured men are Frank Reiter, 30 years old, of 519 Bushwick Avenue, who received a fracture of both legs, fracture of the skull, and internal injuries. He was removed to the Williamsburg Hospital. Harry Seigel, 28 years old, of 13 Tompkins Avenue had both legs fractured, scalp wounds, contusions of the face, head, and body, and internal injuries. He was taken to the Bushwick Hospital.

The strikers, 200 strong, formed two divisions. Half marched through Sumner Avenue to Park and massed on that side of the factory, while the other division came through Throop Avenue. Policemen Beck and Rausch of the Vernon Avenue Station were on duty in front of the shop. They thought the strikers merely intended to make a demonstration; so when the men and women rushed to the door they caught the police unawares, and before they could be stopped battered down the doors and rushed into the building. In the fight many of the combatants on both sides received serious wounds from clubs and fists. According to the non-union men, a crowd of the strikers rushed at Reiter and Seigel, who had taken positions in a corner, with their backs to the wall, picked them up bodily and hurled them through the windows.

The owner of the factory from the office telephoned to the police, and the reserves under Capt. Reimels were hurried around. Drawing their night sticks, they struck left and right among the strikers and managed to disperse them. Joseph Gilcar, 24 years old, of 177 Moore Street, was arrested on a charge of assault made by the strikebreakers. Ambulances were called from the Bushwick, Williamsburg and Eastern District Hospitals, and the injured had their wounds patched up.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT TERMS.

About 5,000 Tailors Hold a Demonstration Against Leaders.

About 5,000 garment strikers, dissatisfied with the settlement recently sanctioned by Thomas A. Rickert, President of the United Garment Workers of America, paraded through the downtown clothing district yesterday afternoon and held a mass meeting in Union Square. The demonstration was in charge of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors, an adjunct of the National union which is at odds with the National leaders over the recent settlement. This settlement was generously denounced yesterday as "treachery, a crime, and an insult to the workingmen."

The parade started from east side labor halls and the different sections met in Cooper Square at 2:30 o'clock. With trumpets playing "La Marseillaise," the procession led past the establishment of the Alfred Benjamin Company on Lafayette Street. A few men could be seen at work in the upper stories of this factory and as the strikers passed there was continuous hooting and jeering. Special guards and an extra platoon of police helped to preserve order. Many banners expressive of the strikers' dissatisfaction were shown and red flags mingled with American flags. No disorder was reported along any part of the line of march.

Eugene S Benjamin, President of the Alfred Benjamin Company, and head of the opposition to the union's demand of a closed shop, said:

"I do not blame these men for continuing the strike. The whole earth was promised to them and they got only a slice of it. They lived on extravagant promises and now, naturally enough, they are not satisfied.

"They had the promise of a forty-eight-hour week, for instance, a thing that does not exist anywhere in the clothing industry. It is true that the cutters work only forty-eight hours, but the cutters constitute only 5 per cent. of the industry. They are mechanics and their argument for a forty-eight-hour week differs materially from the argument that all tailors should have the same scale. Even if a forty-eight-hour week were granted it would only give opportunity to the mass of the tailors to do six hours a week overtime."

Mr. Benjamin said that many thousands of workers had returned to the shops yesterday morning under the terms of the settlement. He gave it as his opinion that all signs of protest would die out within a few days.

Herman Kalawansky, who was in charge of the mass meeting which followed the parade in Union Square, estimated that 50,000 persons had taken part in the demonstration of protest. Others put the figure at 10,000, but 5,000 seemed nearer correct. The audience appeared in sympathy with the radical expressions of the dissenting strike leaders and decided, by a "live voce vote, to remain on strike until all of the original demands of the union had been granted. The protest was particularly leveled at the actions of the National leaders in sanctioning a settlement without consulting the workers themselves. Speeches were made in English, Yiddish and Italian.

"There were several Industrial Workers of the World leaders in the audience," said Chairman Kalawansky after the crowd had dispersed. "They asked for the use of the platform but we denied the privilege. We want it understood that the I. W. W. is not running this strike, as has been reported. The strikers will remain true to the union. Such criticism as has been expressed has been aimed only at certain leaders in our union."

At the headquarters of the United Garment Workers in the Bible House all was very quiet yesterday. None of the officers of the union could be found there. A Deputy Sheriff and several assistants were guarding the halls adjoining the union rooms. The Deputy Sheriff denied that he had been placed there at the request of the union, or to prevent a mob of angered strikers from attacking President Rickert.

"Guards were placed in the building," he said, "at the request of the owner of the building. The strikers had become accustomed to loiter in the halls and to deface the walls."

It was announced yesterday that thousands of strikers would assemble in the garment manufacturing district at 5 A. M. to-day to approach workers who were returning to their shops under the terms of the settlement.

GLEE CLUB FOR IRISH SONGS.

Organized by Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—Gift to Delany.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Edward E. McCall, now Chairman of the Public Service Commission, presided at the meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night at the Hotel Astor. Justice John J. Delany, former President of the organization, was presented with a large chest of silver, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien making the address. A glee club was organized, and William Clark, Secretary of the Friendly Sons, was chosen as its first President. The club is organized to sing only Irish melodies.

More than 100 members were present.

WHITMAN ON CIVIC DUTY.

Bitterest Critics Those Who Don't Vote, He Tells Audience.

"Public officials who talk too much are likely to get into trouble just like the public official who writes too many letters," said District Attorney Whitman last night before the meeting of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy. Mr. Whitman also alluded to the activities of "various committees which have amused the populace and amberrassed public officials in the performance of their duties. "He said that in spite of the fact that "Civic Duties" was the subject upon which he had been requested to talk, he must decline to say anything definite as to the work now being performed by the District Attorney's office.

"I have been amazed at the comments expressed upon our previous work," said Mr. Whitman. "I have had within the last week to have a prominent citizen express to me his surprise that in two notable instances the District Attorney's office was able to obtain convictions. Both the defendants in these instances were public officials, supposedly surrounded with political and departmental influences. When we consider that the Grand Jury of this county is composed of our best and most truly representative citizens, it is amazing that such an opinion could be expressed by intelligent citizens. An indictment is never found without grounds and a conviction before a jury is never found without due consideration. The mere fact that any person could entertain a doubt as to the possibility of the conviction of a criminol is an indictment of our citizenship.

"This municipal Government is just as good as the people make it, and the persons who express the most bitter criticism are those who fail to register their votes in the elections."

George G. Hyde, the President of the Presbyterian Union, introduced Mr. Whitman as "the best beloved and hardest worked public official in New York County."

Prior to Mr. Whitman's address William J. Burns, the detective, described his work in San Francisco and Atlantic City in the interests of civic virtue.

TAKEN FOR BOOK SWINDLE.

George M. Fisher Arrested in His Apartments in Cathedral Parkway.

George M. Fisher, alias Wilson, who was wanted in Boston on the charge of having swindled Frederick G. Carnochan, a Harvard student, out of $6,000 by selling him at a high price sets of edition de luxe books which were of little value, was arrested at 10:30 o'clock last night at his apartments at 100 Cathedral Parkway by Detectives Donnelly and Quinn of the West 100th Street Station. Fisher was indicted last December along with Glen F. Farmer, head of the Farmer-Kellar Book Company, and a score of others. Twelve men who operated in Boston were among those sought, and, including Fisher, ten of them have been apprehended.

When the police arrived at Fisher's apartments, Mrs. Fisher caused much excitement by crying out hysterically that neighbors had carried the news to the authorities that he had returned home. According to the detectives Fisher attempted to destroy a package of papers when he saw that he was caught, but was prevented from doing so. These papers, it is believed, contain valuable evidence against the men who have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

Police Chief McGarr of Boston sent a copy of the indictment against Fisher to the police here, last December. In a letter the Chief said that Fisher had operated there under the name of Wilson and that the two other men, Denton and Daniels, had been implicated with him in swindling Carnochan.

Clifford L. Beare of 60 Wall Street, an attorney, aided the Boston authorities in obtaining the evidence against the alleged swindlers.

CAUGHT MOVING WITH LOOT.

Police Stopped Young Man with Choice Lot of Jewelry.

Detectives Dukeshire and Barnets of the Lenox Avenue Station noticed a young man walking along Eighth Avenue at 140th Street last night carrying a suitcase, and becoming suspicious stopped him. He said he was Frank Bannon of 234 West 146th Street, and that he was an actor, producing a picture postcard of two black-faced comedians, one of whom was himself. He said he was hard up and was on his way to pawn some clothes, but when the suitcase was opened it was found filled with women's as well as men's apparel, watches, chaines, and other jewelry.

The police say Bannon also had several watches and articles of value in the clothes he was wearing.

He was taken to the Lenox Avenue Station, and there, according to the police, Morris Sokler of 227 East 119th Street and Mrs. Lena Schwartz of the same address, both of whom had complained earlier to the police that their apartments had been entered and robbed, identified part of the wearing apparel and jewelry as their property. Bannon was then charged with burglary.

The police received complaints from several persons in Harlem yesterday who said that their apartments had been burglarized. The property found in Bannon's possession will be shown to them to-day. One of the articles found is a gold medal given to the winner of a one-mile running race in 1905 by "The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Sixteenth District."

SULZER AT WHITE HOUSE.

Pleads for New Labor Department—Taft Not to Veto Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gov. Sulzer of New York was one of the first callers upon President Taft to-day at the White House offices. The Governor had been invited to see the President sign the bill creating a Department of Labor and adding another member to the Cabinet. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied the Governor.

The President, however, did not sign the labor department bill in their presence, although the Governor made a short argument in its behalf.

"It looks favorable for the bill," said the Governor as he left the White House offices, and Mr. Gompers agreed.

It is understood that the President will not veto the bill, but, if he finally decides that he does not wish to approve it, he may refuse his signature and make use of the "pocket veto."

FIVE CARS ROLL OVER BANK.

Wabash Train Bound for Buffalo Derailed, Injuring Passengers.

CAYUGA, Ont., March 3.—Five coaches of a Wabash train bound from Detroit for Buffalo rolled down a 20-foot embankment, and several persons were seriously injured when the train was derailed two miles east of here at 7:15 o'clock this morning. Spreading rails, it is thought, caused the accident. Physicians were called from the surrounding villages and the injured were cared for at hotels.

Those most seriously injured are: Mrs. L. D. Morris, Miss Estelle Snyder, D. A. Watts, H. H. Hamilton, and Emanuel Hillman, Mrs. Hillman and child of Chicago; Mrs. Matilda Shipman, Kansas City; Edward Evans, car porter; L. C. Osborne, Simcoe, Ont.; P. M. Stewart, Rochester; B. Farrell, Buffalo; Conductor Shortt, Buffalo, and Toroes Kashia, Troy.

GUN ON WYOMING DAMAGED.

Nobody Hurt—Admiral Says It Could Have Been Fired Again.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Rear Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic Fleet, reported to-day that the new battleship Wyoming had met with a slight accident. In target practice a few days ago the cap square on the trunnion block of one of the big forward turret guns was split. No one was injured, and in spite of the damage to the gun it was said it could have been fired again without the least danger. The Wyoming is on her acceptance trials and is proceeding toward Norfolk.

Admiral Badger has transferred his flag temporarily to the Connecticut.

SCHIPPER CONFESSES HIS SHARE IN ARSON

Says He Was Patron of Isidor Stein, Who Set Fire for Him on Feb. 29, 1912.

"STILL ALARM" NEW FEATURE

Rubin Continues Confession and Tells of Fires That Never Were Even Reported.

Jacob Schipper, who was arrested in Montreal on an indictment against him in this city charging arson in the second degree, was locked up in the Tombs last night after he had made a complete confession to Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller.

Schipper said he hired Isidor Stein to set fire to his home on Feb. 29, 1912, and that he did so after a consultation with Henry C. Freeman, an adjuster, now in the Tombs for arson. At the time the fire was set, Schipper said, it was understood that Freeman was to adjust the loss, but while the firemen were still working a man pushed his way through the fire lines and, showing a badge, said he knew all the heads of the Fire Department and could get the adjusters for the insurance companies to make a better bargain. Schipper then gave the contract to the newcomer and the loss was settled for $325, of which $25 was paid to Stein.

Robert J. Rubin, the convicted adjuster, amplified his confession yesterday and described a kind of fire which was known among the members of the "Arson Trust" as a "still alarm." This "still alarm" is not what the average citizen knows as such, but follows a series of elaborate preparations to defraud the insurance companies.

When a "firebug" desires to have a "still alarm" he first lights a candle and draws the flame over the interior of his clothes closet. When the closet walls are well charred the "firebug" burns rags in the stove. These rags are put in the closet, and several palls of water are poured over them. Another rag is then set afire, and after the room is full of smoke this is put out, and the "firebug" runs to his nearest neighbor and reports the fire.

If practical, the facts are told to this neighbor, and he does all he can to assist the "firebug." No report of the fire is made at Fire Headquarters or in the Fire Marshal's office, but an adjuster is notified, and he puts in a claim against the insurance company. All the signs of a fire remain, and after the "firebug" tells how he put out the fire, the claim is settled for $25 or $35, the friendly neighbor getting $5 and the adjuster $3. The man who has had the fire then moves to another house and does the same thing again. In one case under investigation the "firebug" had thirteen such fires.

ARSON LEADER SENTENCED.

"Cold-Blooded Brute," Court Calls Him, Giving Him the Limit.

Israel Kessler, known to the Brooklyn police as the borough leader of the Arson Trust in that borough, was sentenced yesterday to an indeterminate term of from six to thirteen and a half years at hard labor in Sing Sing by Judge Dike in the County Court. He pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree on Feb. 3 and was remanded for sentence, which was delayed until yesterday in the hope that he would give District Attorney Cropsey information about the operations of incendiaries. He was allowed to plead guilty to arson in a lesser degree than he was indicted for so that he might aid Fire Marshal Brophy and the District Attorney in breaking up the arson ring. He failed to do this, and Judge Dike, in sentencing him, gave him the limit.

Kessler was arrested by Fire Marshal Brophy at his home, 211 East 103d Street, Manhattan, on Jan. 18 following a fire of incendiary origin at 604 Jerome Street, Brooklyn. He confessed having been implicated in 105 fires in the past few years. He was accused of being associated with gangs of incendiaries operating in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. In pronouncing the sentence on him Judge Dike referred to him as "a cold-blooded brute."

HONORS PROF. RICHARDSON.

Royal Society of Great Britain Makes Princeton Man a Member.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—A cablegram has just been received here announcing that Owen Williams Richardson, Professor of Physics in the university, has been elected to the Royal Society of Great Britain. Dr. Richardson has been doing original research work here, and has made important experimental discoveries. His election is a result of this experimental work.

Only twelve fellows are elected annually from the most distinguished British scientists, and there is only one other physicist in this country who has attained this honor. Dr. Richardson is only 34. He was graduated from Cambridge in 1900. Since that time he has received a Master's degree from Cambridge and a Doctor of Science from the University of London.

TOUSSAINT DIVORCE SUIT.

Asa Bird Gardiner's Niece Says Husband Did Not Provide for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 3.—Testimony was heard by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins in the Supreme Court here to-day in the separation suit of Mrs. Elsie C. Toussaint against her husband, Alfred E. Toussaint, formerly prominent residents of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, in which the principal charge of the wife was that her husband had not properly supported her. Mrs. Toussaint is a niece of Col. Asa Bird Gardner, former District Attorney of New York and daughter of George N. Gardiner of Manhattan, with whom she is now living. The couple have been married ten years.

Mr. Toussaint is a real estate broker in Manhattan. Mrs. Toussaint testified that during the ten years of their married life he had bought only one suit, two pairs of shoes, and a gown costing $75, which she wore when she attended her sister's wedding. All the rest of her personal apparel, she said, had been purchased by her father. Mrs. Toussaint said that her husband insulted her and once threatened to shoot himself. When their one child became ill, Mrs. Toussaint asserted, her husband went to the third floor of their home so that he would not be disturbed.

Mr. Toussaint denied all of his wife's charges.

REDUCES BANKER'S SENTENCE

Montgomery of Pittsburgh Soon to be Free by President's Order.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Taft to-day commuted to expire on March 28 the fifteen-year sentence of William Montgomery, convicted at Pittsburgh in November, 1908, of misapplying the funds of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was cashier.

The bank failed with a shortage of a million dollars. All losses have been repaid, and the President held that the fifteen-year sentence was excessive.

The President also remitted the fifteen-month prison sentence of Charles L. Hyde convicted at Sioux Falls, S. D., of misusing the mails in connection with real estate sales at Pierre, S. D.

HUSBAND SUES FOR $100,000.

Dr. Light Asks Damage for Alleged Alienation of Wife's Affections.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—Dr. Robert Light has begun a suit for $100,000 damages against Harry Gates, who was recently named in the Light divorce case, for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Light's affections. Mr. Gates is a millionaire and Dr. Light is a prominent local physician.

Dr. Light said to-day that the suit filed against Gates would be amended this week, and that a member of the State Legislature would be made a party to the action. Dr. Light obtained a divorce from Mrs. Georgia I. Light in Judge Rochford's court last week.

LOW FARES
TO THE
Fertile Northwest

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

ONE-WAY SPRING COLONIST TICKETS ON SALE DAILY MARCH 14 TO APRIL 14, 1913, to points in Western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia.
ROUND-TRIP HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS EACH MONTH to many points in the Northwest United States and Canada. Long limit and stopovers.

Travel on the
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Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, or to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

Will send free illustrated literature about the Northwest United States and full information about Northern Pacific rates of fare and service promptly upon request. It costs you nothing. Call or write today.

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WHOLE CARPETS
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THERE are obvious reasons why Whole Carpets should have careful consideration in connection with high-grade decorative requirements.

In the first place, Whole Carpets can be obtained in any dimensions, pattern and coloring—which permits perfect harmony with the other decorations. The exceptional desirability and durability of these Carpets is further enhanced by the rich effect of a seamless rug, such as these, which provide an unbroken expanse of design and coloring.

Our unequalled variety of weaves includes the fine imported French Aubusson and Savonnerie, Scotch Chenille Axminster, English Hand-tufted, Berlin, India and Turkey.

Our facilities embrace business connections all over the world and are such that any order may be filled in the shortest possible time.

Samples and sketches submitted upon request.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Announce:

The First Showing of "PAMGREEN" the new color silk to be worn to-day by Mrs. Wilson In Her Inaugural Gown

WE HAVE THE HONOR of showing to-day to the public for *the first time* in a window display the new color silk to be worn by Mrs. Wilson in the inaugural gown when she becomes to-day

"The First Lady in the Land."

"Helen Pink," named after the daughter of President Taft, "Alice Blue," named for the daughter of President Roosevelt, and "Nell Rose," a compliment to the daughter of Mr. Wilson, must now give way to "Pamgreen," for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, during the inauguration day ceremonies, will wear this delicate shade of green, thus conferring upon it an exclusive distinction which will make it the color of the season in this country.

Every one will be interested in what the new President says and does, but women all over the world will be intensely curious about what the wife of the President WEARS.

We are very glad, therefore, to be able to show the new color in a window display, appropriately arranged for public appreciation—the first showing of the kind, we believe, in the country, of this dis tinctive color which will influence fashion the world over.

"PAMGREEN"

The new color is a most exquisitely soft and delicate tone of green and named Pamgreen (pronounced Parmgreen) by the makers.

The window itself is a most interesting one, with almost life size photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, specially produced for this occasion. A beautiful figure of Columbia appears, presenting to the new President a great armful of American Beauty roses. Special arrangements had to be made to secure the silk in time for this elaborate showing.

The new color is produced in two styles of silk which will be sold here at very moderate prices;

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, at $1.98 a yard.

Satin Liberty, 36 inches wide, at $1.35 a yard.

The quickest and easiest way to reach Brooklyn's Great Store is by Brooklyn Subway Express direct to the Abraham & Straus private Station at Hoyt Street—17 minutes from Grand Central Depot.

LEAVING SON RICHES, ADVISES ECONOMY

Edward Wheeler Sparrow, in His Will, Carries Advice as Well as Bequests.

TOLD TO STUDY FORESTRY

Son Advised to Prime Himself Also to be Able to Fill Public Office if Called.

The will of Edward Wheeler Sparrow, who, until his death on Feb. 21, was President of the Lansing Lumber Company of Lansing, Mich., was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate. Mr. Sparrow lived at 41 East Sixty-eighth Street. There was no statement of the value of the estate other than the formal estimate "more than $10,000 realty, more than $10,000 personalty," but the will indicated that the net annual income exceeded $150,000 and there were several items of realty including the Sixty-eighth Street house, and property in Lansing, Mich.

The residue of Mr. Sparrow's estate after specific bequests totaling less than $50,000 is placed in trust for the benefit of his wife, Margaret B. Sparrow; his son, Edward Grant Sparrow, and his daughter, Margaret Alicia Sparrow. The trustees are the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, John Munroe Longyear, a business partner, and Charles I. McBurney. They are directed to "manage and improve, lease and invest, and keep leased and invested the estate, and to dispose of the rents and income" as follows:

To pay to the wife, Margaret B. Sparrow, a sum not to exceed $50,000 a year "as long as she may desire, so long as she shall live or until my son, Edward Grant Sparrow, becomes thirty years of age." In case the net income exceeds $150,000 the trustees are to pay to her a quarter of such excess until the son becomes of age, after that one-eighth until he becomes 30 years old. From this income Mrs. Sparrow is directed to use as much as may be necessary for the maintenance, support and education of the children.

Next, to pay to the son, Edward Grant Sparrow, $2,500 yearly between the ages of 21 and 24, $10,000 yearly between the ages of 24 and 28, and $15,000 yearly between the ages of 28 and 30.

If the wife dies or the son marries before the latter becomes 30 years old, the trustees may, in their discretion, increase the payments, "having in mind the station in life of my son and the manner in which he has been accustomed to live."

As a prevention against the accumulation of rents from the residuary estate the will directs that in case of the death of the wife they be paid to the son. When the son reaches the age of 24 the trustees are to give him securities of the actual value of $100,000 to be held by him forever.

"For the purpose of any accounting during the minority of the children," the will continues, "my son shall be deemed to be interested in three-fifths of the residue, and my daughter in two-fifths, subject to the provisions for my wife." When the daughter, Margaret Alicia Sparrow, is 21, the trustees are to convey to themselves as trustees all of the real property for her benefit and to acquire interest bearing securities of the actual value of two-fifths of the residue of the personalty to be held by them as trustees for her. Between the ages of 21 and 24 the daughter is to receive an annual income of $2,500, and after that the entire income "as long as she shall live, separate and apart from the debts, control or influence of any husband." In the case of her death after she becomes 30 years old or before that age, leaving a husband or issue, the capital of the trust and any accumulations of the income and the real property shall be taken by whomever she appoints by her will to receive the same. In the default of a husband or children, this goes to the son.

When the son is thirty years old, the trustees are to acquire securities which will produce an annual income of $50,000 and give to the son, subject to the other provisions in the will, two-thirds of all the property. The remaining third is to be kept by them and the income paid to the son. If the son dies unmarried before he is 30 years old, the estate is to be divided equally between the wife and daughter, and if the daughter also dies the wife is to receive one-half and the rest is to go to the "Edward W. Sparrow Hospital Association for the City of Lansing, Michigan."

Mr. Sparrow in his will gives this advice to his son:

"I charge upon my son, Edward Grant Sparrow, the practice of economy and that he refrain from ostentation or display, as such practices are not in keeping with the pursuit of learning and are always offensive to good manners and gentlemanly demeanor, and I wish here to impress upon both of my children and especially upon my son the desirability of acquiring as thorough a knowledge of business as is practicable.

"I especially advise my son to make a study of forestry to qualify himself with knowledge and intelligence in matters which will arise in the administration of my estate. In the disposition I have made in my will for the benefit of my son, I have endeavored to arrange my property so that he will always have a liberal income and if called into any public station his needs will be amply provided for by his own fortune."

Mr. Sparrow empowers his trustees to sell any of the property in the residuary estate, to lease or dispose of any minerals or mines, and to do whatever necessary to make available the timber upon the timber lands in Oregon, Florida or Michigan. In a codicil, he restricts the purchase of any unimproved lands to $500,000.

Mrs. Sparrow is appointed guardian, and, in case of her death, Charles I. McBurney is to act. In any matter concerning them, he is to defer to the advice of Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge or her daughter, Elizabeth W. Dodge.

Among the specific bequests are, jewelry to Edward Grant Sparrow, from which he is to allow his sister to select such pieces as he sees fit; $1,200 to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Lansing, Mich., to place in their new church a window in honor of his mother, Sarah Sparrow, and one in honor of his first wife, Helen Grant Sparrow; $5,000 each to two nieces, Bessie Davis and Edith Hoffman; $2,000 to a second cousin, Benjamin B. Lee; $2,500 to F E. Church, "who so long served me faithfully as clerk;" $2,500 each to sisters, Alicia J. Lansing and May H. Sparrow, and $10,000 to his sister-in-law, Emma Grant Noble.

DAY BURGLARS ELUDE POLICE

Leave Suitcases Packed with Silver in the Cellar.

As a detective and two policemen from the Vanderveer Park Police Station, Flatbush, were approaching the home of John Monahan at 954 East Thirty-seventh Street, hoping to catch two burglars in the act of looting the premises, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the intruders escaped through a rear exit and scaled the fences of several yards to a back street.

The police arrived just in time to prevent the burglars from making off with a quantity of jewelry and silverware which they had packed in two suitcases, which were found in the cellar Mr. Monahan and his daughter were away from home, and the burglars worked undisturbed until John Smith, a neighbor of the Monahans, noticed the front door open. He also saw two men moving about inside. He telephoned the police.

The station house is only two blocks away, and when Lieut. Kane got the telephone message he sent Detective Martin Downey and Policemen Coughlin and Johnson on the run to investigate.

CAPT. JOHN J. REILLY OUT.

President Taft Approves Dismissal of Retired Army Surgeon.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Taft has approved the court-martial sentence of dismissal in the case of Capt. John J. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon, retired, who was recently tried in New York on charges of duplicating his pay accounts.

Capt. Reilly was born in New York and appointed from that State as an Assistant Surgeon in the army in 1901. He was retired with the rank of Captain in 1909.

ECKERT ANSWERS BROTHER.

Thomas T. Says He Knew Nothing of the Signing of General's Will.

Thomas T. Eckert, son of Gen. T. T. Eckert and chief beneficiary under his will, was called to testify yesterday before Justice Greenbaum in the contest of the will which is being made by James Clendenning Eckert, an older brother.

Mr. Eckert told about his life from the time of his first employment to combat the assertion of his brother that he had never shifted for himself. Mr. Eckert said that he was employed steadily from 1872 until 1889, when he was forced to retire on account of ill-health. Since that time he lived at home, he said, but had been kept busy looking after the General's property. One of his duties was the remodeling of the Eighty-sixth Street house to make it conform as nearly as possible to the old Eckert home at 546 Fifth Avenue, where Gen. Eckert had lived most of his life.

Attorney Palmer brought out on cross-examination that during the Summer of 1910, Mrs. Page, wife of Gen. Eckert's secretary, almost always accompanied the General when he went out driving.

"You didn't know why they were surrounding the General all this time?" Mr. Palmer asked.

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't you know they were trying to cast a halo of influence around him all the time?"

"No, I did not."

Thomas T. Eckert then admitted that he had accompanied Mr. Hennevor, the lawyer who drew up Gen. Eckert's will, to Elberon on Aug. 30, 1910, the day the will was signed, but disclaimed all knowledge of the fact that the will was to be signed that day. He went upstairs, he said, to get a speedometer to test an engine, and when he came down Mr. Page told him to send in John Thom, an employe on the estate, who was one of the witnesses.

"I didn't know for what purpose Mr. Thom was wanted," Mr. Eckert said. "I didn't know anything about the will."

"When you sent Thom in what did you tell them they were going in for?"

"I had a suspicion that they were going in to sign the will," Mr. Eckert admitted.

'CURE' BOOKS CAUSED ARREST

Flushing Police Captain Read One and Jailed Two Distributors.

Carrying bundles of a booklet announcing alleged marvelous cures made at a Sixth Avenue establishment and handing them to people as they passed along Main Street, Flushing, yesterday afternoon, two young men were arrested by a patrolman at the instance of Police Capt. Murphy and taken to the station house. They described themselves as Moses Holstein of 262 South First Street, Brooklyn, and George Janowitz of 696 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx. They were arraigned before Magistrate Conway in the local court on charge of violating Section 1,114 of the Penal Code.

"My attention was called to these men distributing these booklets," said Capt. Murphy. "I read one of the booklets and believe they are obscene. I do not think that it is fit stuff to fall into the hands of a child old enough to read."

Magistrate Conway held the prisoners for examination on Friday.

HALT MRS. COLT'S FLIGHT.

Husband's Habeas Corpus Proceedings Prevent Canada Trip.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Harris D. Colt, a New York lawyer, and returnable in Special Term of Supreme Court here this afternoon, served to prevent for the time being, at least, the alleged proposed departure into Canada of Mrs. Colt and her twelve-year-old son. The boy is said to have been taken from his tutor at Binghamton by his mother and hurried to Buffalo.

The father, hearing of the move, requested United States Attorney John Lord O'Brian to start habeas corpus proceedings. The writ was served upon Mrs. Colt and her representatives, former Assemblyman E. A. Ebbets and F. L. Murphy, both of New York City.

DENIES BRIBERY CHARGE.

Bay State Legislator Says He Didn't Offer Senator $300 for His Vote.

BOSTON, March 3.—Senator John J. McDevitt of Quincy before the joint Rules Committee of the Legislature to-day charged Representative John H. Buckley of Dorchester with attempting to influence him to vote for a bill in which Buckley was interested. Mr. Buckley was summoned before the committee and emphatically denied that he had ever made any improper suggestions to the Senator regarding legislation.

In a recent speech in Quincy Senator McDevitt stated that he had been offered by a member of the Legislature a bribe of $300 to influence his vote in pending legislation.

VOEGEL SUCCEEDS KEENAN.

Connolly Able to Control Naming of Deputy Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Secretary of State May appointed Carl Voegel of the Borough of Queens Deputy Secretary of State to-day to succeed Luke A. Keenan of Long Island City, who was State Senator for two terms. The office pays $4,500 per year.

The Voegel appointment was made at the request of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens. Voegel is 45 years old and for the last five years he has been at the head of the Bureau of Elections in Queens.

PENN OARSMEN ON RIVER.

Bundled in Heavy Clothes, They Begin Work on the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Coach Ellis Ward took the University of Pennsylvania crews out on the Schuylkill River to-day for the first time this season. Despite the fact that the wind was blowing fifty miles an hour and the river was very rough, the men, bundled in sweaters and heavy football togs, took their places and made their initial attempt at rowing for the 1913 season.

There were originally 125 candidates for the crews when practie started, but by carefully weeding out the most unlikely men the veteran coach has dropped fifty-three of the undesirable recruits and retained seventy-five candidates, who he will train for the next three months.

Coach Ward now has enough material for five 'Varsity crews and four freshman eights, and these will be carried along for at least another month, for Ward is of the opinion that some of the men do not really begin to show their true form until warm weather sets in.

The 'Varsity squad now consists of Alexander, Madeira, Baines, Crane, Housel, Griffith, Watrous, Wallace, Shoemaker, Littleton, Merrick, Blatz, Butler, Ross Brown, Marcey, Farson, Bostwick, Evans, Hepburn, Lorimer, Littel, Covert, Johns, Wolf, Robinson, Odgres, Leonard, and Tilghman.

There are thirty-two freshmen, not counting coxswains, three-fourths of whom never sat in a shell, and Ward intends to make them worth something before he closes his career at the West Philadelphia institution.

JUSTICE TO A SHIP.

House Allows Foreign-Built Yacht, Reconstructed, to Fly Our Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A bill to enable the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club to fly the United States flag from the peak of the yacht Diana was passed by the House to-day, and was the vehicle of a denunciation by the Democratic leader, Mr. Underwood, of the "indefensible monopoly and trust in the coastwise trade."

Mr. Underwood said he advocated the measure as an act of justice toward a ship, formerly the Lawrence, built at Glasgow, burned to the docks at Hoboken, N. J., in 1905, and four-fifths rebuilt in an American shipyard as a pleasure yacht, but yet unable to fly the American flag because of the coastwise shipping laws.

Second Death Due to Collision.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 3.—Frederick I. Arstrong of Rutherford, N. J., who was injured in a trolley car collision at Summit on Friday last, died at the Waterbury Hospital this afternoon. His death is the second to result from the head-on collision between a crowded New Haven bound passenger car and a heavy work car. W. F. Harper of Waterbury died on Saturday. Fully forty persons were injured in the accident.

DEMOCRATS INTEND TO PROTECT FORESTS

Congressman Lever, Who May Head House Committee, Gives His Assurance.

MOVEMENT MUST GO ON

Pinchot Says States' Rights Cry Is a Tool—Secretary Fisher Condemns New York State.

Congressman Asbury F. Lever of South Carolina, who is said to be slated for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture in the next Congress, indicated in a speech he made recently at the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in Washington the policy of the Democrats in the Senate and House during the Wilson Administration as regards the conservation of the forests of the United States.

"I do not know what may be in store for us," said Mr. Lever, "but I hope, as a matter of promotion, to be the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in the next Congress. I measure my words when I say them, that if I am the Chairman of that committee and an attempt should be made, directly or indirectly, secretly or in the open, to stop this great movement for the preservation of the American forests for the American people, and the American soil for the American people, that I shall be constrained as Chairman of that committee to go back a few years and Cannonize that kind of a proposition.

"In such an effort I believe that I state the unanimous opinion of the members of the Committee on Agriculture. We are spending something like $5,000,000 annually in the matter of forest preservation and in a study of timber and all of its related subjects. The Agricultural Committee is not going to be parsimonious this year. It is not going to be parsimonious next year. We are going to see to it that no insidious effort to steer us away from the correct attitude shall succeed.

"Personally, perhaps, I go further than some of my associates on the Committee on Agriculture. I not only stand for the preservation of the American forests for the American people in the broadest sense of the word but I stand for the preservation of the water powers of America for the American people, regardless of the question of States' rights. I do not believe that there can grow up in this country through Federal legislation a more destructive, drastic, overpowering, and overwhelming monopoly than that of permitting water power companies to gobble up the water powers of this country and use them to their own interests and to the detriment of the American people.

"I do not believe that the Congress, representing the American people, as it does represent them, regardless of what the yellow newspapers may say, will stand idly by and permit this great asset of the people to be transferred into the hands of a few people that these few people may live upon the sweat and labor of the balance of the people.

Not to Change Policy.

"The Democratic Party is not going to change materially the policy that is now in vogue with reference to conservation; if there is a change, it is going to be a change for the better and in the interests of all the people.

"The Committee on Agriculture has never been a political committee. Mr. Haugen of Iowa is a Republican, and in the Committee on Agriculture we do not know whether Haugen is a Republican or a Democrat, but we do know that he has devoted sixteen years of his life to the conservation of the interests of the American people, regardless of politics, and that has been the spirit that has pervaded the Committee on Agriculture during the ten years that I have been a member of it.

"If I should be on that committee, with the headship of it, it shall be my hope and my purpose to continue that spirit of unity, that unity looking to the conservation of the natural resources of our people and their preservation into the hands of our people, and that shall be the Democratic policy so far as I know it, and so far as I am able to carry it out."

Pinchot on State's Rights.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester, spoke at the same meeting as did Mr. Lever, and referring to the conservation of water powers he ventured the opinion that "hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of water power sites" will not in the future become the "prey of great water power combinations, whose growth in the direction of a single overmastering trust has made such progress in the last few years."

"To the men," said Mr. Pinchot, "whose business of grabbing has been stopped, the present situation could not well be worse. Any change must be a change for the better. To these men the States Rights cry is a tool, and nothing more. Time and again I have been intensely amused by the perspiring solicitude of citizens of New York and Massachusetts lest the rights of Colorado and Idaho to control the disposition of waterpower within their borders should fail of due recognition. So with their ceaseless care for the rights of the honest settler, whom the Government does protect, but whom the grabbers merely use.

"The national forests are worth at least two thousand millions of dollars. It is a huge prize—safe from spoliation while it remains in the hands of the Nation, but possibly open if it passes to the States. We may as well call things by their right names. The bulk of the agitation for the control of natural resources by the States comes from combinations of capital whose purposes could not be achieved if they were avowed.

"There are honest men, honestly mistaken, who support this movement. But the movement itself would never have reached its present importance but for one thing—the success of the Federal Government in putting an end to land grabbing in most of its forms.

"From the beginning it was upon the Forest Service that the burden of defending the conservation policy chiefly lay. It is on the firing line now. Its defeat would mean the defeat of the whole policy of conservation, and the ultimate passage of untold millions of public property into the hands of men who do not need any more of it in order to be perfectly sure of three square meals a day."

The New York Situation.

Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, in his address to the same convention, touched on the prevailing conditions in the various States with reference to forest conservation. Referring to the State of New York, he made the following statement which will not be pleasant reading for some persons connected with the Dix administration.

"New York," he said, "has a good-sized forest reserve of 1,600,000 acres and plenty of timber, and had acquired a large part of this reserve before this National policy was even inaugurated. In the twenty-seven years since the State acquired her first reserves has New York developed a forestry policy? Perhaps she might have but for the significant fact that the public would not trust the Forestry Commission to sell timber and prohibited the use of all natural resources on her forest reserve by constitutional amendment. Within the last two years it has been possible, under a change in political parties, to discharge every man connected with the fire-protective force on these forests except those holding to the political faith of the party in power, and fill their places with others as political rewards. As an example of civil-service principles applied in State forestry this is rather discouraging."

Secretary Fisher said that Pennsylvania by wise foresight was educating young men in a State forest school to take charge of her remaining woodlands. Michigan had been struggling and was still doing so to build up a forest reserve, while Wisconsin had made more progress in the matter than most of the other States. Secretary Fisher argued for the National control of the forests. The question, he said, was National and not sectional, and he did not believe that the American people would permit the remaining stock of National resources to pass out of their control without a protest.

COLUMBIA BUDGET $3,450,475

Starts Year Facing a Deficit of $92,618—M. Jean Perrin Appointed.

The year's budget occupied the bulk of the attention of the trustees of Columbia University at their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The cost of maintaining the university for the year beginning July, 1913, was fixed at $3,450,475.86. Appropriations for work carried on by the trustees of Columbia University directly total $2,366,244.86. The work of Teachers College will cost $819,185, Barnard College, $224,281; College of Pharmacy, $40,765.

The estimate approved by the trustees yesterday is not completely covered by the income of the university, which is reckoned for the same fiscal time to be only $3,357,857.24. The deficit of $92,618.62 will have to be met by special gifts.

Several new appointments and changes in the Faculty staff were announced at the meeting.

William D. Guthrie, A. M., now Professor of Law, was appointed to be Ruggles Professor of Constitutional Law, in succession to Prof. John W. Burgess, who retired from active service at the end of the last academic year. Prof. Guthrie will, in pursuance of an arrangement between Columbia University and the Sorbonne, deliver a series of lectures in the Spring of 1914 in French at the Sorbonne on American constitutional law.

Jackson E. Reynolds, LL. B., was appointed Associate Professor of Law.

Associate Prof. William A. Hervey resigned his office as Registrar of the university, and Frank A. Dickey, A. B., was appointed his successor.

On the nomination of the Council of the University of Paris, M. Jean Perrin, Professor of Physical Chemistry in the University of Paris, was appointed Visiting French Professor for 1913-14.

Prof. Frederick H. Sykes, Director of the School of Practical Arts in Teachers College, tendered his resignation, to take effect June 30, in order to accept the Presidency of the new Connecticut College for Women at New London.

Under the provisions of the statutes, the following leaves of absence during the academic year 1913-14 were granted:

For the entire year—Profs. Charles Lane Poor of the Department of Physics, William R. Shepherd of the Department of History, and Wendell T. Bush of the Department of Philosophy.

For the first half-year—Profs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch of the Department of Economics, Henry Suzzallo and Naomi Norsworthy of Teachers College.

For the second half-year—Profs. Nathan Abbott of the School of Law, Edward Kasner of the Department of Mathematics; William W. Lawrence of the Department of English, Nelson G. McCrea of the Department of Classical Philology, Arthur F. J. Remy and Wilhelm A. Braun of the Department of Germanic Languages, Frank M. McMurry, Mary A. Nutting, and George D. Strayer of Teachers College.

PENNSY MASS MEETING.

University Athletes Have Eyes on Intercollegiate Championship.

Specia. to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Pennsylvania's track enthusiasm has reached such a height that a monster mass meeting has been called for Thursday night in Weightman Hall at 8 o'clock, and more than 1,500 students have promised to attend the rally.

The Red and Blue have determined to win the intercollegiate this year, for they realize that probably they will never have the advice of Mike Murphy, their veteran trainer, again, let alone his services, and they are determined to capture this blue ribbon of the intercollegiate world if it can be done.

Another thing that has impelled Pennsylvania to rally to the support of the track team this year as never before is the fact that Cornell has four legs on the Intercollegiate Cup, and in order that they may be tied, Pennsylvania, having three wins to her credit, must capture this year's and next year's legs as well in order to make the trophy her permanent possession.

Invitations have been sent out to hundreds of the alumni and many have signified their intention of attending the rally to enthuse the undergraduates and leave no stone unturned to persuade the younger athletes to use their best efforts this year.

Among those who will participate in the rally are Alvin W. Kraenzline, the former world's champion hurdler and sprinter, who is coming from the West; W. B. Tewksbury, another point winner at the intercollegiates of a decade ago; James D. Winsor, former intercollegiate champion high jumper; George W. Orton and George M. Jarvis, mile runners of the later '90s; H. Lausatt Geylin, the President of the Athletic Association, and himself an athlete of no mean ability twenty years ago; H. H. Lee and Alex. Grant, the mile runner who succeeded to Orton's laurels.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The following companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day:

Fairchild Sons, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, undertaking and burial, $175,000; Marcus D. Fairchild, Frank K. Fairchild, and N. Hayes Fairchild, 148 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn.

M. Asinof & Sons, Inc., of Manhattan, realty, $25,000; Morris Asinof, Max Asinof, and Charles Podsenick, 37 Liberty Street, New York.

Fairfax Brothers Company, Incorporated, of Geneva, paints, oils, varnishes, $25,000; George S. Fairfax, Charles W. Fairfax, and Frank E. Fairfax, 100 Lewis Street, Geneva.

Buffalo Jewelry Case Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, $200,000; Nathan Steinerwald, Harry H. Wile, and F. S. Steigerwald, all of Buffalo.

Allegheny Construction Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $20,000; Ray W. McMullen, Frederick J. Parker, and Charles M. O'Keefe, Webster Terrace, New Rochelle.

Atlas Die Casting Company, Inc., of Syracuse, bronze, aluminium, &c., $10,000; Frank R. Holmes, Morey S. Smith, and S. G. Schlachter, all of Syracuse.

Bodlander-Weinstein Company, Inc., of Manhattan, general merchandise, $15,000; Arthur Bodlander, Alexander Weinstein, and Edward J. Flynn, 2,687 Briggs Avenue, Bronx.

Meinel & Wemple, Inc., of Manhattan, brokers for insurance companies, $10,000; William G. Wilcox, Edward Meinel, and William V. Wemple, 1 Liberty Street, New York.

Saratoga Wall Paper Company, Inc., of Saratoga Springs, $25,000; Jacob J. Heidorf, Bartholomew Harvey, and James R. Collin, all of Hudson Falls.

The Art Foundry Guild, Inc., of Manhattan, metal founding, $100,000; A. B. Gwathmey, William Mitchell, and William B. Lightfoot, 32 Broadway, New York.

Peter Shock Absorber Corporation of Manhattan, shock absorbers, $50,000; Charles L. Morean, Frederick D. Lyon, and James L. Allen, 580 West 161st Street, New York.

The Pioneers Distributing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000; Samuel W. Weber, Rose Berkouitz, and Henry M. Beck, 233 East Eighteenth Street, New York.

Coons-Mabbett Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Rochester, evaporating machines, $20,000; Burton C. Coons, Lorenzo G. Mabbett, and John A. Taylor, 18 Front Street, Rochester.

Rochester Shellac Company, Inc., of Rochester, paints, oils, varnishes, $10,000; George C. Smith, Fred S. Damon, and Henry W. Hall, 617 Wilder Block, Rochester.

Alvah P. Yates Company, Inc., of Fishkill Landing, $10,000; Alvah P. Yates, John H. Yates, and Edward T. Johnson of Matteawan.

The Ralph Klonick Corporation of Rochester, realty, $25,000; Ralph Klonick, Harry Klonick, and Charles Frankel, 847 Harvard Street, Rochester.

Laura Roofing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, roofing materials, $10,000; Rosario Laura, Anthony F. Laura, and Gaetno Ballato, 448 East Thirteenth Street, New York.

Agricultural Products Corporation of Manhattan, vegetable growths, $25,000; Harry D. Coughlan, Thomas K. Mallaby, and Joseph F. Curtin, all of 34 Nassau Street, New York.

Walter E. Bedell, Inc., of Buffalo, general mail order business, $10,000; Walter Bedell, Peter Schultz, Charles F. Bedell, Hotel Astor, New York.

Pedro J. Segui Importing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, Spanish products, $10,000; Pedro J. Segui, Jose S. Gestal, and Mateo G. Segui, 61 West 106th Street, New York.

Vesta Corset Company, Inc., of McGrawville, $25,000; Fred D. Graves, Fred A. McLane, and Carl D. Hamond, all of McGrawville.

The Invincible Optical Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000; Charles Rumpeltin, Emma M. Frederick, and Leon Kauffman, 544 West 157th Street, New York.

Charles S. Gerson & Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, haberdashers, $10,000; Charles S. Gerson, Joseph Henry Cohen, and Mark M. Salomon, 43 Cedar Street, New York.

Maiden Lane Art Company, Inc., of Manhattan, pictures and frames, $10,000; Samuel Federman, Saul Horowitz, and Walter H. Mannheim, 729 East 147th Street, Bronx.

Petersen Brothers, Inc., of Brooklyn, hardware and house furnishing goods, $10,000; Herman Petersen, Necolai T. Petersen, and Severin M. Petersen, 338 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Delaware Structural Painting Company, Inc., of Manhattan, painting and decorating, $10,000; Steve E. Raptis, George or Chrysalkos, and Charles S. Frank, 41 Park Row, New York.

A. N. Palmer Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, publish penmanship periodicals and books, $100,000; authorized to do business in this State; Austin M. Palmer, 30 Irving Place, Manhattan

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To the Business Men of New York:
THANK YOU.
We have just completed the biggest month's business of our career. On behalf of our selling, delivery, and executive organization, we wish to express our appreciation.

(Signed) Chas. E. Matthews
March 4th, 1913.

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are offering Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns, in select styles and the fashionable Silks,

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are showing two entirely new Coty perfumes, Le Nouveau Cyclamen and L'Or, each of which is appropriately enclosed in an artistic flacon designed by Lalique.

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We make it pure—our carton keeps it pure—So watch the carton and the name

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Furniture
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1 Used Upright Piano $160

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Modern and Antique
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Sheffield Plate, English Mezzotints, Engravings, European Porcelains, Oil Paintings, Oriental Carpets, Rugs and a Chiming Hall Clock.
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PORTO RICO COFFEE
from us, the wholesalers, direct in 5-lb. lots at 35c per pound
Regular retail price of this coffee 44c. lb.
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Stop Coughs
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SUBWAY CONTRACTS TO BE SETTLED TO-DAY

Though Mitchel Feels 'Optimistic' His Way, It Seems Certain McCall Will Approve Them.

MINOR CHANGES TO BE MADE

Chairman Explains Need of Haste in Order to Relieve Congestion by Elevated Improvements.

The subway contracts will in all probability be approved by the Public Service Commission at its regular meeting this morning. Chairman McCall has not even yet expressed his opinion, and yesterday afternoon had interviews with President John Purroy Mitchel and Clarence J. Shearn, two of the most ardent opponents of the dual system as embodied in the agreements with the Interborough and the B. R. T., but it is not believed that they had much effect on him or that he will vote for a reopening of the subway question by the rejection of the contracts.

A few small changes are expected in the drafts as Chairman Willcox left them, and it was expected last night that the assent of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, would be needed to effect several changes in phraseology, which the lawyers were considering at the last moment, but none of these details is important. As the contracts read now, a number of points raised in criticism at the public hearings have been eliminated, and these are generally counted as gains for the city.

Thus, in the clause providing for the "swapping of the legs" of the existing Subway, the company is now absolutely bound to assent, and the allusion to any rights over the "legs" under existing mortgages is removed. The clause giving the city power to take over the present lines after thirty-five years on an estimate of their value at that time has been struck out as unnecessary. The Interborough has given way on its claim to the $533,000 arrears of taxes on the Steinway Tunnel, and the time when the Coney Island five-cent fare will be in force has been expedited.

After Mr. Mitchel had been in conference with Judge McCall yesterday for an hour and a half he was asked what the result might be.

"I am still optimistic," replied the President, and would give no further information.

"We went over all the points," said Chairman McCall, "and made a very careful survey. All I can say is that Mr. Mitchel was very tenacious of his opinion."

Chairman McCall expressed the opinion that an entirely wrong attitude had been taken by those persons who contended that there was no reason why there should be any hurry about signing the operating contracts, as the construction work of the new system was going right along. They did not realize, said he, that it was of the greatest importance to give relief at the earliest possible moment to Brooklyn and Queens, and especially to do something to get rig of the disgraceful Bridge crush. He believed that within fourteen months from the beginning of work on the elevated lines it would be possible to do much to relieve these two great boroughs.

If the contracts are adopted to-day the precise course which they will follow has not yet been decided. They can be sent across to the Board of Estimate this afternoon, as all that is necessary is to certify a copy and transmit it to the City Hall. The board is, however, under pledge to accord a public hearing before it approves of the bargain, and it is not yet certain whether that will be granted at the regular meeting of the board on Thursday, at a special meeting, or the regular meeting next week. The approval by Corporation Counsel Watson of the form in which the documents are drawn up is likely to be a mere matter of form, as Mr. Watson has been fully apprised of all the steps taken during the protracted negotiations and is fully informed as to what the documents contain. In the end the contracts must again come back to the Public Service Commission to be signed.

When the name of Chairman Willcox was mentioned yesterday to his successor he said emphatically that the credit of the subway settlement was entirely due to him.

"If the contracts are signed," said he, "I wish some way could be devised by which Mr. Willcox's name could be appended to them."

Meanwhile nothing developed yesterday in reference to the dispute between the Manhattan Railway Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over the third-tracking certificates. The Manhattan Directors will hold a meeting at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the situation, but no notice of this had been sent late yesterday afternoon to the offices of the Interborough. George J. ould, President of the Manhatan, is on a trip to the Caribbean Sea, and T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., his private counsel, on whose recommendation the objection to the third tracking was taken, refused yesterday all information as to the object of the meeting.

HUSBAND AND BABY GONE.

He's a Consumptive and Wife Fears He Has Killed Child and Himself.

Mrs. Pearl Lewis of 1,344 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, has asked THE TIMES to aid her in finding her husband, Alfred Lewis, and their twenty-two-months old baby, Raymond, who have been missing since Friday night, Feb. 21. The young mother explained that her husband, who is a bookkeeper for the firm of See & Mason, dealers in plumbers' supplies, 81 Beekman Street, had been pronounced a consumptive a year ago by a physiciah in Manhattan.

"Three weeks ago," Mrs. Lewis said, "my husband told me he was going to kill himself because he believed himself incurable. He also told his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, that he meant to commit suicide. He left home with the baby last Friday night, a week ago, and when he failed to return I became afraid that he had killed himself and the baby, too."

Mrs. Lewis was asked why her husband would want to kill the child.

"Well, about a year ago we had a disagreement over the religion of the baby," she said. "I'm a Catholic and he's a Protestant. I had the baby baptized without his knowledge, and I don't think he ever forgave me for that."

Mrs. Lewis said that she could not endure the loneliness of her home and intended to stop with her sister, Mrs. Hannah Hand, at 69 Perry Street, Brooklyn.

CONTEST MRS. KATHAN'S WILL.

Two Women Cut Off by Codicil—Deny Authenticity of Paper.

A contest of the will of Sarah K. Kathan was entered yesterday by Adele Sibley Cootes and Aline Sibley Whann, who were cut off by a codicil in the will. Mrs. Kathan died at her home in the Wyoming Apartments on Jan. 19, leaving a large estate.

The contestants allege that a paper dated Feb. 24, 1911, and purporting to be the will of Mrs. Kathan, is her will, but that torn sheets of paper dated April 1, 1912, are not a codicil to the will. They assert that there is no information sufficient to form a belief that the codicil was signed by Mrs. Kathan, and that it was not her intention that the paper should be probated.

The codicil says: "I revoke all legacies and bequests made to Adele Sibley Cootes and Aline Sibley Whann and declare that it is my intention that they be cut off from the will."

There is nothing in the will or in the petition which indicates any blood relationship between the contestants and the testatrix.

PASS BAR EXAMINATION.

List of 109 Persons Certified to the Appellate Division.

The latest list of men and women who have passed the examination for admission to the bar has been certified to the Appellate Division, First Department, by the State Board of Law Examiners.

The Committee on Character for the First Department seeks information as to the character of the applicants and as to their qualifications to be admitted to practice. This information may be sent to any member of the committee, David Leventritt, Chairman, 111 Broadway, Wallace MacFarlane, 26 Liberty Street; Charles C. Burlingham, 27 William Street; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street, and Paul Fuller, 2 Rector Street. Here is the list of applicants:

Abraham Allenberg, 1,045 Seventh Avenue; John Francis Bradley, 440 Riverside Drive; Lyman C. Butler, 30 East Seventy-second Street; William Crain Bowers, 2d, 45 East Sixty-fifth Street; Bertram Bodenheimer, 600 West 144th Street; Jonathan Sawyer Bradley, 38 Washington Square West; Monroe J. Cahn, 229 West 120th Street; George Oliver Castell, 3,486 Broadway; James Van Devanter Crisp, 61 West Seventieth Street; Roger F. Criado, 616 West 116th Street; Vincent P. Carroll, 106 East Eighty-fourth Street; Sidney B. Cardoza, 300 West Ninety-ninth Street; George D. Carrington, 308 West 106th Street; Charles G. Coster, 64 West Ninety-fourth Street; Julius Chopak, 16 East Eighty-seventh Street; Henry C. Cohen, 838 Hewlit Place; William P. Cavanaugh, 630 West 135th Street; Benjamin Davidson, 995 Southern Boulevard; Joseph Ralph Danilco, 158 East 127th Street; Edmund Lawrence Durkin, 531 West 113th Street; John Ignatius Doherty, 810 Lexington Avenue; Frederick R. Elsasser, 302 West 109th Street; Morris L. Ernst, 749 West End Avenue, and Herbert N. Ellis, 117 Waverley Place.

Charles S. M. First, 401 West 151st Street; Abraham M. Fripiu, 128 Second Avenue; Stewart A. Farrell, 561 West 147th Street; Jacob N. Flowerman, 1,547 Minford Place; William Walter Frankel, 526 West 139th Street; William E. Foster, 21 West Eleventh Street; H. Bartow Farr, 14 West Tenth Street; Sidney Webster Fish, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street; Rose Green, 7 Wether Court; John Alfred Graves, 513 West 134th Street; Henry Gerson, 1,042 Kelly Street; Antonio C. Gonzalez, Jr., 104 West Seventieth Stre t; Max Robert Gadrich, 1,359 Fifth Avenu ; Matthew C. Griffin, 2,290 Aqueduct Avenue; William Horwitz, 85 West 119th Street; William Harrigan, 504 Concord Avenue; Lovering Hill, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street; Lloyd F. Hatch, 522 West 161st Street; John T. Hogan, 516 West 120th Street; Joseph W. Helmsoth, 726 St. Nicholas Avenue; Charles T. Insler, 161 Clinton Street; Huger W. Jervey, 1,120 Amsterdam Avenue; Jacob Jurin, 692 Cauldwell Avenue; Samuel J. Joseph, 837 Beck Street; David A. Kersting, 44 West Forty-fourth Street; Matthew J. Kane, 623 Ninth Avenue; Walter J. Kahl, 533 Bergen Avenue; Samuel Lesser, 2,146 Honeywell Avenue; Samuel Lemler, 17 East 115th Street; Frederick William Lahr, 423 First Avenue; Daniel L. Lawton, 14 East Sixtieth Street.

Frank W. Moxley, 2,256 Andrews Avenue; Ward M. P. Mitchell, 34 West Sixty-first Street; Douglas Miller, 288 West Seventieth Street; Mark Walton Maclay, Jr., 830 Park Avenue; Sidney Mandell, 233 East Eighty-fifth Street; Inez Milholland, Manhattan Hotel; — Maier, 236 West Fifty-second Street; William C. Martin, 594 Park Place, Brooklyn; John T. Morgan, 15 West 163d Street; Manfred Nathan, 552 Kelly Street; Delbert A. Norton, 600 West 163d Street; Hyman Orlean, 125 West Fourth Street; Julius F. Ohlmann, 601 West 139th Street; Auguste Ruffin Portier, 201 West Fifty-fifth Street; George H. Porter, 1,120 Amsterdam Avenue; Louis H. Robinson, 838 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph H. Rabinowitz, 199 East Third Street; William Ryan, 30 Bradhurst Avenue; Frederick William Rugge, 582 West 164th Street; William E. Russell, 605 West 177th Street.

Grace Earlyville Smith, 226 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Strauss, 501 West 176th Street; Dyer Smith, 825 Park Avenue; Louis Scadron, 20 West 112th Street; Louis Frederick Stumf, 766 Jackson Avenue; Andrew R. Shiland, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street; William Miller Sperry, 2d, 135 Central Park West; Alfred J. Silberstein, 401 West Twenty-second Street; William C. Scofield, Jr., 46 East Sixty-third Street.

John C. Townsend, 535 Park Avenue; Theodore M. Tonnele, 258 West Seventieth Street; James Claus Thomas, Jr., 89 West 134th Street; Mark I. Tager, 203 West 117th Street; Elkan Turk, 404 West 124th Street; George Jarvis Thompson, 354 West Twenty-third Street; Martin Taylor, 435 Riverside Drive; Henry Van Arsdale, Jr., 21 West Eleventh Street; Patrick S. Verdon, 339 West Twenty-eighth Street; Howland Ottman Walter, 200 West Seventy-first Street; Loring James Whiteside, 715 West 169th Street; Morris Weintraub, 173 East 119th Street; Wilbert Ward, Jr., 1,120 Amsterdam Avenue; Robert Vose White, 215 West Twenty-third Street; Frank J. Whitcomb, 510 West 156th Street; Cornelius Crosby Webster, 540 West 124th Street; Phineas L. Webber, Fourth Street and Warburton Avenue, Bayside, L. I.; Roger Henry Williams, 31 West Twelfth Street; Clarence A. Weill, 8 Van Nest Place; F. William Weckman, 510 West 140th Street; Elmer E. Wigg, 43 West Ninth Street; Herbert Alfred Wolff, 250 West Eighty-second Street; Virginius Victor Zipris, 385 Fort Washington Avenue; Harry Zalkin, 695 St. Nicholas Avenue; Frederick Zorn, 170 West 136th Street.

TOURISTS HURT MISSIONS.

Give Bad Impression of Christianity by Their Conduct, Says Dr. Clare.

Many harsh things concerning Americans traveling in Mexico, China, and other foreign countries were said at the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday by the Rev. D. H. Clare of East Orange, and agreed to in the discussion which followed by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin of the Fifth Avenue Church, and the Rev. Dr. L. L. Hensen of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Clare regretted the outrageous conduct of many Americans abroad, who stole from churches in the guise of souvenir collectors, and made spectacles of themselves in grotesque costumes, such as they would never dream of doing while at home. These things were spoken of as a tremendous hindrance to the work of American missionaries.

"The missionary is most careful to guard against offense," said the Rev. Dr. Clare, "because of his Christian sympathy, but the visitor and the commercial traveler who do these outlandish things speak for the country from which they come, and do you wonder that the non-Christian people who know nothing of a personal religious experience take for granted that the white man's religion permits him to do these things?

"The conditions we find in the mission fields indicate clearly the need of our own land in view of what we are striving to do in the other parts of the world. If we propose to push the work abroad, we must seek with renewed diligence to make the principles of the Christian faith effective at home."

Dr. Kennedy of Toronto, Canada, who had just returned from Florida and the West Indies, said he was amazed at the drinking, card playing and actions of Americans, some of considerable wealth, while on board ship coming from Florida to New York, and wondered if the Church was really doing her work effectively in New York City.

NEW CENTURY CO. HEAD.

Vice President Ellsworth Made President—Other Officers Advance.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Century Company yesterday William W. Ellsworth, Vice President of the company since November, 1911, and Secretary for thirty-two years, was elected President to succeed Frank H. Scott, who died Nov. 25, 1912, after having held that office for some twenty years. Ira H. Brainerd was elected Vice President, Douglas Z. Doty Secretary, and Josiah J. Hazen Assistant Treasurer. Donald Scott continues as Treasurer of the company. George Inness, Jr., was elected a Trustee to serve with W. W. Ellsworth and Ira H. Brainerd.

In the reorganization in 1881, when the company changed its name from Scribner & Co. to the Century Company, with the founder, Roswell Smith, as President, Mr. Ellsworth was made Secretary, and held that post for thirty-two years. He was made Vice President in 1911. George Inness, Jr., the well-known artist, is the son-in-law of the founder of the company, and has long been closely identified with its interests. Ira H. Brainerd, formerly connected with the business department of the house for many years, has been a Trustee of the company for the past two years, having succeeded his father, Cephas Brainerd. Douglas Z. Doty is literary adviser to the Century Company, and Josiah J. Hazen is advertising manager of The Century.

DR. VAN ZILE CONVICTED.

Not Tried for Operation, but Found Guilty of Bribery.

Dr. Benjamin S. Van Zile, a Manhattan physician, was convicted yesterday of attempted bribery by a jury before Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn. He was tried on the complaint of Dr. Charles E. Rynd of the Kings County Hospital, who said that the defendant attempted to bribe him not to testify against him in another criminal case. He promised Dr. Rynd a gold watch and chain if he would not give evidence against him.

GAYNOR LOOKS OVER PARK AVE. CORNER

Silent During Heated Arguments of Factions on Proposed Change of Grade.

McANENY AGAINST BAYLIES

Mayor Only Remarks "This Seems Very Good" to the Substitute Plans of Property Owners.

Mayor Gaynor made a personal inspection yesterday of the streets at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where it is planned by Borough President McAneny, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, to lower the grade six feet and join Fourth and Park Avenues on grade which, together with the proposed viaduct at the Grand Central Terminal, would result in opening the two avenues to continuous traffic from Cooper Square to the Harlem River. The Mayor was accompanied from the City Hall by President McAneny and Controller Prendergast, and when they reached Thirty-fourth Street they were met by a delegation representing the property owners and residents of the district, who are vigorously opposing the change.

For nearly two hours, from 3 to 5 P. M., the Mayor looked ver the ground, studying the elevation on the Park Avenue side, and the dividing wall between Fourth and Park Avenues, where Thirty-fourth Street is carried over at an elevation, and then he accepted the invitation of Edmund L. Baylies, of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsel for the property owners, to view the drawings and models of a plan of improvements prepared by the property owners, which they want substituted for the McAneny plans.

These independent plans were on view in the Vanderbilt Hotel. There the argument over the merits of the respective plans became quite heated between President McAneny and Charles D. Wetmore of Warren & Wetmore, architects of the Grand Central Terminal and of the Vanderbilt Hotel.

"Owners of $80,000,000 worth of property that will be affected are opposed to Mr. McAneny's plans," said Mr. Wetmore, while pointing out to the Mayor what he considered the advantages of the property owners' drawings he had prepared. "Mr. McAneny and the moving platform railway appear to be the only ones who favor abolishing the tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street," he added.

"Oh, Mr. Wetmore, we have petitions for it, substantial and dignified demands for the change," interposed the Borough President. Mr. Wetmore asked how many, and was told he could examine them on file.

"Your proposed change will kill property in this vicinity, and will also ruin the Church of the Messiah," continued the architect. President McAneny insisted that Thirty-fourth Street should be preserved for future subways, and added:

"We do not know what the Public Service Commission may want to do in the matter of subways; I can only tell what Chairman Willcox said to me."

"Who? Willcox? He's out," interrupted Mr. Wetmore.

"You do not help your case by your methods," retorted the Borough President.

Mayor Gaynor, standing between the disputants, and with others taking part in the argument around him, said nothing, but gazed steadily at the drawings and models. Lloyd Collis, who prepared the McAneny plans, took issue with the statement of Mr. Wetmore that the proposed lowering of Thirty-fourth Street would damage the Vanderbilt Hotel $50,000, and when it was further asserted that the hotel would be prevented from making an entrance from Thirty-fourth Street, Engineer Collis said:

"You haven't an entrance there because you cannot have one so long as the church is so near and the hotel has a bar, but if our change would ruin the church, as you say, and drive it away, it would help your hotel by giving you an entrance on that side."

"If we are ever to use the crosstown streets for subways," continued President McAneny, "the change in grade must come some time, and if not made now it will mean double damages in the end."

Mayor Gaynor refused to commit himself further than to remark of the substitute plans proposed by the property owners, "This seems very good," and said he understood the practical difference between the two suggestions was that the McAneny plans took the full width of the street, including car tracks, while the opposing plans would leave the tunnel opening for cars as at present, and necessitate the building of a graded sidewalk on the east side to make grade to Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory would be affected by the proposed raised sidewalk on the east side of Fourth Avenue as proposed by the property owners, and Col. Bates of the regiment for that reason favors the McAneny plans.

"There is no real demand for a subway in Thirty-fourth Street," protested Attorney Baylies. "If they want a moving platform or subway near the surface, why not try it in Fourteenth Street, where the traffic is greater. The change of grade will damage property $2,000,000, and, of course, a large part of that the city will have to stand."

President McAneny said the proposed improvements would come before the Board of Estimate at the meeting next week.

VAINLY TRY TO GET NEW JURY

New York Central Attorneys Resent Charges Against Detectives.

Stephen J. Baldwin, attorney for Elias Addis, a 16-year-old boy who lost both his legs under a railroad train three years ago at Fishkill Landing, made New York Central Railroad attorneys protest yesterday when he outlined his case before Supreme Court Justice Amend and a jury.

Baldwin charged that railroad detectives had wormed themselves into the confidence of the boy's father by pretending to be interested in pigeons, of which he was a fancier. As a result of their machinations, Mr. Baldwin said, the boy's father was lured to London, England, on the eve of the trial of his son's suit. Another detective, Mr. Baldwin said, took the boy for an outing, from which he returned deathly sick. Mr. Baldwin intimated that liquor to which knockout drops had been added had been given to the boy. Finally he told the jury that another detective had taken the boy to a seaside resort and tried to persuade him to go in bathing.

At this the railroad attorneys asked that the jury be discharged, because, they said, the charge amounted to an accusation that detectives had tried to drown the boy and that it prejudiced the railroad's defense. Justice Amend ruled that the trial should continue.

WILL AID COLLEGE ASPIRANTS

Yonkers Society to Raise Funds for Ambitious High School Graduates.

Yonkers business men and educators have incorporated a society to aid financially Yonkers students through college. During the life of Alexander Saunders, Superintendent of Schools, Charles E. Gorton called his attention to worthy boys and girls who were ambitious for a higher education, and Mr. Saunders advanced the tuition fee for the entire scholastic course in many cases. When Mr. Saunders died one boy had not finished his college course, and Mr. Gorton raised sufficient money to pay his last year's fee.

The society is the continuation and extension of this beneficence. The incorporators are Mr. Gorton, Richard Edie, Jr., John P. Radcliffe, Jr., Elijah Yerkes, William J. Wallin, and William Edwards.

Money will be loaned to students, and they will be charged no interest for its use until one year after their graduation. The interest rate will then be 5 per cent.

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MRS. BISHOP MUST AMPLIFY CHARGES

Justice Lehman Wants Bill of Particulars in Her Divorce Complaint.

CREDITOR ASKS FOR RECEIVER

Alimony Award Brings Flood of Bills to Woman Who Is Suing Banker Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman signed an order yesterday directing Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop, who is suing James Cunningham Bishop, the banker, for divorce, to furnish a bill of particulars of her charges against Mrs. Leila Gaines Gwathmey, whom she named as one of the corespondents in the case. Mrs. Gwathmey said that Mrs. Bishop's charges were vague and based on surmise, suspicion, and jealousy. The order of Justice Lehman directed Mrs. Bishop to make her charges as nearly as possible exact as to dates, in order to give her husband and Mrs. Gwathmey a chance to show their innocence.

A motion to throw Mrs. Bishop's property into the hands of a receiver is pending in another part of the Supreme Court. Although Mrs. Bishop recently received a temporary alimony award pending the trial of her suit for $20,000 a year, she is in great financial straits, according to testimony given by her before Macgrane Coxe as referee and filed in court yesterday.

Francis Gilbert, who holds a $2,248 judgment against Mrs. Bishop, is the petitioner who asks for a receiver. In her examination in supplementary proceedings under this judgment, Mrs. Bishop testified:

"For the past six months I have had hardly 5 cents."

The announcement that she had received an alimony award brought about Mrs. Bishop a horde of clamoring creditors, it was said yesterday, so that her situation was not improved over the time when she testified:

"Mr. Bishop has refused even groceries, but my lawyers send me grocers and butchers."

In spite of her financial condition Mrs. Bishop said she rented an automobile for $600 a month, because it was necessary to her station in life.

At the time she was renting the automobile Mrs. Bishop said that she had pledged some of her jewels in "an ordinary pawnshop." When she was pressed to tell where this was, she answered that she had also pledged the tickets with a man named Hanson. She also said she had raised a loan of $5,000 by pledging jewelry with Max Schweiger, a diamond dealer, of 70 Nassau Street. The pieces which she gave as security for this loan, she said, were two diamond pendants, a diamond collar, and a diamond lavalliere.

Mrs. Bishop told Mr. Coxe that her debts totalled $30,000. At the time she separated from her husband she said $30,000 of her money was invested in Redmond & Co., and added:

"I remembered that the money was there. Mr. Bishop did not. I got there before he did and drew out the funds and placed the money in a Fifth Avenue banking concern."

She asserted that she had raised this money by mortgaging a farm she owned at Croton Lake. Mr. Bishop, she said, had bought the farm and given it to her outright.

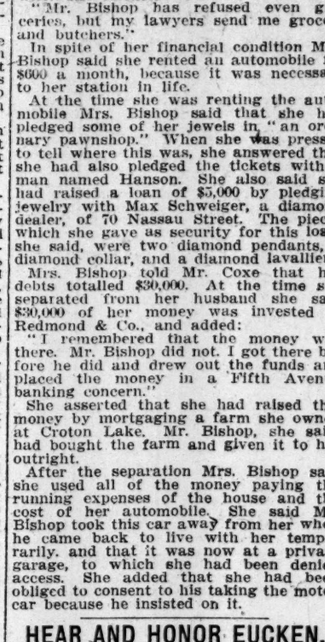
After the separation Mrs. Bishop said she used all of the money paying the running expenses of the house and the cost of her automobile. She said Mr. Bishop took this car away from her when he came back to live with her temporarily, and that it was now at a private garage, to which she had been denied access. She added that she had been obliged to consent to his taking the motor car because he insisted on it.

HEAR AND HONOR EUCKEN.

German Educator Receives Honorary Decree from Columbia.

Prof. Rudolf Eucken of the University of Jena, Germany, who was exchange professor at the University of Wisconsin last Fall, was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Columbia University yesterday. Prof. Herbert G. Lord of the Department of Philosophy presented Prof. Eucken with his degree.

Later Prof. Eucken delivered the first of two lectures on philosophical subjects, his topic yesterday being "Realism and Idealism in the Nineteenth Century," a historical discussion of philosophical progress in the last century. His lecture this afternoon will be on "Die Hauptprobleme der Philosophie der Gegenwart."



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WOMAN FIGHTS THIEF WITH OPERA GLASSES

Mrs. Eleanor Campbell Puts Up Brave Battle, but Loses Money and Jewels.

IS HELD UP IN FLATBUSH

On the Way Home from Matinee Is Attacked by Highwayman Near Her Home.

Persons in the neighborhood of Elmore Place and Farragut Road, Flatbush, a district of detached residences, were roused from dinner tables shortly after 7 o'clock last night by the screams of a woman. Charles H. Pulis and his son, whose home at 688 Elmore Place is on the corner of Farragut Road, were among the first to run from their houses.

They saw a woman struggling with a man on the corner. She was striking him in the face with a pair of gold-mounted opera glasses, and he was striving to drag a handbag from her hand. As Pulis and his son ran toward the couple the robber gained the bag with a final jerk which wrenched it free from the wrist strap and made off toward Foster Avenue, a long block away through a street made doubly dark by shade trees.

Half a dozen men were on the sidewalk by this time, and all took up the chase, but the hold-up man had got a start, and when the pursuers reached Foster Avenue, a broad, well-lighted street, they saw no trace of him. Back on the corner the women folk of the neighborhood were eagerly asking Mrs. Eleanor Campbell of 756 Kenmore Place how it all happened. Mrs. Campbell, a widow whose husband, William H. Campbell, made a fortune by manufacturing his own inventions, said she had gone to a matinée yesterday. She had been delayed in getting home, and having alighted from a Flatbush Avenue trolley car some half dozen blocks away, had been hurrying along Farragut Road. The Ocean Avenue trolley cars turn through Farragut Road, and the street is well lighted. Mrs. Campbell had not thought that she was followed at such a time of night, though she heard footsteps behind her.

A block from her home a tall man, garbed in black and wearing a soft hat pulled well over his face, grabbed her handbag from behind. Mrs. Campbell swung about, and realizing that she had been held up, drew her opera glasses from her muff. She struck the man over the head and face, but he never relaxed his hold on the bag. Mrs. Campbell said that she had $17 in money, a diamond pin worth $175, and a gold watch worth $75 in the bag.

The police of the Snyder Avenue station were notified, and detectives started a search for the robber. Mrs. Campbell's opera glasses were covered with blood, and it was evident that she must have scarred the face of the man who robbed her. The detectives hope to find him through these marks.

CHAMBERS THIRD ARBITRATOR

Same Jurist Who Acted in West to be in Firemen's Case Here.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—William L. Chambers of Washington, D. C., formerly Chief Justice of the International Court at Samoa and a former member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, was chosen to-day as the third arbitrator in the wage dispute between the Eastern railroads and their firemen. W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Albert Phillips, Vice President of the firemen's organization, are the others.

William L. Chambers, selected as the third arbitrator in the firemen's dispute, has acted before in a similar capacity. He was the third arbitrator in the dispute in May, 1910, between forty-nine railroads west of Chicago and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Mr. Chambers was born in Columbia, Ga., and is 61 years old. He was educated at Emory College, and was admitted to the bar in 1873.

As under the Erdman act the board of three will have to render its award within thirty days of its completion it has only to April 2 to hear both sides and announce the award. Albert Phillips, the arbitrator chosen on behalf of the firemen, said last night that before the hearings begin a week of the thirty days will have been consumed, as the hearings will not begin before March 10. They will be held in this city and will be open.

"I am inclined to think," he said, "that the Sundays will not be included in the thirty days, so that would increase the number of available days."

REALTY MAN SELF-SLAIN.

F. A. Pfister Shoots Himself in Bronx Park Conservatory.

Mrs. Fannie Adler of 789 East 183 Street and her two children were terrified yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock when they came on the body of a man lying in the southwest end of the conservatory in the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park. They ran screaming out of the place, and Policeman Gallagher of the Bronx Park Station heard them and investigated.

Gallagher found the man was dead, having shot himself in the right side of the head. A revolver lay beside him. Gallagher called Dr. Muth of Fordham Hospital, but the surgeon could only verify Gallagher's diagnosis.

Letters in the man's pockets indicated that he was Frederick A. Pfister, a real estate agent of 704 East 175th Street, and his son, Frederick, Jr., who was notified, identified his father. He said the elder Pfister had been in poor health lately. That was the only reason he knew for his suicide.

WARN DR. FRIEDMANN TO OBSERVE THE LAW

Continued from Page 1.

arrive, he telephoned to the nearest police station for help.

Two policemen were sent in response to his appeal, and as gently as possible they forced the wretched crowd to move on. Consumptive mothers burdened with babies, old men racked by fits of coughing, young men and girls in every stage of the disease, received the cruel shock of disappointment in silence and dumbly turned away, wandering aimlessly up and down the wind-swept avenue. The sight touched the hearts of passers-by and charitable coins passed here and there to victims provided many with the means to get home without walking through the biting cold.

"It was a heart-breaking sight," said the Superintendent afterward. "I tried to break it to them as nice as I could, but I had great trouble in making them understand. The poor wretches thought that I was lying to them to keep them from getting at the doctor who was to cure them.

"One man, with sunken face, hectic cheeks, and hacking cough, had brought along a camp chair and a blanket. When I arrived, he was sitting in his chair, propped up against the door, and all tucked up in his blanket. Most of them went away quietly enough; they did not shed a tear, but the only way that I could get rid of some of the more persistent ones was to send them over to the Waldorf.

"One woman told me that she had left her home in Connecticut at 12 o'clock last night, so as to be on hand early. An elderly man said he had come forty-five miles from a town out on Long Island. Still another man came from fifty miles up State, and was here by 7 o'clock.

"At a quarter to six an automobile drew up at the curb containing a party of two men and two women. One of the men was an invalid. The car had a Jersey license. They looked well-to-do, and I sent them over to the Waldorf. I should say, conservatively, that 1,000 persons called in the course of the morning.

Hundreds Call at the Waldorf.

Even more pitiable than the sufferers themselves was the distress of their well companions. Husbands tenderly supporting stricken wives and wives aiding sick husbands, mothers with disease-ridden children clinging weakly to their skirts, sisters and brothers bravely helping one another, all obeyed the policemen's order to "move on" without a murmur and turned sadly toward home.

Half a hundred, more persistent than their fellow-sufferers, wandered over to the Waldorf, where they had learned that Dr. Friedmann was stopping, and, getting past the doorkeepers, swarmed into the lobby and filed in a wan procession up and down Peacock Row until one of the management patiently explained to them that under no circumstances would Dr. Friedmann see any of them there. Then the disappointed seekers after health filed slowly out again. They gave absolutely no trouble.

Several times in the course of the day little knots of white plague victims and their companions gathered on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, looking longingly up at the tall red hotel until gently dispersed by the police. One of the policemen happened to take a young Russian named Chiapone gently by the arm and push him along.

"Don't do that," pleaded the boy's mother and sister, crying. "He is dying." They told a pathetic story of having walked all the way from their home in East New York to see the doctor. A passing good Samaritan made it unnecessary for them to walk back.

DIED ON WAY TO FRIEDMANN.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Filled with the hope that Dr. Friedmann, the German who professes to be able to cure tuberculosis, might be able to save his life, Charles Warbeck of Jersey City, who was working at Tonawanda, N. Y., started several days ago for New York in order to get there to-day. His illness delayed him, and his money gave out at Rochester. The authorities there sent him to Binghamton, and there he was given a ticket to Middletown, where he arrived Saturday night, so weak he could not stand up. He was taken to Police Headquarters and attended by a physician.

This morning at 7:30 o'clock he said he felt much better, and would be able to go on to New York, as he was very anxious not to miss Dr. Friedmann. Half an hour later Chief of Police McCoach found him dead on his cot. The Jersey City police found a brother of Warbeck in that city. He will come here and take charge of the remains Tuesday.

BRITISH AT CANAL OPENING.

Will Be Represented by Four Cruisers, Soon to Sail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—It is understood at Devonport that the cruiser Devonshire, with three other ships of the same class, will soon leave for South and Central America to be present at the celebrations in connection with the completion of the Panama Canal.

HIT WITH MILK BOTTLE, DIES.

Apartment House Superintendent Succumbs to Assault Injuries.

John Henry Wenchencky, Superintendent of an apartment house at 590 West 172d Street, died in the Washington Heights Hospital yesterday afternoon from a fracture of the skull received on Feb. 23, when he was struck on the head with a milk bottle in the basement of the house. Alexander Peterson, a negro elevator runner of 207 West Sixty-third Street, was arrested by Policeman Devlin of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Wenchencky, who was taken to Washington Heights Hospital. After remaining in the hospital for about three hours, Wenchencky, despite the efforts of the doctors, departed, saying he felt better.

The following morning Peterson was arraigned in Harlem Court before Magistrate Corrigan, where the charge was changed to disorderly conduct and a sentence of ten days was imposed.

On Feb. 26 Wenchencky returned to the hospital complaining of pains in the head, and was placed in one of the wards. His condition became serious, and upon examination it was found that he was suffering from a deep fracture of the skull.

WIRE CABLE ACROSS ROAD.

Heads of Man and Wife in Motor Car Almost Severed from Bodies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 3.—Rudolf Plunz, a Berlin jeweler, and his wife were killed under extraordinary circumstances while motoring last night near Berlin.

With their two daughters they were returning home in a motor car, when in the dark the car ran into a thick wire cable stretched taut across the road. Plunz, who was driving, and his wife had their necks broken by the cable, which struck them beneath their chins, and their heads were practically severed from their bodies. Plunz's backbone was also broken. One of the daughters escaped with severe bruises. The other was not injured.

The police are inclined to believe that the outrage was a deliberate attempt at robbery, but at present they have nothing to assist them except a clever police dog and the knowledge that the wire was stolen from a factory at Marwitz. Several arrests have been made, but there is very little evidence against any of the accused.

The Imperial Automobile Club has offered $750, the Governor of Potsdam $250, and a motor car firm $125 to any one who will obtain the arrest of the criminals.

A note of tragic romance is supplied by the fact that Plunz, who had been living apart from his wife, effected a reconciliation only yesterday and took his family on the motor car ride to celebrate the reunion.

Schiff Auto Wrecked in Whitestone

An automobile belonging to Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker, was wrecked yesterday on Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I., when it collided with a wagon of the Merchants' Express Company. The automobile was driven by P. Barrel of Manhattan, and the only other occupant was William C. Mansfield of 184 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. Neither was injured.

An Over-Turned Lamp

Many a tragedy has been due to an overturned lamp, causing a dwelling to go up in flames—sacrificing life and property. Be prepared to fight fires at their start with *Pyrene Fire Extinguishers* — the most efficient known.

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HUERTA ASKS PEACE; AMERICANS VIGILANT

Continued from Page 1.

do on entering the room where my husband was.

"It also is untrue," the President's widow added, "that my husband ordered the son of Gen. Blanquet shot."

The late President's brother, Julio Madero, also arrived from Vera Cruz to-day.

The steamship Mexico brought from Mexico to-day the body of Mrs. Charles Griffith, who died from wounds caused by the same shell that killed Mrs. Holmes in Mexico City. Her son accompanied the body.

REGIMENT GUARDS BORDER.

Letter Shows Mexicans Planned Attack on American Town.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 3.—To prevent a repetition of yesterday's skirmish between American and Mexican troops, Col. Guilfoyle has almost the whole force of the Ninth Cavalry on border patrol duty to-night. He even sent a machine gun platoon to the international line. There was firing near the line late to-day caused by an attempt of the negro troopers to intercept what was supposed to be a detachment of Mexican troops crossing the line. The strangers were Mexicans gathering firewood with pack animals. No one was wounded.

Col. Guilfoyle sent to Washington to-day a report supplementary to that on the battle of yesterday. It is said the new report contains a copy of a message which was found in the possession of the messenger from the Maderista junta arrested Saturday, in which a plan was outlined for a union of the rebels on the Mexican side with those on the American side. It is said the plot was to attack Douglas and Agua Prieta at the same time. The message is alleged to have contained violent anti-American statements.

A warrant has been issued for a prominent Mexican resident who has disappeared.

Four dead Mexican soldiers and an unknown number of wounded were taken to Agua Prieta to-day from the point on the international border five miles from here where two troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry fought a thirty-minute battle with Mexican regulars yesterday. More than 2,000 shots were fired by the American troopers. It is estimated fully as many were fired by the Mexicans. None of the Americans was hit. Neither side crossed the line.

Col. Guilfoyle sent a detailed report of the skirmish to Washington. He said to-day he did not expect further trouble. As a precaution, however, the usual border patrol of the Ninth Cavalry was increased this morning. Everything was quiet along the line all day.

Gen. Ojeda, Mexican commander in Agua Prieta, asserted to-day that the American troopers fired first. That was denied by United States Army officers. Lieut. Nicholson, in command of the fifteen United States soldiers who first engaged the Mexicans, and Capt. Armstrong, who commanded Troops E and F when they went to the relief of the patrol, said a volley came from the Mexican side before the Americans fired.

According to the army officers, Lieut. Nicholson and his fifteen men were fired on without warning by seventy-five Mexican Federals. The patrol returned the fire, but in a few minutes retreated to the Calumet & Arizona smelter and sent for reinforcements. Troops E and F, under Capt. Armstrong, responded with a machine gun and 120 rounds of ammunition. At sight of the reinforcements the Mexicans again began firing. The American troopers replied vigorously and a general engagement soon was on. The opposing forces were in skirmish lines 300 yards apart, with the international line between them. After thirty minutes the Mexicans retreated beyond the range of the troopers' rifles.

An incident which preceded the skirmish, and which is believed by some observers to have relation to it, was the arrest by the border patrol last Saturday afternoon of Juan Castillo as he was trying to cross from the American side to Agua Prieta with messages from E. Callos, leader of the Maderista junta in Douglas, to his followers in Sonora. The messages were addressed to the commander of the Maderista force which disarmed the Federal garrison at Fronteras last week and demanded the release of two Maderista officers held captive by the regulars. Castillo still is detained by the authorities and the messages are in the hands of Col. Guilfoyle.

Soon after the arrest of the rebel messenger on Saturday a few shots were fired across the line at a squad of American troopers.

Col. Guilfoyle said the report sent by him to Washington agreed with the facts set forth above.

"All there is to the affair," said Gen. Ojeda, "is that fifteen Maderistas tried to cross the line yesterday morning, when the negro troops tried to arrest them. They fired and the negroes fled. Later, I started 150 Federals to Naco. The road they had to travel goes close to the border line. When they reached the place where the shots were fired in the morning, the negro troops opened fire on them. My men retreated a short distance and returned the fire as long as the negroes fired. My troops did not fire first."

A dispatch from Naco, Ariz., says the Mexican troops who left Agua Prieta Sunday morning arrived at Naco, Sonora, to-day, and said they knew nothing of a fight with United States troops. These are the soldiers Gen. Ojeda said took part in the skirmish.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A telegram received in the War Department to-day from Gen. Bliss at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, confirmed reports of a clash between American troops and Mexican soldiers yesterday morning near Douglas, Ariz., but minimized the affair very much. The General reported the Mexicans fired first across the line, and that the Americans returned the fire, wounding one Mexican, which was the only casualty. The Americans did not cross the line.

A later dispatch admitted that one Mexican had been killed. It reported that the American troops had been attacked by fifty Yaqui Indians and irregular Mexicans led by Francisco Escando.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—Mexican soldiers on patrol duty on the Mexican side early to-day fired a few shots over the international line. The bullets fell in Washington Park, three miles east of this town. No one was injured.

Col. Juan N. Vasquez, commander of the Juarez garrison, asserted that none of his troops was in the neighborhood of the shooting and that he had received no report of the incident. He said the reports of affrays between Mexican and American troops at Douglas had no effect on the Juarez garrison. Col. Vasquez intimated that perhaps rural police had done the shooting.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 3.—The Eltijo Mining Company's camp, eighteen miles east of Pezo, was raided and looted last Saturday by bandits, according to a report received here to-day from the camp manager, G. E. Powell.

REPORTERS ASKED TO GO.

Los Angeles Hears They Have Been Urged to Quit Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 3.—Dispatches from Mexico City to-day say it is reported that certain newspaper correspondents who have advocated intervention have been requested to leave Mexico.

It was announced officially that three Governors who had defied the Huerta Government had been arrested and were in their way to the capital under guard. They will be tried, it is understood, by court-martial for treasonable utterances.

MARCHES ON CARRANOISTAS.

Col. Rivero Dispatched to Crush New Clan of Rebels.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—The War Department dispatched to the north this afternoon Col. Antonio Rivero, in command of an infantry force numbering 300, with two field guns and four machine guns. That action was taken because of the activity of a band of rebels to the north of Zacatecas. The insurgents have proclaimed themselves partisans of Venustiano Carranza, the rebel Governor of Coahuila, whose headquarters is 100 miles to the east on the line of the National Railway. The rebels have burned several bridges on the Mexican Central north of Zacatecas. They have been named Carrandistas.

There is much disaffection in the State of Hidalgo and an uprising is feared if the Federal Government fails to satisfy the conflicting interests. A committee composed of citizens of Hidalgo has come to the capital to make charges against Ramon Rosales, the Governor-elect. He is charged with grafting 70,000 pesos and with secreting arms and amunition belonging to the Government. The committee also charges Rosales with the murder of officers of the rural guard, alleging that Carlos Vidal Gomez, Rafael Reyes, and Alfonso Falco were executed by Rosales's orders.

Gen. Alberto Yarza has been named Military Governor of Hidalgo, pending a settlement of internal political affairs there.

Four hundred textile workers to whom was denied permission to hold a public demonstration in memory of President Madero started rioting this afternoon, but were dispersed by the police. A factory, La Carolina, has been closed as a result, the employes having gone on strike.

Representation in the Mexican Cabinet, promise of the fulfillment of the revolutionary programme and a pledge that all Deputies in Congress from the State of Chihuahua should be acceptable to Gen. Orozco and his partisans, were the demands presented to Provisional President Huerta to-day by Col. José Cordova, Orozco's representative, as the price of the rebel leader's co-operation with the Federal Government. Gen. Huerta expressed willingness to grant the demands, and told Cordova he would submit the proposition to the Cabinet.

The firm and energetic military rule promised by the new Federal Government probably will be begun in the course of this week, now that President Huerta has had eight days of direct conferences with the rebel chiefs and negotiations with insurgent leaders in the Northern and Southern States by the indirect means of communications sent out by the Government. Gen. Huerta is disposed to consider irreconcilable all rebels who continue to delay definite recognition of the new order of things or who are disinclined to accept the terms of surrender offered to them by the Central Government.

The programme of pacification started by the Government is expected to be put to severe tests. That was shown yesterday when a band of adherents of Emiliano Zapata fired on a Federal troop train running from the capital to Cuernavaca. Sixty soldiers were killed or wounded. Bands of Zapatistas continue making raids in the Federal district itself and in the State of Morelos, indicating that some of the mountaineer rebels and bandits to the south of the capital are not in sympathy with the peace negotiations being conducted by the Government with the Zapata brothers and others of the insurgent leaders.

The railroads between the capital and the North still are blocked, and there has been practically no mail from the United States in fifteen days, except that brought by steamers to Vera Cruz.

Alberto Fuentes D, ex-Governor of Aguas Calientes, who was captured and brought to the capital by Federal troops in the night, asserts that he fully recognized the Government of Provisional President Huerta from the beginning, and that he was called a rebel by enemies.

Fuentes D remains a prisoner in the National Palace. He will be transferred to the penitentiary and placed at the disposition of a District Judge.

Abraham Gonzales, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, who was arrested a week ago, also will be brought to the capital for trial.

CONDEMNS BORDER PATROLS.

Senator Fall Charges They Are Used to Oppress Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An attack on the policy pursued by the United States in patrolling the Mexican border during the Mexican revolutions was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Fall of New Mexico, a member of the special investigating committee that has conducted a recent inquiry into border conditions. Senator Fall asserted that the committee in its investigation along the border from San Diego, Cal., to New Orleans, frequently encountered cases where the armed forces of the United States had been used to arrest American citizens on American soil.

"The American troops have been used to oppress American citizens in their own country," the Senator continued, "instead of being used to protect them when they were being robbed and murdered on this side of the border line. Americans have been thrown into prison and deprived of life and liberty.

"This is not a single instance, but a condition that has been general along the border for over a year."

Senator Fall reviewed in detail the testimony taken by the special committee, of which Senator Smith of Michigan was Chairman. He said scores of witnesses resident in Mexico testified that they had been attacked simply because of their American citizenship.

The United States, he complained, had extended no protection to those persons. "We would be much more justified in sending troops into Mexico than we were in sending marines into Nicaragua," he asserted.

WILL FIGHT WITH DYNAMITE.

Maderistas Waiting in the Hills for Huerta Soldiers.

CANANEA, Sonora, March 3.—Two hundred and fifty Maderista rebels in the hills surrounding Cananea to-night are waiting to oppose Federal reinforcements for the garrison. One hundred and fifty Huerta soldiers arrived late to-day from Naco.

The Maderistas have thrown up fortifications at Buena Vista and Pueblo Nuevo, and possess one cannon. They have been making dynamite hand grenades for the last few days.

VIRGINIA AT VERA CRUZ.

Returns with Admiral Fletcher—Georgia and Vermont Near.

VERA CRUZ, March 3.—The United States battleship Virginia, with Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher on board, returned to this port to-day from Tampico. She anchored inside the harbor.

The battleships Georgia and Vermont are lying outside.

600 MORE TO AID HUERTA.

Gen. Ojeda Has Two Alleged Rebels Put to Death.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 3.—Gen. Ojedo of the Agua Prieta garrison received word to-day from Gen. Inez Salazar that 600 former rebel troops under Col. Magon would arrive in Agua Prieta to-morrow to join the garrison in support of Huerta.

The Sergeant in charge of the Mexican Federal garrison of Agua Prieta and Felipe Luna were executed in Agua Prieta yesterday on an order by Gen. Ojeda, on charges of conspiracy against the Huerta regime.

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Will Hold To-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday

An Important Sale of

Domestic and Oriental Rugs

Portieres, Curtains, etc., as follows:

Carpet Rugs

⅓ Less than Regular Prices

A special lot of 300 made up Carpet Rugs in odd sizes of best Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminsters.

THE APPROXIMATE SIZES BEING:

4.6x 6.0	6.00	4.6x 8.0	7.50
6.9x 9.0	12.00	6.9x11.0	15.00
8.3x11.0	17.50	9 x12.0	25.00
10.6x12.0	30.00	10.6x14.0	35.00

650 Oriental Rugs

Prices ⅓ to ½ Off

in the following fine weaves:

200 CABISTAN AND DAGHESTANS, Exceptional qualities and colorings. Sizes averaging 4x6 ft. *Regularly $45.00 to $75.00* — 30.00 to 50.00

50 CHOICE SILK RUGS—In soft ivory, tan and red shades; some prayer designs. Sizes averaging 4x6ft. *Regularly $100.00 to $175.00* — 64.00 to 87.00

300 CAUCASIAN AND KHURDISH—Soft and Silky texture. Sizes averaging 3.8x6.4. *Regularly $22.00 to 50.00* — 15.00 to 35.00

100 SILKY CARABAHS, Sizes averaging 3.0x3.3. — 6.50 to 9.00

Portieres

SILK PORTIERES— *Regularly $14.00 to $18.00 pair* — 10.75

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES—Plain. *Regularly $20.00 pair* — 12.00

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES—Figured. *Regularly $22.50 pair* — 13.75

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES—Plain. *Regularly $29.00 pair* — 19.75

REP PORTIERES—Tapestry borders. *Regularly $7.75 to $12.00* — 5.50

JAVA PRINT CURTAINS—Blue and white and green and white. *Regularly $4.50 pair* — 2.50

Filet Lace Curtains

Regularly $25.00 to $40.00 pair — 18.00, 20.00, 22.00, 27.00

Broadway & 19th Street

HER $43,500 LOSS A DEEPER MYSTERY

Texas Woman Who Said She Was Robbed Near Chicago Disappears.

THROWS POLICE OFF TRAIL

Mrs. Mabel Mills Leaves Hospital by Rear Door, Using Auto and Taxi in Flight.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Mrs. Mabel Mills of San Antonio, Texas, whose mysterious loss of more than $40,000 presumably either by robbery or accident on Saturday night mystified the police of Evanston, disappeared to-day from the hospital to which she had been taken when found dazed and injured.

Mrs. Mills left early in the afternoon without giving the police notice, although she had promised Chief Shaffer that she would communicate with him when she decided to depart. The Chief did not learn that she had left the hospital until nightfall, when he telephoned to inquire about her condition. It is believed that Mrs. Mills left Chicago to-night for St. Louis.

The missing woman is said to have left the hospital by a rear entrance. A taxicab and a large automobile were drawn up side by side, and Mrs. Mills is said to have entered the automobile and to have alighted on the other side and taken the taxicab.

No one has been arrested in connection with the case, and the police admit that they are puzzled by the whole affair.

Searching the ground where Mrs. Mills said she struggled for more than an hour and a half in the snow, and under porches where the money, nearly all in one-thousand-dollar bills, might have been blown by the gale, the police, after interviewing the woman at the hospital, said they had gained no light on the robbery, if such it was.

Mrs. Mills said she became conscious only when she was being picked up on a proch at the home of Mrs. A. J. Cooper. The envelope in which Mrs. Mills said she carried the money was found empty. It has not been sealed, although the clerk at the Chicago hotel where Mrs. Mills left the money a short time for safe keeping, says the envelope was sealed when he delivered it the the sealed when he delivered it to the woman.

Mrs. Mills told the police she was indifferent about the loss of the money, and that she was anxious to leave the city. After going thoroughly into the case Chief Shaffer said he had no grounds upon which to base an arrest.

"I told Mrs. Mills that, being a practical business woman, as she said she was, it appeared strange to me that she should have ventured to walk along a dark suburban street with $43,500 in cash in her pocketbook," said Chief Shaffer. "She only repeated her previous story that she had dined at the home of Mrs. Stevens, a friend; that she was on her way to a railway station, when, finding that she had left her ticket and some money at Mrs. Stevens's home, she started back to get what she had left. It was on her way back to the Stevens house, she said, that she lost the money. Mrs. Mills does not insist that she was robbed. She says she became unconscious, and when she recovered consciousness the money was gone.

"I was told at the hospital that the wound on the woman's head, whether from a fall or from a weapon, was not severe enough to have more than stunned her. An odd thing is that one hour and thirty minutes elapsed between the time she started to walk back to Mrs. Stevens's house and the time she was found on Mrs. Cooper's porch, a block away from the Stevens home.

"In an envelope which Mrs. Mills left at Mrs. Stevens's home and for which Mrs. Mills was returning, I found $1,950. The envelope was sealed and was marked 'R. O. Ball, San Antonio, Texas. Do not open until Wednesday.' That opened up another line of inquiry.

"Mrs. Mills said she was going to St. Louis and then to Kansas City, and that she intended to send the money to Mr. Ball, her banker, from Kansas City. Why she did not wish the envelope to be opened until Wednesday was not clearly explained."

Notwithstanding the puzzling features of the case, Chief Shaffer said he was continuing to work on the theory that footpads saw Mrs. Mills handle the money on an elevated train, and, following her, knocked her down and robbed her.

GOLDEN VOICES IMPERILLED.

$10,000,000 of Insurance Saved When Opera Trains Escaped Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 3.—If all the life insurance policies had been paid on the lives of the grand opera singers who were caught in a wreck here last night, the companies would have lost more than $10,000,000.

The Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company's specialy train was wrecked at Madden, near El Paso, early this morning. No one of the company was injured, although the members of the train crew were badly hurt. The fact that the wreck occurred in a cut saved the special train, as the cars did not turn over, but fell on their sides against the rock tunnel, and the opera singers with the golden voices were saved.

On the two trains of the special were Tetrazzini, Campanari, Sammarco, Garden, Cisneros, and Dalmores among the operatic passengers, and had the wreck proved more serious the grand opera stage might have lost many of its stars. Mary Garden was on the train ahead of the wrecked one and passed over the misplaced rail only a short time before the wreck occurred.

The singers were provided with another special train and left the scene of the wreck for Los Angeles. They took the wreck as a joke, and gave burlesque grand opera scenes with the sands of the desert for a stage and giant cacti for properties.

MAINE CITY ELECTIONS.

Democrats in the Lead, but Progressives Carry Auburn.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—The Progressive party won to-day its first important success in the municipal elections in Maine by electing A. W. Fowles Mayor of Auburn, and four out of five Aldermen. The city last year was Republican. In Lewiston the Progressives won two out of seven Aldermen. Elections were held in ten cities to-day, the Democrats winning six Mayoralties as compared with seven last year. Republicans carried Eastport, which was Democratic last year, by electing John P. Hutchinson Mayor. Other cities chose Mayors as follows: Bath, Edward W. Larrabee, Democrat; Ellsworth, James A. Cunningham, Democrat; Hallowell, Emery C. Beane, Democrat; Lewiston, William H. Hines, Democrat; Rockland, G. Herbert Blethen, Republican; South Portland, John S. Dyer, Democrat; Saco, Myron A. Pillsbury, Republican; Waterville, William R. Pettangall, Democrat.

TWINS BORN ON THE TRAIN.

Mrs. O'Reilly of Flatbush Won't Be Removed, but Comes on Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—The stork descended upon the New York express due here from Boston at noon, and just before the train drew into the local station twins were born to Mrs. Arthur B. O'Reilly of Flatbush, Brooklyn. She was attended by Dr. Mansfield of Passaic, N. J., and Dr. Blossom of Boston, who were fellow-passengers.

They suggested Mrs. O'Reilly's removal to the New Haven Hospital, but she declined, and a telegram was sent to New York, asking that an ambulance be sent to the train on its arrival at New York City. A telegram was sent to Mrs. O'Reilly's husband.

GAYNOR TO METHODISTS.

Still Sabbath Agreeable to Him If They Can Bring It About.

Mayor Gaynor spoke before 250 members of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn at the Hotel Mohawk, Washington Avenue, near Greene Avenue, and he told them that he was thinking of how easy it would be to direct the administration of the city if all the people were like those before him. He then proceeded to tell them substantially the same things that he told the Joint Legislative Committee on Remedial Police Legislation last Wednesday at its first hearing. He maintained that the disclosures of graft in the Police Department had been forced by the administration of law in the department. Then he added an account of the things that had been accomplished during his administration.

"We have all of the nations of Europe, of the Western World, and even from Asia here," said the Mayor, "and this is what makes the problems of this government difficult. We also have a big crop of demagogues, if you know what a demagogue is. You certainly know him when you meet him.

"And many here want a still Sabbath," continued the Mayor. "But your people from Sweden and Germany and France, and all the places I have enumerated, not to mention the Greeks and Italians, and the people from that mysterious part of Europe which is now engaged in warfare with the Turks, never heard of a still Sabbath. So when you tell them to sit down and keep still on Sunday when they come over here they do not know what you mean.

"Now if you Methodists can get them to sit down on the curb or any other place or loll on the benches of your churches all days on Sunday it is perfectly satisfactory with me as Mayor that you should, but if any of you tell me that I ought to force them to do it by a policeman's club, I beg to say to you that I ought not to do any such thing.

"You cannot teach religion and morality by force. It is only by persuasion that it can be done, and then it cannot be done all of a sudden. It will take a long time."

HALTS MRS. COLT'S FLIGHT.

Husband Obtains Custody of Son on Eve of Trip to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Harris D. Colt of New York by court order this afternoon regained possession of his twelve-year-old son Harrison, who had been taken by his mother, Elizabeth B. Colt, from Binghamton, where the boy had been placed by his father in the custody of a tutor. Justice Pooley to-day granted an order restoring the boy to Mr. Colt, pending further argument of the case in Buffalo.

According to affidavits presented in court and the statement of John Lord O'Brian, counsel for Mr. Colt, the boy was placed on a farm near Binghamton when Mr. Colt learned an attempt would be made to kidnap him. On Saturday, it was stated, Mrs. Colt and two men forcibly took the boy from his tutor and brought him to Buffalo. Mr. O'Brian said Mrs. Colt admitted this to him.

Mr. Colt started for Buffalo after wiring Mr. O'Brian to start habeas corpus proceedings to get possession of the boy. Mr. O'Brian called Justice Wheeler out of oed at 4 o'clock this morning and obtained the writ. The paper was served upon Mrs. Colt as she was about to board a train for Canada. With her were F. G. Murphy and E. A. Abbetts of New York, who acted as guards.

The father of the boy made affidavit that his wife was "a dipsomaniac and unfit to have the custody of the boy." The woman wept as her son kissed her on the cheek and walked out of court holding his father's hand. A date for a further hearing will be set later.

CAFE WRECKED IN FIGHT.

Inspector Gillen Arrests One of Three Invaders—Three Waiters Hurt.

Inspector Gillen aided in the arrest last night of a man who described himself as John Ryan of 140 West Thirty-eighth Street, a private detective, on charges of felonious assault and impersonating a policeman. The arrest followed a descent by Ryan and two other men, who later escaped, on the restaurant of Morris Tekulsky, at Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, during which three of the waiters in the restaurant were beaten up by the men, one of them so badly that the services of an ambulance surgeon were required. In the station Ryan became abusive, and advised the waiter who made the complaint against him to leave the city before his friends "got to him."

The Inspector, accompanied by Sergt. Keegan, was walking in Twenty-fourth Street, west from Broadway, when he heard a police whistle coming from the direction of Sixth Avenue. Both ran to the corner, where they were joined by Patrolman O'Brien of the West Seventeenth Street Station, and the three entered the restaurant. As they entered Ryan was attempting to leave the place and was grabbed by the Inspector and forced to remain. The interior of the place looked as though a cyclone had struck it. Tables and chairs were overturned, glassware, dishes, and mirrors were smashed, and stretched on the floor unconscious was Adolph Goberst, one of the waiters. The two other waiters, Robert Allsop and George Smith, were bleeding from cuts about the face and head. On the floor the police found two blackjacks.

SALVATION ARMY'S HOTEL.

Buys Ten-Story Lodgings and Will Give Up the Chatham Square.

The Salvation Army has purchased for $200,000 from S. A. Berger the ten-story fireproof lodging house at 223½ to 225 Bowery. To occupy its new quarters the army is vacating the old Chatham Square Hotel, at Chatham Square and East Broadway, the lease of which expires May 1. The new fireproof structure into which the army is moving is 38 by 184 by irregular, and was formerly the Luhrs House. It contains 680 rooms, and was built by George G. Segal in 1910, who vacated the premises a week ago.

The Salvation Army, in its ten years of occupation of the Chatham Square Hotel, has lost heavily. It failed to meet current expenses throughout the last decade and decided to move to more modern surroundings when the present lease expired. If alterations which are being made in the new building are completed in time it will be occupied April 1. The house is undergoing a thorough remodeling. Berger, from whom the building was bought, is a banker, of Rivington Street. With the new house the Salvation Army will have four lodging houses in the city, the others being the Gardmore, at 83 Bowery; the Drydock, Eighth Street and Avenue D, and the Woman's Lodging House, 243 Bowery.

Formosan Prosecutor in Tombs Court.

H. Teshima, the Prosecutor General of the Island of Formosa, was a visitor at the Criminal Court Building yesterday. Mr. Teshima first visited Magistrate Levy in the Tombs Court, where he appeared greatly interested in the cases which were heard. He then visited Judge Malone in General Sessions and Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Mr. Teshima is making a short tour of this country in order to study the present criminal laws and the manner in which they are enforced in the various States.

Bank Gets $750,000 Verdict.

DECATUR, Ala., March 3.—The National Park Bank of New York won a verdict of $750,000 against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company in the Morgan County Law and Equity Court here today. The suit arose out of the failure of the Knight-Yancy Cotton Company. Alleged fraudulent bills of lading figured in it.

Doherty Filling Mills's Place.

ALBANY, March 3.—Col. Joseph F. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, said this afternoon he had appointed Thomas M. Doherty, financial agent of the State prisons, temporarily as sales agent of the prisons in place of Frederick Hamlin Mills, removed. The Governor's commission of inquiry has under consideration the consolidation of the positions of financial and sales agents.

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

OVERCOAT, SUIT AND CAP TO MATCH

An unusually attractive offer made for the express purpose of making every car owner and chauffeur in and around New York acquainted with this fast moving, rapidly growing, up-to-the-minute Motor Apparel Shop. Right in the heart of the Motor District.

Mail and Phone Orders Given Prompt Attention.

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DAHLGREN DIVORCE URGED BY REFEREE

Report Favors the Suit Brought by Former Miss Drexel of Philadelphia.

COURT ASKED TO CONFIRM IT

Hearings All Behind Closed Doors, with the Plaintiff Traveling in Europe.

Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, attorney for Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, who has been suing her husband, Eric B. Dahlgren, for a decree of absolute divorce, filed a note of issue yesterday with the Clerk of Part III. of Special Term of the Supreme Court, asking Justice Bijur for a confirmation of Referee William Klein's report on the divorce suit. The fact that the attorney for the plaintiff issued such a note confirms the rumor that the referee's report is favorable to Mrs. Dahlgren. In her suit she asks for absolute divorce, the custody of her eight children, and only such alimony as is necessary for their support and education.

In her complaint, which was filed on March 23, 1912, Mrs. Dahlgren names no co-respondent, but gives the dates of her charges as March 13 and 14 of the previous week, and the place as an apartment house at 54 East Fifty-ninth Street. The suit was begun last November before Justice Gavegan, and although the plaintiff threatened to have a public trial, it has been heard behind closed doors.

Mrs. Dahlgren was present on the first day of the trial, and from that time on she left the case entirely in the hands of her lawyers, she herself going abroad.

Fourteen hearings were had on the case, and then it was given into the hands of Referee William Klein, who has now handed in his recommendations. This report has been placed before James R. Ely of 15 Wall Street for the defendant and ex-Judge Olcott for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Dahlgren's father was the late Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia, formerly head of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Her mother, Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel, who died two years ago, left her a legacy of $5,000,000. She was married in Philadelphia on Dec. 11, 1890, by Archbishop Corriga, and her home in New York was at 812 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Dahlgren, the son of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, who established the family fortune through the patenting of the Dahlgren gun, a piece of ordnance used throughout the civil war, has lived at the University Club since his separation from his wife. He is a member of the Stock Exchange, having bought the seat of Dr. John Grant Lyman. He is a member of the Riding, the New York Yacht, and of the Harvard Clubs. Mrs. Drexel's sister, Elizabeth, married a brother of Mr. Dahlgren, John Vinton Dahlgren, who died in Colorado Springs in 1901. She has since become the wife of Harry S. Lehr.

The eight children whose custody Mrs. Dahlgren asks for in her suit are: Lucy, age 21 years; Madeline, 20; Catherine, 19; Ulrica, 17; Olga, 15; Eric, 12; Joseph, 10, and Eva, 9.

QUICK TRUST SUIT DECREE.

Adding Machine Company Promptly Agrees to Cease Monopoly.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—A civil anti-trust suit, filed here to-day by order of Attorney General Wickersham, charging the Burroughs Adding Machine Company with monopolizing inter-State and foreign trade, was followed immediately by the entry of an agreed decree terminating alleged unfair practices to stifle competition.

The $5,500,000 company was ordered to instruct its agents in writing to desist from interfering with competitors, and is forbidden to acquire a controlling interest in any competing concern without the consent of the court.

The following were named as defendants: The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (of Michigan); the Burroughs Adding Machine Company (of Missouri); Joseph Boyer, Benjjamin G Chapman, Claiborne W. Gooch, Alvan MacAuley, Emil P. Wenger, Andrew J. Lauver, Frank H. Dodge, Albert S. Hermann, E. Stelmo Lewis, James C. Walker, Alfred J. Doughty, and Charles Macklin, all of Detroit; Edward Rector and Joseph F. Gillen of Chicago; Henry Wood, Gustavus A. Buder, and Marcus A. Smith of St. Louis; Walter B. Manny, Larchmont, N. Y.; Frank S. Wheeler, New York City; Louis A. Hennick, P. K. Russell, Minneapolis; A. W. Saxe, Pittsburgh, and Fred T. Miller, Oklahoma City.

The company was accused of acquiring and suppressing the Universal and Pike Adding Machine Companies and of attempting to acquire and suppress the Addograph Manufacturing and the Adder Machine Companies. It was alleged that defendants maintained a sales department embracing a special force of men to suppress competition. Other alleged unfair means of destroying competition were pointed out in the Government petition, which was signed by Attorney General Wickersham, James A. Fowler, assistant to the Attorney General; Malcolm A. Coles, special assistant, and United States Attorney Webster.

DUTCH BUREAU WANTS GOODS

Business Organization at Amsterdam Looking to Buy and Sell.

According to information received by Old & Wallace, 80 Wall Street, the Bureau voor Handelsinlichtingen, Oudebrugsteeg 16, Amsterdam Holland, a public bureau working for the advancement of the commerce of that city, is looking for an American market for the following products: Potato flour, dextrine, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, green coffee, herrings, seeds, plants, trees, butter, cheese, cocoa, vegetables in brine, and potatoes.

The bureau is also seeking the best American sources of supply for cattle, seeds, bulbs, plants, and art furniture. Correspondence relative to any of the foregoing products should be direct with the bureau at the address given.

The Sunday Times

NEXT SUNDAY

in addition to its regular Sections, including the Magazine Section and the Half Tone Picture Section, The Sunday Times will publish an elaborate Half Tone Supplement on super-calendered paper, constituting a

PICTORIAL STORY

of the

INAUGURATION

The photographs that will make up this remarkable collection will be taken to-day in Washington by a corps of special photographers, who will cover the spectacle from every point of view. The negatives will be rushed to New York to-night, where special presses and paper are waiting to prepare for Sunday Times readers a picture survey done in record time.

Next Sunday's Times Is Also the Authoritative, Celebrated

The Sunday Times

SPRING FASHION NUMBER

This Spring's Paris Fashions are here accurately described by celebrated Parisian couturiers over their own signatures, with Photographs of Exclusive Hats and Gowns, constituting an

ILLUSTRATED FORECAST OF THE COMING SEASON

Following which THE SUNDAY TIMES will publish three consecutive numbers of great distinction.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 16

Helleu's Eight Typical American Women

Chosen after three months' search of the country. Full Page Color Reproductions.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 23

The Celebrated Easter Times

Everybody remembers last Spring's Easter Times. Well, this will make a new record.

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The New York Times is always sold out. The Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features, you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

Orders for next Sunday's issue of The New York Times must be handed to newsdealers before Thursday noon, as the dealers must place their final order with the news companies for Sunday newspapers before that time.

The Sunday Times

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

President TAFT has been the victim of too much ROOSEVELT—not alone in the campaign which ended in his disastrous defeat, not merely in the two years during which Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S friends were assailing him and undermining him in the confidence of the people, but from the very day of his inauguration, and before. There was a great deal of Roosevelt in the platform of 1908, there was a great deal too much Roosevelt in Mr. TAFT'S speech of acceptance. A President must rise to fame upon his own works, not upon the record of his predecessor. Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1901 pledged himself to carry out the policies of MCKINLEY—and did nothing of the kind. Mr. TAFT with profuse reiterations in his speech of acceptance exalted Mr. ROOSEVELT, commended without stint his high achievements, and gave the assurance that the chief function of his Administration should be "a progressive development of that which has been performed by President ROOSEVELT." In part the fault was with Mr. TAFT'S party. The Republican leaders, well aware that the people were turning from them and their policies, instinctively felt that the Roosevelt legend was their strongest appeal. But in part, too, perhaps in larger part, Mr. TAFT must now see that the fault was his.

Personally as well as politically it was a mistake for him to submit so meekly to the Roosevelt dominance. It was expedient, and it was right, to promise a continuance of the Roosevelt policies, but there should have been Taft policies overshadowing all others. Mr. ROOSEVELT had no tariff policy, he had no financial policy. In that field lay Mr. TAFT'S rich opportunity. The work that lies ready for the hand promises the highest success, and the time was overripe for a thoroughgoing revision of our tariff laws, for a reconstruction of our banking and currency laws. Mr. TAFT might have learned from history what a great reputation was within his reach, what renown awaited him in this work. For tariff revision the country was so fully prepared that even his own party had promised it; he had need only to lay aside some of his protectionist predilections and insist upon performance in good faith of his party's pledge. The country was not ready for currency reform, it was for him to undertake the great task of making it ready. He would have encountered opposition, the opposition of the South and West, possibly the East. But Mr. ROOSEVELT encountered opposition with his rate-making bills, and with countless other measures. He overcame it, he declaimed to the people night and day, and he thundered at Congress. GRANT and SHERMAN overcame the opposition to resumption of specie payments. In his most recent "confession" Mr. TAFT admits that he is somewhat indolent. But the energy which he has displayed in his endless journeyings, the unsparing toil which he devoted to his campaign addresses, would have advanced the cause of remaking the currency laws, probably to the point of achievement. It was a great opportunity missed, for the need was urgent and visible. It has been, we think, the gravest defect of the Taft Administration that, elected in the year following the panic of 1907, and serving his entire term in the shadow of the ensuing trade depression, Mr. TAFT failed to put upon the statute books a law creating a currency system such as he himself has repeatedly but in vain words commended, and such as his platform promised.

It is inevitable that the impressions created by Mr. TAFT'S defeat and by the dreadful overthrow of the great party of which he was the leader should be uppermost in the minds of those who now seek to form some estimate of the value of his services to the country. But no candid man will deny that he has been the most unjustly used of all our Presidents, that he has been the victim of perfidy, of abuse based on falsehood, not on truth, and that the tireless labors of his enemies have presented to the minds of a great part of the American people a picture of the retiring President which is not in the remotest sense true to life. The achievements to be credited to his Administration which were of real value to the country are set forth in the current reviews of his four years' term. Of his general qualities, we should single out for special praise this, that he has been a Constitutional President. He has not undertaken to make laws by Executive acts, he has sought faithfully to enforce those he found upon the statute books, and that is the truest conception of the Executive. He has made no assault upon the courts, he has defended them, insisting that "the maintenance of the authority of "the courts is essential unless we are "prepared to embrace anarchy." His respect for the Constitution was shown but a day or two ago in his veto of the measure forbidding the transportation of intoxicating liquors in inter-State commerce for use in violation of State laws, and he admonished Congress upon the practice of passing in response to popular agitation measures practically certain to fall under judicial review. Commendation is his due, too, for his efforts in behalf of the reciprocity agreement, which failed not through his fault; for his veto of the Immigration bill, based upon a false principle of exclusion; and for the courage and the sound conception of American policy and the rights of American citizenship which he showed in causing the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. The list of laws that may properly be called progressive in their nature, laws that deeply concern the comfort, the convenience, and the prosperity of the people, to which he has put his signature, is a long one, and for these, as a part of the law-making power, he is justly entitled to his share of praise.

The people in their later and sober view will be just, history will be just, to Mr. TAFT. The returns of the election in which he received the Electoral vote of two States are not the measure of his fame. It was his misfortune that he chanced to be the President of a party that had forfeited popular confidence, a party for which the hour of doom had struck. It would have been a giant labor to rekindle the fires of life under the ribs of the dying Republican organization, it would have been one of the greatest deeds of political history to restore it to vigor and to continue its power. When it became evident that the party was rent, that the old-time leaders, mostly of the East, could no longer control the voters of the West, with new ideals and new aspirations, Mr. TAFT cast in his fortune with the older men, with the men who had been the architects of the party's fortunes in its great days. Hence his signature to the Payne-Aldrich act, hence his Winona speech. He was hard beset. Perhaps it demanded a political foresight to which he has never made any pretension to perceive that the acceptance of a tariff policy imposed upon him by the Eastern wing of the party could hardly win their loyal and unswerving support at a time when the activities of his Department of Justice were working havoc with the business ideas and interests of so many of the financial pillars of the old organization. He signed a tariff act that was not a performance of his party's pledge, he vetoed Democratic tariff measures that had the support of a popular demand. That could not save him from the denunciation of the men of the trusts, threatened with indictments and dissolution proceedings, even though almost to a man they were ardent protectionists. He was blamed for the activities of Mr. WICKERSHAM, for it was easy for the men of the great combinations of capital to forget that Mr. WICKERSHAM was engaged in his sworn duty of enforcing the laws. He was blamed, naturally, for the failure of tariff revision. So he lost on every hand, the support of both wings of his party was withdrawn, and the expectations of the people went unsatisfied. None but a statesman of the highest genius and a politician of supreme sagacity could have chosen a path of safety amid all these perils. Perhaps success, the distinction of triumph, and the praise that triumph compels, could have been won by no living man. The Republican Party was in the throes of dissolution. It fell to Mr. TAFT'S lot to be President at that most inauspicious time. It fell to his lot, too, to incur the bitter personal and political hostility of Mr. ROOSEVELT, as it fell to the lot of JOHN ADAMS in his second campaign to encounter the hostility of HAMILTON, with a similar result.

The popular judgment of Mr. TAFT has grown more and more favorable as his Administration drew toward its close, and the whole world's opinion of him has been raised by his steadiness and courage and wisdom in the crisis arising from the troubles in Mexico at the very end of his term. Moreover, the heart of the public has been warmed to him by the calmness, the philosophy, and the good humor with which he accepted defeat. There was no resentment, no bitterness, no complaining, and his public utterances since the election of his successor have raised him in the popular esteem. He will come to his own, to his just measure of repute and fame as a President who has shown an intelligent understanding of what the institutions of his country are, what they mean, in what aspirations they originated, a President who has not been willing to cast aside all or anything sound in what the genius of the Fathers has given, who has shown entire fidelity to the Constitution of his country and a competent knowledge of that instrument, a man of truth, an honorable gentleman, worthy of receiving the respect of his countrymen. And he may have the comforting assurance that as the memory of the rude conflicts of passion in which it was his fate to engage grows dim, he will hold a higher and always higher place in the esteem of Americans.

STATISTICS OF LYNCHING.

The letter to THE TIMES from Mr. FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN, appearing this morning, is a confirmation from a leading statistical authority on lynchings in the United States of the recent declaration in this newspaper by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON that "within "the last ten years the public sentiment "among the white people in the South "favoring the enforcement of law has "grown fast," and this has "taken a "deeper hold than has ever been true in "the history of the Southern States." Mr. HOFFMAN shows that the process of betterment has extended over double the time computed by Dr. WASHINGTON, so that in 1912 he finds less than one-fourth the lynchings recorded per million of population in 1894.

The underlying cause of lawlessness in the South is not racial antagonism, Dr. WASHINGTON believes, but poverty and ignorance. The educational facilities of the South are rapidly increasing. The negro population is being trained to skilled industry, and the self-restraint that comes with respect for law and order is more manifest among the whites, who are sobered by the responsibilities imposed by higher standards of living and the development of rich natural resources. Excepting the insufferable BLEASE, all the Governors of the South pride themselves on their records of strict dealing with mobs. The Governor of North Carolina, which contains 700,000 negroes, says that his State has not had a lynching in years, and in Alabama, with nearly a million negroes, but one has been wrested from a Sheriff and lynched during Gov. O'NEAL'S incumbency. The record of the whole Nation is still to be deplored. But, as Mr. HOFFMAN points out, the comparison with former years is satisfying in its earnest of yet fewer lynchings in future.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESS.

The Congress which closes its work to-day was a busy, excited, confused body which undertook much and brought about little, and in this it was pretty fairly representative of the political temper of the American people during the term of its existence.

In the Sixty-second Congress the Democrats were placed in power by the resentful reaction of the country against the treachery of the Republicans as to the tariff. Congress was called in extraordinary session two years ago to act on Canadian reciprocity, and acted promptly and wisely in obedience to the prevailing public sentiment. But when it came to deal with the tariff it was made practically helpless by Mr. TAFT'S veto, which, he announced in advance, would be visited on any bill not based on the report of the Tariff Commission, which really meant on all bills that Congress could send to him. From this point on the treatment of the tariff was frankly political. The Democratic bills, passed by the aid of the Progressives in the Senate, were in the nature of general appeals to the people. Mr. TAFT'S vetoes were of the same character. So far as the people decided the matter at all, it was in favor of the Democrats. In the next Congress it will be the task of the Democrats, supported by their newly-elected President, to enact a specific tariff revision. That task they will begin in a few weeks. We believe that they will have a fair degree of success in it.

Apart from the tariff, the expiring Congress took up a good many important matters, but did little. It passed an Immigration bill, imposing a literacy test, which was killed by veto. It passed a stringent bill to prevent delivery of liquor in "dry" States. It enacted an Eight-hour bill. It practically legislated the Tariff Board and the Commerce Court out of existence. It passed the absurd and faithless bill granting a subsidy to the coastwise shipping monopoly by means of exemption from Panama Canal tolls. It authorized a number of more or less sensational investigations adapted rather to partisan than real public ends, which will probably be practically ignored now that election is over.

The course of the treaty-making branch of Congress has been irregular. The Senate amended the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France in a way that the President—unwisely, as we think—treated as "fatal," but it extended the arbitration treaty of 1908 with France until 1918. It assented to a fur seal treaty with Japan and a pecuniary claims treaty with England. And it took favorable action on a number of excellent minor treaties with other countries.

The conduct of Congress with reference to the harassing situation in Mexico has been admirable. It has been subjected to much pressure, partly demagogic, partly selfish, to take some extreme steps in connection with the troubles in Mexico, but all parties, on the whole, have maintained an attitude of calm reserve, and have refused to embarrass the President in the wise, patient, firm, and candid policy that he has pursued.

THE CIVIC CENTRE IDEA.

The civic centre idea is extended and elaborated beyond all probability of early realization, almost beyond the possibility of realization at any time, in the plan prepared by Secretary A. T. BRIGGS of the Court House Board, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. It is a splendid conception, involving the reclamation and improvement of forlorn parts of the city, but the carrying out of the original idea of a more limited civic centre near the new County Court House and the construction of a new thoroughfare will secure the improvement of all those squalid neighborhoods in time.

The triangular plot north of the Municipal Building will serve better for the projected Federal courts than the $6,000,000 site north of the new county courts set apart for it in the plan. The block directly north of the Hall of Records is sufficiently large for the new State Building. The State cannot afford a $2,000,000 site, and so large a plot is not needed for its proposed building. Mulberry Bend and Paradise Parks may as well remain as they are for the present, if not for all time; it seems folly to destroy existing parks in planning city improvements. Mr. BRIGGS, it must be admitted, has a liking for parks. More than half of his projected improvement consists of park spaces; but we cannot afford such extravagance at present. The beauty of it all is undeniable, but such projects can only be carried out by Imperators with absolute authority. Officials who are responsible to taxpayers must be moderate.

The preservation of the old City Hall as the only building in the restored City Hall Park is a part of Mr. BRIGGS'S formidable plan, as it will inevitably be a part of any plan for the civic centre, but he spoils it by providing for the extension of both Warren and Murray Streets through the park, so that the fine old building would be isolated, marooned, as it were, on an island with a surging tide of traffic surrounding it, while the plaza in front of it would no longer be available for military reviews.

On the whole, however, the publication of Mr. BRIGGS'S plan will serve an excellent purpose. It will direct public attention to the need of the improvement in the neighborhood of the new law courts, it will cause discussion and dispute, and it will serve to expedite the work. President MCANENY describes it as representing "an ideal to which the city may work." The small beginning, however, which will involve less than one-quarter of the territory covered by Mr. BRIGGS'S plan will cost all that the city can afford at present, and all that the State and Federal Governments will be able to contribute. The County Court House, with Federal and State buildings near by, a prospective site for new criminal courts in the neighborhood, and the widening of one thoroughfare will be all of the civic centre that we can reasonably hope to obtain in the near future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bearded Men Leaders in World's Progress.

Ethnologists, psychologists, sociologists, and highbrows various and general might well give more attention than they do to the subject of whiskers. Probably some of them have noticed, but none of them seems to have said much about, the fact that a division of the human races into the bearded and beardless peoples would also be a parting of competents from incompetents—of the conquerors from the vanquished—in the world battle for progress and mastery.

And at least in all the centuries called historic whiskers have been, or strongly tended to be, a European characteristic, while their absence or scarcity has been Asiatic and African, which is saying much the same thing in another way. Yet, with comparatively few exceptions, the men who could raise beards, instead of treating them with affection and respect as the marks of mental and physical superiority which they unquestionably are, have taken an enormous amount of trouble to be smooth-faces, in part or whole, and the expenditures of time and money in the hopeless and endless task of shaving that have been made all through recorded time, if computed by even the most timorous of statisticians, would make the aggregated national debts of the world look like a boy's pocket money. And until periods comparatively recent the process of shaving, instead of being merely costly and tiresome, as it is now, must have been rendered more than slightly painful by the poor quality of the cutlery which was the best that anybody could get.

Always there has apparently been in the more advanced and civilized man a lurking hostility to beards, except for very old men, as if they knew these facial coverings to be the lingering vestige of those that dressed completely ancestors only anthropomorphous, and therefore not to be proud of. Such they are, no doubt, and consequently is it the more curious that the beardless races, being in this respect further along the evolutionary road than the bearded ones, are not their overlords. Possibly they have gone too far, and, with their whiskers, have lost something and too much of the physical vigor which is also an animal peculiarity.

And right here may lie an ominous significance for the beardless half of all races. The more ambitious and erudite spokeswomen of that half have frequently cited their smoothness of face to man's disparagement. They should consider all the facts before they exult too much. Possibly the bearded lady of the circus is nature's effort to remedy one of her mistakes.

Judgment Must Be Suspended.

Considered as the importer of a vaccine for therapeutic use, Dr. FRIEDMANN is subject, of course, to the law relating to the inspection and testing of such articles. As a physician, however, he apparently is under only the obligation of any other foreign doctor who comes here, and that is to secure in the regular way a license to practice after an examination as rigid as the constituted authorities see fit to make, in order to ascertain the extent of his medical education.

In the case of distinguished men with diplomas from one or more of the recognized European medical schools, these examinations are usually little more than the asking of a few questions for form's sake, and the granting of the license to practice follows as a matter of course. Dr. LORENZ, the Austrian orthopedist, went through such examinations in several States, and there are other well-remembered cases of the same kind. There is no question, so far as we know, of Dr. FRIEDMANN'S right to his title, nor has criticism of his methods since he claimed to have discovered a cure for tuberculosis gone to the length of denying his scientific attainments or the possibility that he has done what he professes or something approximating it. The New York County Medical Society is treating him in precisely the right way, and while it is presumably somewhat disquieted or chilled by the circumstances of his arrival, with their hints at commercialization, its members nevertheless have open minds and are ready to utilize any real discovery he has made.

That is the proper attitude for us all to take. It is of course most unfortunate that Dr. FRIEDMANN and his associates have not been able to prevent the disappointments which many victims of tuberculosis have already suffered through a misunderstanding of his intentions with regard to beginning the treatment of patients. Perhaps this is not altogether his fault, but it does seem that he would have been wiser to win first in his own country the recognition which he demands. If he has not accomplished what he announces, he has made a terrible mistake in imagining that he could exploit in this country a remedy which Germany would reject.

In judging him, however, it should be remembered that in no profession more than the medical is the innovator viewed with more of suspicion or likely to encounter more antagonism. This is natural, and the effect is doubtless on the whole good, but again and again the doctors have made harder than seemed necessary the way of the man who tried to teach them something that was true as well as new. Whether or not Dr. FRIEDMANN is such a man remains to be revealed.

Apprehension Ceases to Exist.

In appreciation or illustration of unconscious humor—it is hard to tell which—The Watertown (Wis.) Gazette prints the following, half about and half from, two residents of the town who have wandered far:

MRS. L. L. PARKS and her daughter, Miss OLIVE PARKS, write the editor from Panama, under date of Feb. 8: "We inspected the canal yesterday. It looks as if it would work all right when they let the water in. Panama is very interesting."

Just why that should be as amusing as it is could not be easily explained. Mrs. L. L. PARKS and her daughter, Miss OLIVE PARKS, told only the exact truth. As every visitor to Panama knows, the canal does look as if it would work all right—when they let the water in, and though the majority of visitors speak with little or no more authority than do these, few are content to make a prophecy as wisely cautious as theirs. On the contrary, moved to inevitable enthusiasm by the magnitude of the work in progress and impressed by the confidence shown by all the workers, from Col. GOETHALS down to the black brother with the shovel, all doubt is usually cast away and the canal is pronounced a colossal success.

So it is—it must be—when they let the water in.

Mrs. PARKS and OLIVE are right, too, about Panama, whether they meant the city or the Isthmus. Both are interesting to a degree which the word "very" does not exaggerate.

BEACON ON PALISADES.

Colossal Torch Flashing Memorial of Panama Is Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That New York be selected for the site of a monument commemorating for all time the completion of the world's greatest triumph of engineering science, as proposed by Alexander Konta, is suggested by the National Arts Club. This suggestion strikes the right note. New York is the city great, rich, useful, comfortable, entertaining; but as the city beautiful it has much to accomplish. It needs the art inspiration that would come to us from such a memorial. Were it not for our self-control we would sob our way through Central Park and our public squares as we look at the statues and remember hopelessly that bronze and stone are practically everlasting. There are exceptions, it is true, noble specimens of art, but it would be unkind to the others to single them out. New York, as our largest and richest city, would probably pay the bulk of the cost, and we should have the Panama Memorial in the one place in the country where every one could see it, for every one, residents of all the States and visitors from abroad, sees New York.

The monument might be placed in the harbor, were it not that the Statue of Liberty, with its symbolic message of freedom, and the new National memorial to the Indian to be erected at Fort Wadsworth, with its message of peace, will welcome the visitors to our shores.

On the Palisades, on land owned by the Nation, and set aside as a perpetual park, and guarding the noble Hudson, might be erected a colossal monument, either architectural or sculptural, or both combined. Crowned at night by a great light which would be visible for perhaps a hundred miles, it would illuminate an area inhabited by nearly one-tenth of our people.

But if we are going to build a memorial at all, let us begin. Scientists tell us that crystallization requires a particle of dust as a nucleus. A public meeting, an organization, a big contribution may furnish the means for the crystallization of real effort. Agitation is good; precipitation is better. Talk is silver, action is golden. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN.

New York, March 3, 1913.

Insanitary Cigar Cutters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have on many occasions noticed a peculiar but dangerous habit among cigar smokers of keeping a fresh and unlit cigar in their mouths for a little while and then removing the germ-laden tip by one of those public cigar cutters found in most cigar stores. Do you for a moment realize what a serious menace this is to the smoker? Suppose a consumptive performed the foregoing tactics—can you pause to note the grave consequences involved?

REUBEN STEINHOLZ.

New York, March 1, 1913.

"The Children's Dog" Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the entries for "The Children's Dog" contest are presumably all in, I am curious to know what the original questioner has decided upon. Does he stick to a "Newfoundland," with its attendant uncertainties, or has he determined to adopt a—well, let us say—a kennel?

J. W. E.

New York, March 2, 1913.

Crippled Rescuing a Child.

In rescuing a child from the wheels of a van on which he was working some years ago a young man failed to save himself, and was so severely injured that the doctor at the hospital found it necessary to amputate one leg. His employer and his fellow-workmen at that time bought him an artificial leg. This enabled him to be self-supporting. At present it is broken beyond repair, and all that he can do is help his wife to earn their rent and $15 a month by working for their landlord. He has been timekeeper for a contractor, and he is anxious for some such better-paying work, so that he may again support his wife and baby. The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 with which to equip him properly for such work as he is capable of doing.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES.

Cash, $1; Philip B., $25; Mrs. H. S. Cohn, $5; Cash, $2; E. N., $2.50; Miss Anne E. Van Wyck, $10; W. J. H., $1; E. C. V., $2; Cash, $1; E. G. M., $2; M. A. C., $1; Elsie and Betty, $3; M. S., $2; Anonymous, $1; S. B., $1, and M. C. K., $5.

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Actually and Relatively to Population, Mr. Hoffman Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent lynchings in the South have once more attracted public attention to a most deplorable phase of Southern life. There is probably no Southern problem more generally misunderstood in the North and more unduly exaggerated than the occasional outbreaks of mob violence, chiefly against suspected or confessed criminals of the lowest possible type. No defense can be made of lynchings in a civilized community, nor can this wrongful procedure be explained on rational grounds. It is, therefore, of considerable importance that the facts of lynchings should not be misunderstood, if but in simple justice to the overwhelming majority of Southern people who neither encourage nor condone mob violence in any form. Unfortunately, there are no Federal judicial statistics upon which a thoroughly trustworthy conclusion could be based, but the statistics of lynchings annually collected by The Chicago Tribune are generally accepted as approximately correct, and, since they are compiled by a Northern newspaper, they probably err rather on the side of an overstatement of the facts than to the contrary. Mere numbers are, however, of relatively small significance, considering the large negro population, which, approximately, amounts to about ten millions. The most important fact is not so much the actual number of lynchings as the relative *tendency* of lynchings to increase or decrease, in proportion to population.

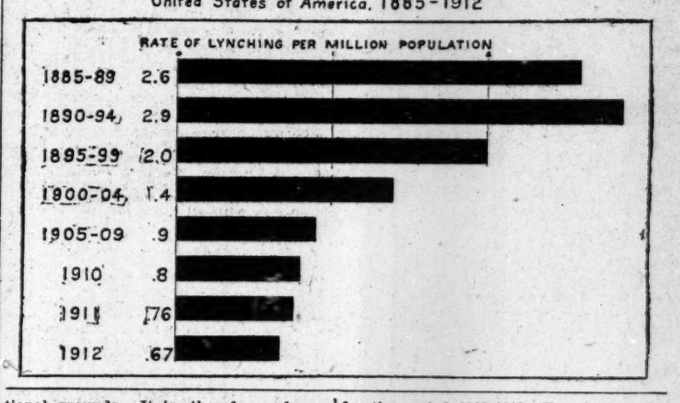
LYNCHING STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.
1885-1912.

Year.	Number of Lynchings.	Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
1885	184	3.25
1886	138	2.39
1887	122	2.06
1888	142	2.35
1889	176	2.85
1890	127	2.02
1891	192	2.99
1892	235	3.58
1893	200	2.99
1894	190	2.79
1895	171	2.46
1896	131	1.85
1897	166	2.30
1898	127	1.73
1899	107	1.43
1900	115	1.51
1901	135	1.74
1902	96	1.21
1903	104	1.29
1904	87	1.06
1905	66	0.79
1906	69	0.81
1907	63	0.72
1908	100	1.13
1909	87	0.96
1910	74	0.80
1911	71	0.76
1912	64	0.67
1885-1889	762	2.58
1890-1894	944	2.88
1895-1899	702	1.95
1900-1904	537	1.36
1905-1909	385	0.88
1910	74	0.80
1911	71	0.76
1912	64	0.67
1885-1912	3,539	1.69

The first table presented herewith gives the actual number of lynchings in the United States for each year, as returned by The Chicago Tribune, for the period 1885-1912, together with the rate of lynching per million of population, carefully estimated for intercensal years. According to this table, the largest actual number of lynchings occurred in 1892, when 235 were reported, which, on the basis of population, would be equivalent to a rate of 3.6 per million. The lowest actual number of lynchings was reported for 1907, and the equivalent rate was 0.7 per million. But in 1912 the actual number of lynchings was only 64, and, since the population was much larger, the relative rate was only 0.67 per million, or the lowest rate on record since 1885. There can be no more conclusive evidence that lynchings, however regrettable, as spasmodic outbreaks of mob violence, are diminishing in actual numbers, as well as relatively to population.

This most unfortunate aspect of American life is precisely shown in the diagram, which exhibits the rate by quinquennial periods from 1885 to 1909, and by single years thereafter. The diagram is self-explanatory and requires no further discussion.

The reports of lynchings by States are not available in full detail for a long period of years, but the information has been compiled with reasonable accuracy for the period 1908-1912. For the purpose of emphasizing precisely the local intensity of lynchings, the following table has been prepared, to show the rate of lynchings per million of population for the States in which lynchings have occurred during the five years ended with 1912. According to the table, the largest actual number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, or 74, with an equivalent rate of lynching of 5.7 per million of population. But the highest rate of lynching occurred in Florida, or 10.6 per million. That outbreaks of mob violence of this kind have not been limited entirely to the South is made evident by the fact that lynchings occurred in California, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming.



LYNCHINGS BY STATES.
1908-12.

States.	Number of Lynchings.	Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
Florida	40	10.63
Georgia	74	5.67
Mississippi	46	5.12
Louisiana	33	2.98
Alabama	30	2.81
Arkansas	22	2.81
Texas	45	2.31
Tennessee	23	2.11
South Carolina	15	1.98
Kentucky	22	1.92
Oklahoma	14	1.69
Wyoming	1	1.37
Idaho	1	0.61
New Mexico	1	0.61
Montana	1	0.53
West Virginia	3	0.49
Virginia	4	0.39
Missouri	6	0.36
North Dakota	1	0.35
Oregon	1	0.30
North Carolina	3	0.27
Nebraska	1	0.17
Maryland	1	0.15
Illinois	4	0.14
California	1	0.08
Ohio	2	0.08
Pennsylvania	1	0.03

As said at the outset, lynching admits of no defense and hardly of a rational explanation, but as said in The Atlanta Constitution many years ago, "We advise our Northern contemporaries to deal as gently as they can with the manifestations of human nature which take place in the South and are duplicated at the North when the opportunity offers. That they are deplorable is not to be denied."

It is no cause of satisfaction that there should have been sixty-four lynchings during 1912 in the United States, chiefly in the South; but the country may well be satisfied with the fact that, with a single exception, this was actually the lowest number of lynchings during the last twenty-eight years, and, without exception, in proportion to population, the lowest rate of lynching during the period for which the historical record has been preserved. Since in all matters of social progress the tendency is of most importance, it may safely be assumed that since the rate has steadily gone down the time is not far distant when lynchings North or South will be practically a thing of the past.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.

Newark, N. J., March 3, 1913.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

Begin Special Work Before Rockefeller Report, Mr. Binkerd Urges.

Executive Offices
City Club of New York,
March 3, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been suggested that any attempt to separate from the regular police force that field which may roughly be called vice suppression should await further studies of the social evil and of European methods of police administration.

In my judgment this postponement would be unwise. The proposed separation, even if it were to prove illogical in the long run, can be justified for the next ten years on the ground of our local conditions alone. We know that the field of vice suppression has been the great source of our police corruption for nearly half a century. To take this field out of the police force for the next ten years would mean—

(a) A gradual purging of the present force, by retirement and resignation, of its officers and members who are interested in the collection and distribution of corruption money;

(b) The replacement of such officers by younger officials with no opportunity to continue or revive the system of their predecessors;

(c) The introduction of from 4,000 to 5,000 new patrolmen, who will not touch, in the performance of their duty, this field of past corruption.

These things taking place under a continuous administration by the more permanent head of the Police Department cannot fail to make for a changed and improved morale of the police force.

Similarly, the creation *now* of the proposed Board of Social Welfare can be justified on the ground of present local conditions. Its oversight of the work of vice suppression, with the summary powers of discipline to be exercised by the head of its special force, will prevent that special force from being corrupted to anything like the extent to which the police force has been corrupted. In addition, it will form an agency for securing co-operation in detection, prosecution, and punishment of vice cases. We will then have an official body with a duty of securing that citizen corroboration without which Grand Juries will not indict and Judges will not punish. Lastly, the Board of Social Welfare is capable of a leadership of public opinion which will hasten the application of the best ideas and practice in dealing with prostitution and gambling.

I speak as one profoundly grateful for the establishment of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and for the study of foreign police methods on which Mr. Fosdick is now engaged; and I am thoroughly convinced that the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee, which I have defended above, will facilitate and not hinder the good to be expected from Mr. Rockefeller's generous activities.

ROBERT S. BINKERD,
Secretary the Citizens' Committee.
Secretary City Club of New York.

Accurate Medical News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the article concerning Dr. Friedmann which appeared in last SUNDAY'S TIMES. I desire to express my pleasure at seeing the matter treated in such a dignified, comprehensive, and lucid way. As a research worker in the medical sciences I have had frequent occasion to observe the effect upon the laity caused by inexact newspaper reports of medical happenings. It is very gratifying, therefore, to find that a representative paper like THE TIMES has availed itself of the services of a recognized investigator in order to present to its readers a trustworthy opinion concerning a matter of such vital interest.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
Director, Hoagland Laboratory.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1913.

ROMANCE, MEXICAN STYLE.

"Chiquita, Chiquita, the moon's in the sky—
The Mexican moon, with a smile in her eye.
The breezes are blowing the palm trees among
And all through the town 'La Paloma' is sung.
Te amo, querida, let's stroll 'neath the moon
By the side of the flower-bordered sleepy lagoon."

"Panchito, Panchito, your jacket is red!"
"'Tis nothing, querida, when all has been said."
"Panchito, Panchito, with crimson you're stained!"
"So I am—why, I must have been out when it rained!
But come, palomita, we'll stroll 'neath the moon
By the side of the flower-bordered, sleepy lagoon.

"Chiquita, Chiquita, why turn you away?
You seem not to hear half the love words I say."
"Panchito, Panchito, I'm listening to screams
That sound like the echoes of terrible dreams."
"Oh, pray Señorita, let's stroll 'neath the moon
By the side of the flower-bordered, sleepy lagoon."

"Panchito, Panchito, there's death in the air."
"'Tis only for gringoes, sweet—what need you care?"
"Panchito, I'm sure two dead statesmen I saw."
"They're only the prey of the Fugitive Law."
"Only that, my Panchito? Then come, 'neath the moon
We'll stroll by the side of the sleepy lagoon."

FREDERICK COURTENAY BARBER.

COTTRELLY'S ART GIVES RARE DELIGHT

She Provides an Exquisite Example of Fine Acting in Play About the Rothschilds.

COMEDY OF MUCH CHARM

It is Called "The Five Frankforters," but Bears No Relation Whatsoever to Coney Island.

THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS, comedy in three acts, by Basil Hood. Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Frau Gudula	Mathilde Cottrelly
Anselm	Edward Emery
Nathan	John Saintpolis
Solomon	Frank Losee
Carl	Frank Goldsmith
Jacob	Pedro de Cordoba
Rose	Lois Francis Clark
Lizzie	Evelyn Hill
Charlotte	Alma Belwin
Boel	Noel Lewis
Gustavus	Edward Mackay
Prince Christopher Maurice	Walter Kingsford
Prince of Klausthal-Agorda	Henry Stephenson
Count Fehrenberg	Henry Mortimer
Baron Seulberg	H. David Todd
Herr Van Yssel	C. L. Walton
The Canon of Rouen	E. F. Herbert
Servant	Nicholas Joy
Princess of Klausthal-Agorda	Suzanne Perry
Princess Evelyn	Suzanne Perry
Madame de St. Georges	Eleanor Woodruff
	Marjorie Dore

On the whole an agreeable change from the common or garden type of play, the play with a punch and the one without it, the melodrama and the farce—such is "The Five Frankforters," credited to Mr. Basil Hood, who, in the words of the programme, adapted it from the German of Carl Rossler. As the play in the original German is not unfamiliar, it is possible to credit Mr. Hood for the excellence of his adaptation even if one is not inclined to toss a bouquet to his modesty. And in the main, the producers and the actors may be credited likewise for providing rather a charming and unusual evening in the theatre.

To most people the fact is already familiar that The Five Frankforters of the story are in no sense related to the particular dainty which plays such an important rôle—or should it be roll?—in every Coney Island season. Its flavor, however, is quite as German, with a considerable quality of the sentimental. And Herr Rossler, though he has sketched the famous Rothschild family not unkindly, has not been averse to emphasizing individual, not to say racial, weaknesses.

Therein it is quite possible to understand why some people may see cause to cavil. Indeed, when the play was presented in London, the reviewers seemed to be rather shocked at what they were pleased to regard as its disclosures of the intimacies of a particular family's life. But the truth of the matter is that "The Five Frankforters" is in reality a sort of blend of romantic drama and genre pictures, with a structure of plot differing but little in its main essentials from a thousand and one older plays in which the lovely young heroine figures as consideration in a bargain which she ultimately overthrows, thanks to the fact that she believes that she has the right to love and has a heart which is yearning for another.

What makes this plot distinctive, is its happy contrast of contrasting types of power, of prince of the blood with prince of finance, the former being represented in the extravagant, light-hearted, not overscrupulous, and yet wholly ingratiating Duke Gustavus, the latter in the excellently differentiated members of the famous family of bankers, and more particularly in the lovely Frau Gudulda, their mother. She, indeed, is the real aristocrat of the lot, a fact which is disclosed in her appealing simplicity and charm, and her ultimate show of magnificent dignity and strength, when comes the crucial moment in the affairs of her household.

For Solomon, the most resourceful of the brothers, arranges the marriage for his daughter with the Duke in consideration of a loan, and the family, as is their custom when anything important is to be discussed, assembled in the old lady's house in Jew Lane to talk the matter over. When Solomon reveals his intention, the mother dignifiedly withdraws from the room after expresing her emphatic disapproval.

This scene, played with extraordinary eloquence, sincerity, and charm by Mme. Matthilde Cottrelly, in reality marks the highest dramatic point in the play.

Otherwise it is mostly pleasant exposition with such color as comes from the quaint old costumes and settings, and such humor as one gets in the disclosure of amiable human weaknesses, such for example, as Anselm's delight in his food, and the family's rather marked, and, one hopes, somewhat overdone, inclination for tuft hunting and love of social favor.

The period is 1822 when the Emperor has conferred the title of Baron upon the brothers, and when it is still possible for them to hark back in memory to the days of their humble origin.

This leads to an exquisite little passage in which Frau Gudulda speaks of the grandfather upon whose small beginnings the great house has been reared. Jacob, her grandson, has come to see her bringing a gift of lace, once the property of the Princess of Speyer, no doubt the same Princess, muses the old lady, to permit whose coach to pass the grandfather sprang into the ditch. And so throughout the three acts these little comparisons of the then and now are made the means to much that is both tender and gay. And though there is in much of the acting but little of that foreign color which is most to be desired and most seldom realized, the general impression is both interesting and pleasant.

In the acting of Mme. Cottrelly especially the stage of the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre holds one of the loveliest little characterizations that has been disclosed here in many moons. The simplicity and sureness of her means illustrate anew what may be accomplished by an actress skilled in the various resources of what is really a fine art in spite of a modern fallacy that seeks to have personality supplant. To begin with, Mme. Cottrelly was a perfect pictorial ideal of this fine old Jewish mother, and in speech, gesture, movement, in fact, in al the various elements which enter into the composition of a stage character—there was complete harmony. Also, there was just the right suggestion of a sense of humor blending with great understanding and great heart. It was indeed a most sympathetic and appealing, and in moments a poignant, exhibition of the very finest sort of natural acting.

Likewise a gem in its way was the Prince of Klausthal-Agorda by Henry Stephenson, remarkable for its suggestion of blood and breeding and real dignity yet lacking any of those qualities of affectation which most actors find it impossible to avoid in the playing of such rôles.

Mr. Emery's Anselm, though it had a delightful quality of genuine humor, seemed lacking somehow in a suggestion of an underlying cleverness which the name of Rothschild would suggest. But here the author may be at fault rather than the actor. Frank Losee conveyed the masterful member of the family with dignity, and Edward Mackey was a handsome, graceful, and engaging Duke. Walter Kingsford did a bit in character neatly, and Alma Belwyn was attractive as the daughter of Charlotte. The others were moderately successful.

IRISH PLAYERS ACT "COATS."

Lady Gregory's Little Comedy a Story of Two Newspaper Editors.

The Irish Players again expanded their American repertoire last evening by presenting for the first time in New York Lady Gregory's one-act comedy "Coats" at Wallack's Theatre. The play is written around two newspaper editors who are accustomed to take friendly dinners together in which they discuss what each shall print. On the occasion to which we are presented they each are bewailing the fact that they have nothing with which to fill a couple of columns for the ensuing Thursday's paper.

Each, however, suggests that he will fill in the space with an article of eulogy of the other. A draft from a broken window causes them to put on their great coats, which they exchange by mistake. Then, when each pulls out his article to read to the other, he finds that the other man has written his own obituary. A quarrel ensues, which ends in a peaceful settlement, in which they agree to fill the spaces with all the praise with which the obituaries begin, but to omit the notices of death.

Mr. Sinclair and Mr. O'Donovan played the two parts with humor. Following "Coats," "Maurice Harte," in which Sara Allgood makes an extraordinary appeal, was repeated. The evening ended with Lady Gregory's farce, "Spreading the News," in which Miss Allgood appeared as Mrs. Fallon in place of Elthnee Magee, who had been announced. The audience enjoyed the humor of the piece.

"NEW SONG BIRDS" WARBLE.

Sketch at Colonial Introduces Hammerstein and "Gaga-gagazi."

At the Colonial Theatre yesterday afternoon there was given the first performance of "The New Song Birds," a musical sketch by Victor Herbert and George V. Hobart. The scene was laid on the stage of a New York opera house, and the characters offered thinly disguised representations of the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House and Oscar Hammerstein, and the three principal stars of each impresario in the days when they were competing.

What little there was in the way of a story for the piece exhibited a "duel" in vocalism between the two competing forces, in which the Wagner motifs of the Metropolitan people were replied to by snatches from Italian and French operas by the Hammerstein forces. William Burress appeared in the top hat of Oscar Hammerstein, and Carle Stowe was "Gaga-Gagazi." The piece was fairly well received.

Other acts on the bill were William H. Thompson and company in a dramatic playlet called "An Object Lesson," Edison's kinetophone, Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn, Hayes and Mosher in a bicycle act, Frozini, Stuart Barnes, Genaro and Bailey, and Borani and Nevaro with "Scotty," an educated dog.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

What William Hammerstein calls a "midwinter festival week" is going on at the Victoria. At the head of the bill stands Fay Templeton in the second week of her engagement. There are also moving pictures of the Scott south pole expedition. Other acts are Genaro and Bailey, Charley Case in a new monologue, Bud and Nellie Helm, Bird Millman Trio, Bison City Four, May West, Sharp and Turek, Marlin and a Pack of Cards, Violinsky, Arsino, Jack Dakota Trio, and Carl Green.

Keith's Union Square has at the top of its bill the Chinese illusionist, Rush Ling Toy. Edison's Kinetophone enters upon the third week of its presentation. Other acts are J. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales in "Pavement Patter," Harry Brown, Viola Harris and F. Cann Brown in "Just to Laugh—That's All," Angie Norton and Paul Nicholson in "Ella's All Right," the Cadets de Gascogne, Henry Horton and company in "Uncle Lem's Dilemma," Harry Linton and Anita Lawrence, the Four Londons, Theo. Bendix Ensemble Players, and James Dutton and company in an equestrian spectacle.

Edison's Kinetophone has the place of honor on the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue. Robert T. Haines and company are a feature in "The Coward," by George Broadhurst. Other acts are Frank Fogarty, Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball, Amy Butler and her Boys, the Bracks, Marshall Montgomery, Six Kirksmith Sisters, James Leonard and company in a travesty on "Hamlet," Muriel and Francis, the Three Keatons, and Du Calion.

Topping the bill at Keith's Alhambra are Sidney Drew and company in a dramatic episode, "The Still Voice." Edison's Kinetophone displays new subjects, and the remainder of the bill includes McMahon and Chapelle in "How Hubby Missed the Train," Wright and Dietrich in songs, Minni Amato and company in "The Apple of Paris," Ashley and Lee in "A Night in Chinatown," Penfold and Marshall in songs, Ray Dooley's Minstrels, Ellis Nowlan and company in a circus novelty, the Marlo Trio of gymnasts, and Kluting's Entertainers.

Hermine Shone and company head the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre for the week in "The Last Hope," a dramatic playlet. Edison's Kinetophone has new subjects. Other acts on the bill are Willard Simms and company in "Flinder's Furnished Flat," McKay and Cantwell in singing and dancing, Rosalind Coghlan and company in "The Obstinate Miss Granger," Haydn, Dunbar, and Haydn; Thurber and Madison in "On a Shopping Tour," Artie Mehlinger in songs, Berrish, and the Max Welson Troupe. There will be Sunday concerts.

Proctor's 125th Street Theatre has as its main attraction for the week the Kinetmacolor pictures, with daily change of subject. This is the final New York appearance of "The Star Bout." Other acts are Frederick W. Bower and his company of refined singers, Selma Waters and company in "A Woman's Way," the Dillon brothers, Vernie in ventriloquism, La Pell and Francis, the Three Martins, and photo plays.

Spellman's Bears are the principal attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Others are Gus Edwards's Sextet, Regan Brooke and company in "His Wife Came Back," Delphino and Delmora, the Breakway Barlows in gymnastics, Billy Brown, Lillian Watson, and photo plays.

Following are acts at the American for the first half of the week: De Almas Animals, Rose Berry, the Rose Troupe, the Guy Bartlett Trio, Middleton Spellmeyer and company, George Richards and company, Felix Adler, and the Lelands.

Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" is being presented at the Regent in motion-picture form for the first half of the week, with John Bunny in the title part. The remainder of the daily bill is made up of high-class music, no vaudeville being presented.

May Yohe is the principal attraction at the New York Theatre in William Morris's Wonderland. Nina Payne, danseuse, is also on the bill. Several circus features are the attraction in "Down the Pike" on the roof.

"The Taxi Girls" are the attraction at the Columbia Theatre in a two-act travesty called "In Mexico." Between the acts a vaudeville bill is presented. The organization is headed by the Farrell-Taylor Trio, and includes in its membership Mark Wooley, Harry Woods, Tom Carter, Marty Semon, Blanche Davenport, Ida Bayton, and Primrose Semon.

Harry Hastings's "Big Show" is at the Murray Hill, with the German comedian, Sam Sidman, as principal funmaker. Billy Watson and his "Girls from Happyland" are at Hurtig & Seamon's 125th Street Music Hall. The "Knickerbocker Burlesquers" is the attraction at the Olympic, and the "Moulin Rouge" is at Miner's People's Theatre. Matt Kennedy is at Miner's Eighth Avenue with his "Tiger Lilies," and "The Cherry Blossoms" is the attraction at Miner's Bronx.

"The Chocolate Soldier," with its story of the love affairs of the Balkan hero who carried chocolate drops in his cartridge belt, and the music by Straus, is at the Montauk, Brooklyn, for the week.

Primrose and Dockstader's Minstrels are the offering for the week at the Majestic, Brooklyn. During the engagement the old-time noon street parade will be held, headed by Primrose and Dockstader themselves.

Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liars," is the offering by the stock company at the Crescent Theatre.

Amelia Bingham heads the bill at Keith's Orpheum in "Big Moments from Great Plays." The Kinetophone shows some new subjects. Other acts are Peter, the educated monkey; Ben Deeley and company in "The New Bellboy," Minnie Allen in new songs, Fleurette in "Visions D'Art," Ed Gallagher and Joe Fields in "The Battle of Bay Rum," Crouch and Welch, Van and Schenck, and Lay Toy Brothers.

Keith's Bushwick has as its leading feature "The Diving Seal," in connection with the Travillo brothers. William H. Macart and Ethlynne Bradford present "The Second Generation." Other acts are Edison's Kinetophone, "Court by Girls," Dolly Connolly and Percy Wenrich in songs, Felix and Caire, "Rube" Dickinson, the Four Floridonds, Heisner and Gores in "It's Only a Show," Rawls and Von Kaufman in "An Willing Worker," Hickey brothers, and Will Roem's Athletic Girls.

SOUSA'S NEW OPERA HAS SOME NOVELTIES

Music of "The American Maid," in Varying Moods, Is Well Liked at Broadway.

SCENE IN GLASS WORKS

Louise Gunning Still Gives Her Delicious High Notes—Miss Maynard Attractive and Lively.

THE AMERICAN MAID, comic opera, by John Philip Sousa; the book by Leonard Liebling. Broadway Theatre.

Jack Bartlett	John Park
Duke of Branford	Charles Brown
Silas Pompton	Edward Wade
Stumpy	Georgie Mack
Col. Vanderveer	George O'Donnell
Lefty McCarty	John G. Sparks
Annabel Vanderveer	Miss Gunning
Geraldine Pompton	Dorothy Maynard
Mrs. Pompton	Maud Turner Gordon
Mrs. Vanderveer	Adele Archer
Rose Green	Marguerite Farrell
Nellie Brown	Mary Smith
Hans Hippel	H. Hooper
Pietro Nuttino	Pietro Canova
Gawkins	J. Kern

It was not entirely clear last night why John Philip Sousa's comic opera should have been called "The American Maid," for there were two of them, and they were both American. One was the prima donna, Louise Gunning, and the other was an heiress, Dorothy Maynard, and they were both so much in evidence that it seemed impossible either could have been overlooked when the piece was named. In the absence of another explanation the title will have to be credited to the prima donna, for the opera offered no help in solving the mystery.

The piece proved not to be the typical Broadway musical comedy, departing from the formulas in several particulars. For instance, there were only a handful of principals on the stage when the curtain went down on the first act. Then all the members of the cast, even the prima donna, worked. As a result the audience warmed up to the piece and helped itself obtain a good entertainment. Applause was liberal all through the evening.

The second act contains most of the play. Its scene is laid in the glass works of Silas Pompton, a wealthy business man, whose wife is anxious that their daughter, Geraldine, shall marry the Duke of Branford. The Duke is perfectly willing, and so is the girl, but in the first act the librettist had fixed it so they couldn't. He had arranged that Annabel Vanderveer, daughter of Col. Vanderveer, should coach the bashful Duke how to make love to Geraldine, and had then contrived to get Geraldine on the stage in time to overhear them and think they were really making love to each other.

Jack Bartlett, a young millionaire in love with Annabel, had gotten the same impression, and the Duke, remarking that he was no cad, decided to let people think they were engaged, pending Annabel's pleasure since she had been placed in that position while trying to help him. To complicate matters, Annabel's father announces that he is ruined, because a Cuban mine has taken all his money.

All this was after Jack Bartlett had asked Pompton to give him a job as water boy in the glass works, in order to prove to Annabel that he was not simply a rich idler.

So now, having gone to some trouble to do it, the librettist turned them all loose in the glasswork and the audience enjoyed it. It was that particular kind of glassworks where all the young lady operators displayed ankles clad in silk hose, and the heroine, Annabel, who was now the poor secretary, wore a simple little workaday gown imported from Paris. But it was also a glassworks where a great many entertaining events took place, so what did the audience care? Mrs. Harris should worry, as one of the characters came near saying.

The ingenuity of the librettist was so exhausted by the time he came to the task of getting all these characters to "Camp Jackson, near Santiago, Cuba," that he just gave up and let all those who didn't fit in drift in. The main value of this act proved to be to display a set of moving pictures of the taking of the hill at Santiago. It also strove to get the story of the lost fortune fixed up somehow, the orchestra leader and the man in the seventeenth row believe.

Sousa's music, which was in varying moods, was apparently well liked, and he was enthusiastically urged on to a curtain speech. Louise Gunning proved to have her delicious high notes still with her, and was made to repeat her only solo song twice. Miss Maynard was attractive and lively, and Charles Brown made the most of his comedy part. John Park's handling of the leading rôle, which might easily have been stilted, was appreciated by the audience, which also liked the bit that Georgie Mack had. John G. Sparks, as a labor leader, and Edward Wade, as a man of "big" business, were others who had shorter parts in which they were liked. The piece was staged by George Marion.

SING SONGS IN ENGLISH.

Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford Give Their Last Concert.

For their last concert in Carnegie Hall last evening Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford devoted themselves to a programme of songs in English, although it cannot be said that all of them were written originally in that tongue. The announcement that songs will be sung in English by these singers is more than an announcement, as both enunciate with great clearness.

The programme included songs by Arthur Sullivan, Liza Lehmann, Vaughan Williams, Edward German, Beethoven, Dvorak, Elgar, Maud Valerie White, Charles Villiers Stanford, Goring Thomas, Cécile Chaminade, Lane Wilson, A. H. Brewer, and W. H. Squire. Harold Craxton played the piano accompaniments and Frank L. Sealy assisted at the organ.

LECTURES AT THE BERKELEY.

Miss Marbury Also to Give Color and Motion Picture Exhibitions.

Elisabeth Marbury has taken the Berkeley Theatre for an engagement lasting three weeks, beginning March 11, for a series of educational lectures, color pictures, and motion picture exhibitions. The programme for the first week includes a description of Versailles by Carroll Beckwith, N. A., which will be illustrated by autochrome views and motion pictures; a lecture by Dora Keen on her expedition up Mount Blackburn, Alaska; a talk on Egypt and the Nile by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston, and "A Promenade Through Paris" by the Baroness A. de Meyer.

During Holy Week Miss Marbury will present a series of religious pictures, accompanied by lectures by clergymen and laymen, and during the third week lectures on the same order as those of the first week will be presented.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals are in progress at the Fulton Theatre of the Ruth St. Denis company in Hindu and Japanese dance plays, suggested by stories of Lafcadio Hearn. The engagement opens there March 11.

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which was to have opened in Philadelphia yesterday, will not open until this afternoon because of an injury to Marguerite Clark, who wrenched her ankle severely Sunday morning.

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A new and scientific discovery resulting from extensive experiments made here and abroad.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde is ill at her home, 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, and will probably not be able to leave the house for several weeks.

Miss Grovene Converse has gone with friends to Ormond Beach, Fla., for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman is leaving for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting at the home of Mrs. Robert Hinckley of the auxiliary of the Chapel Fund of the National University, which is to be held on Thursday.

Mrs. de Garmendia and Miss Pepilla de Garmendia have arrived from Europe to spend several months in their town house at 43 West Forty-eighth Street. This is Miss de Garmendia's first visit to New York in some years. They have been residing near Munich and have been appearing frequently at the Bavarian Court.

Admiral Robert E. Peary is at the Hotel Manhattan on a visit.

Clarence Mackay, who has been spending a fortnight at his Winter residence at Jamestown, S. C., has returned to the Plaza.

Among the guests at the Ritz-Carlton are Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Sir William and Lady Mackenzie, Lady Skinner, Count Hendecourt, Earl of Moreley, and Court Exmouth.

Mrs. William Alexander entertained with a thé dansant yesterday at the St. Regis. About forty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman of the Hotel Gotham have just returned from a trip to Panama.

Auxiliary No. 17 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, of which Mrs. Benjamin Stern is Chairman, will give a thé dansant at Sherry's on Saturday, March 29. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are to dance.

Capt. H. S. Grant, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, is at the Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steinbrugge, Jr., who were married in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, will reside at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street on returning from their honeymoon. Mrs. Steinbrugge was Miss Marjorie C. Macdonald.

Reginald Vanderbilt is sailing to-morrow for Europe. Sailing to-day on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Laura Swan, Mr. and Mrs. William Delano, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. William Birney, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey are among those who have taken boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House for Thursday afternoon for the School of Mothercraft benefit production of "Tales of Hoffmann."

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Graham, who have been on a trip to the West Indies and Panama, will return to New York on Thursday.

Mrs. Charles H. Ditson is at home on Wednesdays after 4 o'clock at 19 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Leicester O. Peck of 32 West Seventy-sixth Street is sailing to-day for Europe to remain until June, when she will return and open her place at Redding Ridge, Conn.

Mrs. E. D. Klots of 232 West Seventieth Street will give her last at home for the season this afternoon.

Mrs. E. Lyman Short, who was taken suddenly ill several weeks ago, is gaining slowly, but is not able to leave her room.

WEDS MRS. FRANK ELLIS.

Gist Blair, President of Chevy Chase Club, Married Here.

The wedding of Mrs. Frank Ellis of Cincinnati and Washington and Gist Blair of Washington took place at noon yesterday at the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant officiated.

Only forty relatives and friends, many of them from Washington, witnessed the ceremony. There were no attendants. Frank Ellis gave his mother in marriage.

The bride wore a traveling costume of white cloth, topped with a white velvet picture hat, faced with black, and trimmed with white plumes. She carried orchids.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at Delmonico's. The couple plan to sail for Europe to-morrow.

The bride has been prominent in Washington social circles during the Taft Administration. She obtained her divorce last August. Mr. Blair is President of the Chevy Chase Club, and is the son of the late Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster General in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE WEDS

Also Takes His Mother-in-Law, Mattie Quinn, as Vaudeville Mate.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke, former comic opera star, now in vaudeville, married Miss Mary Martha Shepard in St. Louis Sunday. According to friends of Seabrooke here, he will henceforth apear in vaudeville with his mother-in-law, Mrs. George W. Quinn.

Mrs. Quinn, known on the stage as Mattie Quinn, and Seabrooke appeared in the same theatre in St. Louis last week. With them was her daughter, Miss Shepard. They stopped at the St. James Hotel, where Seabrooke also was registered.

Seabrooke admired Mrs. Quinn's vaudeville act and suggested that she join him in "team work" under the title "Seabrooke and Quinn." Mrs. Quinn hesitated, it is said by Seabrooke's friends, because she did not wish to be separated from her daughter, who has always been her traveling companion.

Sunday morning Seabrooke and Miss Shepard went to the home of Gus Ruedi, chief marriage and license clerk, and obtained a license. They were married by Justice Krueger and left St. Louis with Mrs. Quinn at noon.

Moss-Taussig Wedding To-day.

Miss Valerie M. Taussig and Harold A. Moss of London, England, are to be married to-day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. Taussig, 523 West 138th Street, by the Rev Dr. Rudolph Grossman. After a short bridal trip the couple will live in this city.

Miss May Somers Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Somers of 12 West Ninety-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Somers, to Calvin Leslie Robinson of St. Louis, Mo. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Harriette Cady's Recital.

Miss Harriette Cady's piano recital of Russian music yesterday at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, 784 Fifth Avenue, had a fashionable audience. Miss Cady had the assistance of Miss Sara Gurowitsch, a Russian 'cellist. The programme included Arensky's "Etude," with Chinese theme; Tschaikowsky's "Im Troika," a sonata by Rubinstein, and a prelude by Scriabine, for the left hand only.

1,000 Tammanites at Oakley Funeral.

The funeral of John T. Oakley, a sachem of Tammany Hall, and chief clerk of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, was attended by more than a thousand Tammany Hall members, including a large delegation from the Pensacola Club, founded by Mr. Oakley. The services were conducted by Mgr. John J. Kean, pastor of the church, assisted by Mgr. William J. Murphy and Fathers John T. Jordan and John J. Britt. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. Smith, George M. Palmer, Thomas F. McAvoy, Frank J. Goodwin, Albert G. Wigand, Philip F. Donohue, John C. Fitzgerald, John F. Curry, John M. Tierney, and Thomas Darlington.

Miss Jennie L. Gray.

Miss Jennie L. Gray, for seven years Office Secretary of the Grenfell Association with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital. She had kept in close touch with the work of the association even during her illness, and had recently obtained an endowment fund of $1,500 for St. John's Hospital. Miss Gray was born in Wauseon, Ohio, in February, 1860, and lived there until 1899. She was graduated from high school and finished her education at Fort Edward Institute in New York. She taught for a while in the schools of Brooklyn and Manhattan, until she became associated with the work of Dr. Grenfell in the Deep Sea Fisheries Mission in Labrador. Miss Gray was a member of the Broadway Tabernacle congregation.

"VALUE RECEIVED" STAGED.

Augustin MacHugh's New Play Is an Indictment Against City Life.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—"Value Received," a new play by Augustin MacHugh, author of "Officer 666," was produced here to-night by William A. Brady, Ltd.

The play deals with the insidiously destructive forces of modern city life. The theme is made apparent when one of the characters insists that the city is responsible for conditions that are threatening the happiness of the home life of the family with whose affairs the drama has to do. "Why blame it on the city?" demands another character. And the first responds that the rush, confusion, rivalries, conceits, jealousies, petty ambitions, false pride, and the desire to imitate those in more fortunate circumstances and excel them if possible combine to produce half the crimes and half the hopeless failures of the city.

"Value Received," in short, is an indictment against city life.

Cyril Scott plays the leading rôle, and in his support are Ruth Shepley, Mabel Mortimer, Jennie Dickerson, Marian Graham, Frank Patton, C. Norman Hammond, Fred Sullivan, and Wallace Erskine.

Single Tax Advocate Dead.

August Lewis, one of the leading advocates of the single tax movement, and an intimate friend of the late Henry George, died of a bronchial affection on Sunday at his home, 112 East Sixteenth Street. He was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago, and during his early years came to America. He retired from business life several years ago. It was to Mr. Lewis that Henry George dedicated his last book, "The Science of Political Economy." He was a close friend of Edward MacDowell, the composer, and was a member of the MacDowell Club. Mr. Lewis is survived by his wife, a sister of Dr. Walter Mendelson of 140 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILY LOIS ELY, widow of Francis Griffin Ely, died on Sunday at her home at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers. She was the daughter of the late Abner L. Ely, founder of the real estate firm of Horace S. Ely & Co. For many years Mrs. Ely made her home in Norwalk and Windham, Conn., where she established several Sunday schools in the rural districts. Mrs Ely published a volume of hymns and poems, under the title of "Thoughts for Workers."

R. P. WARNER of St. Paul, Minn., father of the late Anne Warner French, the authoress, died last month in Marnhull, England, where he had been at the bedside of his daughter. News of his death was brought to this country by his son, returning from England.

ABRAHAM WALDMAN, for many years a salesman for Belding Brothers, the silk manufacturers, died on Sunday at his home, 1,324 Madison Avenue. He was born in Austria sixty-one years ago, and came to this country in his early years.

CLIFFORD WILEY, a well-known concert singer here and abroad, died on Sunday in his home, 2,439 Broadway, aged 45. He was born in Baltimore, and studied music here and in Europe. Mr. Wiley toured with Victor Herbert and other orchestral leaders. His illness had affected his work for almost a year, and in the hope of regaining his health he passed last Summer on his country estate near New Haven, Conn.

Dr CHARLES B. HOLMES, four times Mayor of Rahway, N. J., and Secretary of the Union County Medical Society, is dead at his home, 348 Main Street, Rahway, in his sixty-fifth year. He was an active member of the Rahway Board of Trade and other civic organizations in that place.

GEORGE F. CAREW, former Assemblyman from the Twentieth District in Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Sunday at his home, 14 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago. Mr. Carew was in the book publishing business for thirty years.

MORTIMER G. BUCKLEY, a broker, died of pneumonia on Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Richard W. Buckley, 58 East Seventy-third Street, in his twenty-seventh year. He left his mother and two sisters, Mrs. Philip G. McFadden and Mrs. Sterling Postley, both well known in social circles.

THOMAS M. A. BYRNES, for fifteen years secretary to the Vice President of the First National Bank, died on Sunday of a complication of diseases at his home, 274 West 140th Street. He was 57 years old.

Dr. JOHN W. WILLIS, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Waltham, Mass., is dead at his home in that city in his eightieth year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1859.

THOMAS W. CUSACK, for nearly forty years manager of the S. Roebuck Leather Strip Company, is dead at his home, 171 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. He served under Gen. Sherman during the civil war.

JAMES W. AUTEN, for thirty-five years associated with Turner Brothers, sugar merchants, died on Saturday while en route to Florida for his health. He was born in this city sixty years ago. Mr. Auten was a veteran of the Twelfth Regiment, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Republican Club.

MAURICE HAGEMAN, husband of Alice Hageman, both members of "The Pink Lady" Company, died on Saturday night of apoplexy in St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN Jr. LITTLE, grandson of Col. John Little of George Washington's staff, died on Saturday in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, in his ninety-fourth year.

JOHN FOSTER, a member of the firm of Firth & Foster, dyers and finishers, of Philadelphia, is dead at his home in that city. He was a member of the Union League and Columbia Clubs, as well as the Masonic order.

CHARLES J. HINMAN of Brooklyn, son of John J. Hinman of Brooklyn, and a descendant of Benjamin Hinman of Revolutionary fame, is dead in Omaha, Neb.

FREDERICK KING, for many years tailor to the Brooklyn Police Force, when he had a store at 7 Clinton Street, is dead at his home, 191 Garfield Place, from burns he received several months ago. Mr. King was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, eighty-seven years ago. He was a member of the Brooklyn Saengerbund.

Mrs. HANNAH McWILLIAMS, Principal of Public School 54, Richmond Hill, and formerly Principal in Public Schools 2 and 3, Long Island City, died on Sunday of pneumonia at her home, 205 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. She had been connected with the public schools of Brooklyn for more than thirty years.

Mrs. MARTHA A. TITUE, 87 years old, died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Miss Gertrude Bloodgood, 26 Grand Street, Jamaica, L. I.

Mrs. JULIA FRANCES HENRY, Assistant Postmistress at Long Island City for many years, died on Saturday at her home, 49 Fourteenth Street, Flushing, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. IDA CLAFFORD LILLIBRIDGE, widow of Capt. Clark B. Lillibridge, died after a long illness on Sunday at her home in Pawtucket Village, Conn. She was 62 years old.

OSMER H. PARKER, a veteran of the civil war, and one of the pioneer settlers of Montana, is dead at his home in Milligan, Mont.

FRANCIS A. QUINN, a member of the bar of the Province of Quebec, and at one time prominent in Canadian political life, died on Feb. 14 in Oakland, Cal.

JOHN A. SPEER, 75 years old, station agent at Atwood, N. J., died at his home on Sunday.

EDWARD KIRTLAND, 66 years old, of the firm of Kirtland Brothers, slate dealers at 1,123 Broadway, died on Sunday at his home, 152 East Twenty-fourth Street, from nephritis. He was unmarried.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Mar. 1, averaged 11.30 cents per pound.—Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant

Married.

AUSTIN—SPRAGUE.—Feb. 18, 1913, by the Rev. Richard M. Sherman, Miss Lorie C. Sprague, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. M. Sprague of New York City, to Mr. H. W. W. Austin of Montreal, Canada.

McDONNELL—HARRISON.—In Naples, Italy, on February 26, 1913, the Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, youngest brother of the Earl of Antrim, to Ethel Henry Harrison, younger daughter of the late Major Alexander Henry and Mrs. Davis of La Floridiana, Naples, and London, England, and sister of the late lamented Lady Fletcher Moulton of London.

SACKS—AUER.—On Monday, March 3, 1913, Florence Auer, daughter of Mrs. Selma Auer, to Clarence O. Sacks.

Died.

ABLOWICH.—On March 2, Alfred Ablowich, beloved husband of Rachel and father of Jack, Benjamin, Milton, and Mrs. C. T. Silver. Funeral from his late residence, 220 West 98th St., Tuesday, March 4, 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ADAMSON.—Maria E., beloved wife of David Adamson, on March 1. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,159 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, corner 205th St., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

AUSTIN.—On March 3, Porter M. Austin, at his home, 200 Cathedral Parkway. Burial at Kansas City.

AUTEN.—At sea, March 1, James W. Auten. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

BECKWITH.—Anna C., widow of Samuel C. Beckwith, March 1. Funeral services at her late residence, Langham Apartment, Central Park West, on Wednesday, March 5, 11 A. M. Interment private.

BRACE.—On March 2, Harriet Taylor Brace, widow of the late Claudius B. Brace, at Leavenworth Kan. Funeral March 4.

BRESLAUER.—Members and seatholders of Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral of Hannah Breslauer, mother of our member, Mr. S. F. Breslauer, from the Temple, Wednesday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock. DANIEL P. HAYS, LEWIS COON, Hon. Sec'ys. President.

BUCKLEY.—March 2, Mortimer G., beloved son of Josephine G. Buckley and the late Richard W. Buckley, suddenly of pneumonia, at his residence, 58 East 73d St. Funeral Wednesday, March 5, at 10 A. M., from St.

YANKEES ALL LAND ON BERMUDA SOIL

Manager Chance to Put Ball Players Through Their Stunts in Earnest To-day.

The seventeen players of the New York Americans who sailed from here last Saturday morning arrived in Bermuda at 9:45 yesterday morning, after a rough voyage. Most of them were seasick and spent most of the day sightseeing and getting rid of their sea legs. Manager Chance decided that he would not get the new arrivals in action until to-day, when he will have them out under the hot sun from 10 o'clock until 1, with the other players.

President Farrell received his regular letter of inside information from Scout Irwin yesterday, in which the latter said that Russell Ford suffered the most from seasickness on the trip, but he had fully recovered. Irwin speaks highly of the cuisine of the training table, which, he says, is better than any ball club had ever enjoyed. The provisions are shipped from New York twice a week, including the drinking water.

When Trainer Barrett arrived at Bermuda Manager Chance took him aside and whispered in his ear: "You have this gang in bed every night at 11:30, and see that they stay there." This was the first taste of Chance's discipline that the players encountered, but they are all willingly living up to the letter of the rule. After the first few days of training, Chance noticed a few of the players taking it easy. He then issued another order that every player was to keep busy while he was on the field. He wanted them to keep in action and said that he would have no loafing.

Manager Chance is much pleased with the development of the pitchers. He is watching Ford and Fisher closely. Fisher is in fine shape and expects to have a great season. He failed to do anything last year because he didn't sport until late in June. After each day's workout Chance runs the players around the outside of the Hamilton Cricket Field three times, a distance of over a mile, and then the men jog easily back to their hotel.

The experiment of trying Hal Chase at second base has worked out far better than anybody expected, according to Scout Irwin. "Hal is making the most wonderful plays you ever saw," he said. "Whoever plays shortstop and third base will have to keep their eyes open, for in making plays to short and third Chase will beat any right-handed second baseman who ever covered the position. Chance is fully determined no v that he will play first base himself and keep Chase at second."

If Chase is kept at second base he will be the first left-handed infielder the major leagues have seen for many years. Billy Greenwood, a left-hander, played second base several years ago for Baltimore, and was a fairly good one, too. Hick Carpenter, a left-hander, played on the Cincinnati Club in 1882, and for a while many years ago Willie Keeler played third base.

The first encouraging intimation that "Rube" Marquard, the stage-struck pitcher, would join the Giant squad in Texas before the training season is over came from Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club yesterday. He said that he expected to receive word from Marquard any time that he would be in Marlin before the middle of the month.

New York fans have been doing more or less worrying since it was reported that the lanky southpaw would be out of the game next season, and some of Marquard's friends have written to him asking if he really meant to quit the game and follow the stage. Marquard, it is said, has assured several of his friends here that he will be ready to play before the training season is over.

Most of the stories which have been printed about Marquard's rebellion have come from a press agent, who invented the yarn about a supposed disagreement and controversy between the "Rube" and Manager McGraw. Secretary Foster said yesterday that the club officials never placed much stock in these reports, but have believed from the first that Marquard would finish his theatrical tour before the beginning of the training season and live up to the terms of his contract.

Last year Marquard signed a three-year contract at a big salary, in which there was said to be a bonus clause, boosting the pitcher's stipend if he won a certain number of his games. Mathewson has the same sort of a contract.

Marquard has been playing in vaudeville houses all over the country with Blossom Seeley. No one accuses "Rube" of being much of an actor, but his great record last season in winning nineteen straight victories and equaling the record of Tim Keefe has made him a big drawing card. "Rube" won twenty-six of his games last season and lost eleven. His winning streak early in the season was an important factor in giving the Giants such a big lead in the race that they could not be overtaken. There is no question that Marquard's absence would be a big loss to the club, for Manager McGraw has no left-hander who could fill his shoes. He has only two left-handers, the veteran Wiltse and Dave Robertson. The latter, however, is a raw recruit, and all last season had such a bag shoulder that he could not pitch.

Two more of the Brooklyn hold-outs fell into line yesterday. Shortstop Bob Fisher changed his mind suddenly about not playing next season and sent in his signed contract. Charley Stengel, the outfielder, also wired to President Ebbets that he had decided to play. Both men will report at Augusta in a few days. Baron Knetzer and Myers are the only stray sheep in the Dodger fold. Myers wants to play, but his wife won't let him.

TIGER SQUAD REDUCED.

Princeton Retains Thirty-nine Men as Candidates for Ball Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—The first reduction in the Tiger baseball squad leaves thirty-nine men on the list for the two weeks' practice which remains before the nine starts on its Southern trip and the opening game. All of the battery material was retained and the principal cut came on the outfield candidates, of whom there was a big crowd. Non-eligible men were also requested not to report again. Coach Clark will take his bunch out of doors on Wednesday if the weather permits and start the process of getting some team organization. The men retained were:

Bickel, Cook, Copeland, Pendleton, Read, Rheem, Rogers, Simons, Todd, Traub, Williams, Worthington, Barnes, Beger, Byer, Bolton, Laird, Moore, Rhoades, Turtle, Voorhees, Wall, Weldig, White, Wood, Auger, Baker, Bailey, Bard, Campbell, Carter, Gill, Green, Hanks, Haviland, Salmon, Seidler, Streit, and Sullivan.

Fordham Squad Plays Outdoors.

Coach Coffey had the baseball squad practice on Fordham Field yesterday afternoon for the first time this season. The change from the baseball cage in the college "gym." to outdoors was pleasing to the candidates, and they showed plenty of dash in fielding the ball. A short batting practice was indulged in, the recruit pitchers serving the balls. Among the new candidates were Capt. Joe Sharkey of last year's nine; Hussey, the University of Rochester's star third sacker two years ago, and now at Fordham Law School; Dick Conway and Sam McDermott, both snappy ballplayers, who have come to Fordham from St. Francis Xavier College.

West Virginia in Ohio League.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—Huntington and Charleston, two West Virginia cities, were admitted to membership in the Ohio State League here to-day, this making it an eight-club circuit. It is believed that a franchise will be given to Hamilton, Ohio, in place of Lima, Ohio, which it is expected will forfeit its franchise.

Metropolitan Bowling in April.

At a meeting of the Championship Committee of the New York Bowling Association, held Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Breslin, it was definitely decided to hold the annual metropolitan championships at Thum's White Elephant Academy, commencing about April 5. The entry fee will be $1.50, the same as last year, for each contestant for three games. The entries will close April 15. Participants must be registered members of the New York Bowling Association.

BLUE MONDAY FOR GIANTS.

Two Youngsters Incapacitated—Others Go Along Slowly.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 3.—Two of Manager McGraw's young men were in the incapacitated department to-day. Hanley, of the pitching brigade, was taken with a pain in his side yesterday and at first was thought to be threatened with appendicitis, but was better at noon to-day when the trouble was diagnosed as an intestinal one. Jacobson, another big youngster, hurt his knee this morning while pursuing a fly ball. Once he stumbled and twisted his leg and arose so lame that he limped slowly to the bench. Walking was painful, and he rode into town for repairs. He may be laid up some time.

The practice to-day was simple in character. No game was played. However, the work was long and exacting both morning and afternoon. It was elementary practice in batting, fielding and pitching. Every pitcher took a hand in warming up and pitching to batters except Hanley, and, with the catching staff reinforced by Wilson and Meyers, there were numerous batteries at work simultaneously.

Robinson paid careful attention to young Schupp, drilling that southpaw in letting his arm come clear through when he pitched and thus improving his control.

Kirby pitched for the first time in several days. He has been nursing a lame shoulder. Mathewson and Wiltse twirled a little, but put in most of their time at their favorite handball. Crandall was the first man on the field this morning, and, after trying out his arm, reported that it was working satisfactorily.

McGraw did not care about putting Murray, Merkle, Herzog, Fletcher, Wilson, and Devore into a game on their first day's practice, but they, with the others, had long batting practice. That and fielding made a full day for them, even if the work was rudimentary. The regular infield, Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, and Herzog, had a practice which was short but sharp, and when they were through Thorpe, Evers, Groh, and Stock took their turn as the inner cordon.

It is likely that a detachment of Giants will be sent to Galveston next Sunday for a game, while the first team is battling in Dallas.

DOLDER RUNS FAST MILE.

W. S. Y. M. C. A. Athlete Wins Championship from Stanwood in 4:38 2-5.

Chief among the events decided last night at the regular monthly sports of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was the one-mile championship, which had a well-balanced field of competitors, and furnished the medium of a capital competition, and one in which a fine performance was registered. The winner turned up in A. H. Dolder, with R. G. Stanwood, the favorite for the honors, second, and J. Franklin, third.

The latter made the running for the first half-mile with the rest of the field in close attendance. At this stage Dolder took up the pace and attempted to slow it up considerably. Stanwood, an old hand at the running game, was not to be fooled by such tactics, and he went to the front at three-quarters of a mile. A lap from home Dolder jumped him and gained an advantage of four yards.

Even with this disadvantage many fancied Stanwood the winner, but he just failed to catch the newcomer, Dolder, who got home by less than three yards in the very fast time for the track of 4:38 2-5. Stanwood in turn beat Franklin a half dozen yards in what was on all sides said to have been the best contested distance race ever seen in the gymnasium.

A promising novice was uncovered in A. Luderman, who covered the 600 yards in 1:25 2-5, winning handily, and in time which equaled that made by the winner of the handicap, H. S. Ives, who was in receipt of four yards from W. A. Weber whom he beat. C. W. Borgman, the best all around runner of the branch, gained winning brackets in the 220-yard dash, which he supplemented by getting third in the 220-yard handicap. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. W. Borgman; W. A. Weber, second; A. Enroth, third. Time—0:03.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Luderman; W. Caswell, second; B. M. Norton, third. Time—1:25 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Underhill, (6 yards;) R. I. Parkes, (6 yards,) second; C. W. Borgman, (scratch,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. S. Ives, (4 yards; W. A. Weber, (scratch,) second; A. H. Enroth, (13 yards,) third. Time—1:25 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Championship.—Won by A. H. Dolder; R. G. Stanwood, second; J. Franklin, third. Time—4:38 2-5.

NEW YORKERS WIN AT TENNIS

F. C. Inman Advances to Third Round in Palm Beach Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—Play in men's singles of the Palm Beach tennis tournament for the championship of Florida advanced to-day through the first round, and in some instances through the second. Most of the matches were indifferent. A practice match between T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice vs. Robert Wrenn and Larry Waterbury showed great strength in the former combination. Men's doubles will be started to-morrow.

Preliminary Round.—A. S. Dabney, Longwood, defeated Marshall Campbell, 6—0, 6—1; H. Scott, New York, defeated J. P. Lee, Rockaway, by default; F. P. Fox, Westside, defeated J. R. Coffin, Philadelphia Country, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; A. E. Kennedy, Marion, defeated S. W. Merrihew, Elizabeth, 6—1, 6—2.

First Round.—Leonard Thomas, Newport, defeated Howard C. Brokaw, Rockaway, 8—6, 4—6, 8—6; R. W. Lewis, Ridgefield, defeated Harry, Erwin Hoy, Morristown, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; Fred. C. Inman, Rockaway, defeated H. W. Slocum, Rockaway, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett, Westside, defeated A. J. Cumnock, Seabright, 6—2, 6—0; A. E. Kennedy, Marion, defeated Seymour Johnson, Apawamis, by default; G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated F. S. Kernan, Sadaquada, by default.

Second Round.—C. F. Watson, Jr., Morristown, defeated Rowland P. Hazard, Point Judith, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; J. L. Cote, Pittsburgh Field, defeated Thomas, 6—1, 6—2; Inman defeated Lewis, 6—2, 6—0.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS ENTRY.

Seven Nations to be Represented in Preliminary Matches.

LONDON, March 3.—The entries for the Dwight F. Davis lawn tennis trophy closed to-day with a total of seven, the biggest number of entries in the history of the contest. The United States, Canada, France, Germany, Australasia, South Africa, and Belgium will contest in the preliminaries for the privilege of playing the British holders.

222 IN PINEHURST GOLF.

Two Courses Required to Handle Big Field—Travis Leads.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—Two hundred and twenty-two golfers participated in to-day's first round of thirty-six hole qualification in the ninth annual Spring golf tournament. Two of Pinehurst's three eighteen hole courses were brought into use, half playing on No. 2 and half on No. 3 with a reversal of the order to-morrow.

The high cards returned to-day were a 76 for Walter J. Travis of Garden City, who played on No. 3 course, and 78 for B. Warren Corkran of the Baltimore Country Club, who played on No. 2.

The field is a fast one and the Metropolitan District is liberally represented.

A. A. U. Wrestling Titles.

The application of Bronx Church House for permission to hold the National wrestling championships of America has been granted by the Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the contests will be held on a date next month to be selected by the committee, which consists of James E. Sullivan, Chairman; Bartow S. Weeks, Edward E. Babb, Thomas F. Riley, H. W. Fitzpatrick, George F. Pawling, Edward C. Racey, and J. E. Franklin. In all likelihood the contests will quickly follow the metropolitan titular struggles.

NEW YORK WINS INTER-CITY SHOOTING

Philadelphia Team Defeated, 469 to 457, at Sportsmen's Show Traps.

New York's team of trap shooters in the annual intercity match at the Sportsmen's Show yesterday in Madison Square Garden made ample amends for the two previous defeats at the hands of the Philadelphia quintet when they beat the Quaker representatives by a team total of 469 to 457. The match consisted of 100 "birds" for each man, with the top scores of the best five men of each team to count.

It was Philadelphia day at the show, but the New Yorkers made it look like a local celebration, as at no time during the contest was the visiting team in the lead. On the contrary, the ultimate winners showed in front at the end of the various relays, five high guns to count, with nine breaks to the good when each man had had his trials at twenty-five targets; three at the second relay, nine at the third, and twelve at the finish.

New York contributed three top scores with 95 breaks by N. Herrick, R. L. Spotts, and A. L. Burns, all of the New York Athletic Club, being closely pressed in this respect by two of the Philadelphians, Behm and Landis, both of whom tallied 94 "birds." C. H. Newcomb, Captain of the Quaker contingent, rather fell below the form expected of him when he annexed a total of only 91, tying a teammate, Springer, while their fifth man was Foord with 87.

There was a vast amount of interest after a tie had obtained for fifth place between two of the New Yorkers, Dr. Sauer and P. Van Boeckman, who broke 91 each in the match, and in the shoot-off for the ownership of the gold medal, one of which went to each of the first five high guns, Sauer was eventually returned the winner with 23 to Von Boeckman's 21, after they had tied at 21 each.

To John H. Hendrickson of Queens, who was one of the winning American team of trap shooters at the Olympic games in Stockholm, went the honor of "killing" 25 straight in two of his sections, his second and fourth. As after events proved, he had shot far below his form in his first 25, when he had broken but 21.

Others on the New York team to bag twenty-five straight were Burns in his first string; Spotts, the New York Captain, and Stephenson, who also made consecutive "kills" during that stage. For the Philadelphians, Behm and Landis were the only gunners to break twenty-five straight, this fine showing coming to them in their second strings.

In yesterday's total the winning team failed to achieve the high score made by the Philadelphians when they won last year with a total of 473 to 471. On the whole the shooting was particularly high class, with the total team showing as follows: New York, ten men, 890 out of a possible 1,000, while Philadelphia returned 861 as the aggregate. In the matter of low score Sloan of Philadelphia and J. F. James of the Crescent A. C. had a close struggle for the honor with the scores of 72 and 73, respectively.

N. Herrick for New York was the first man to face the traps, and peculiarly enough his first "bird" escaped him. From that stage on, however, he centred every target and finished his first batch with 24. With the fine showing in the first twenty-five by Burns, Stephenson and Spotts, who each broke 25, and with 24 by Von Boeckman, the New Yorkers' lead at the end of the first quarter was 9.

High-class work by the visitors in the second string decreased this advantage to a lead of only 3, and showed the respective high guns for each team as follows when fifty targets had been shot at: For New York, Burns, 49; Stephenson and Spotts, 48 each; Herrick, 47, and Hendrickson, 46. For Philadelphia—Behm led with 49, while Landis was second with 48. Newcomb had 47, Springer 46, and Tansey 45.

New York stock went up with the showing made by its representatives in the third section, in which they increased their lead to 6 points, the best total scores at that stage being: Burns, 73 of a possible 75. Herrick and Spotts 71 each. Stephenson 69, and Sauer, Von Boeckman, and Hendrickson being tied at 68 each.

Behm of Philadelphia showed on a par with Burns of New York with a tally of 73, with the other high guns as follows: Landis, 70; Newcomb, 69; Springer, 68, and Tansey, 66.

While to some of the most sanguine of the New York followers, it was all over but the shouting and when the men faced the traps for their last strings it was apparent that the interest slip up in the form of any of the high guns to that stage would change the complexion of the match. This feature of the competition became manifest with the work of Behm, of the visiting team particularly when he dropped from scores of 24, 25 and 24 to 21 in his last string, while Stephenson, of New York fell down sharply when he tallied only 19 at that critical juncture.

Stephenson's failure put him out of the running as far as the ownership of one of the medals was concerned. With the returns in from the first three men for New York, it showed to be a hopeless chase for the Quakers, as New York's ultimate high guns tallied as follows and made victory doubly secure: Herrick 24, Sauer 23, Burns 24, Spotts 24 and, as they called him, "Good old reliable" Johnny Hendrickson came through with twenty-five consecutive breaks, which just made him a factor in the prize division. The scores:

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK TEAM.

N. Herrick	24	23	24	24—95*
Dr. Sauer	21	24	23	23—91*
A. L. Burns	25	24	24	22—95*
J. F. James	23	17	19	14—73
T. H. Lawrence	22	22	19	20—83
M. W. Byrnne	20	21	22	25—88
P. Von Boeckman	24	21	23	23—91
F. B. Stephenson	25	23	21	19—88
R. L. Spotts	25	23	23	24—95*
J. H. Hendrickson	21	25	22	25—95*

PHILADELPHIA TEAM.

McHugh	20	17	20	21—78
Minnick	22	21	18	21—82
Behm	24	25	24	21—94*
Landis	23	25	22	24—94*
Tansey	22	23	21	20—86
Oliver	22	23	18	23—86
Sloan	19	22	14	17—72
Newcomb	23	24	22	22—91*
Foord	21	23	22	21—87*
Springer	23	23	22	23—91

*Top scores each team.

New York team total, five men, 469; Philadelphia, 457.

FINE RACE IN PROSPECT.

Six Hundred Yards Event to Engage World's Best Runners.

As an attraction in the championship series of track and field events to be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union on Thursday night in Madison Square Garden for the indoor titles, the 600 yards race stands out as one which will engage the competitive pretensions of the greatest middle distance runners of the world.

There is a collection of cracks entered that makes the outcome doubtful, for each entrant has back of him a record that entitles him to consideration. With the possible exception of the Olympic games there has never been a fleeter set of runners entered in any one race.

When Abel Kiviat, the Irish-American Athletic Club champion, was informed yesterday that the 1,000-yard championship would be staged early in the evening and the 600-yard championship the last event, he said that he would positively start in both races and expected to give a good account of himself in each.

Many followers of track athletics are of the opinion that Kiviat can win both championships, notwithstanding the fact that four of the greatest middle-disance runners in the world will oppose him, namely, Ira Davenport of Chicago, Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, Tom Halpin of Boston, and Mel Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club, so that this quintet of athletic stars should furnish one of the best middle-distance races ever witnessed in America.

Capablanca Wins; Marshall Draws.

HAVANA, March 3.—In the twelfth round of the chess tournament to-day Capablanca won from Chajez, Marshall drew against Corzo, and Jaffe won from Kupchik. The game between Janowski and Blanco was adjourned. The scores:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	½	2½	Jaffe	5	6
Capablanca	8½	3½	Blanco	4	7
Janowski	7	3	Chajes	2½	7½
Kupchik	6	6	Corzo	2½	9½

Game.

MORRIS H. S. VICTORIOUS.

Bronx Boys Capture First Honors in Rifle Shooting in Schools.

That there is no let-up in the interest of the schoolboy rifle tournament was attested by the fine showing made by the youngsters of both public and private schools in the various matches decided yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show. For the principal competition, a team affair for teams of six, ten shots standing and ten shots prone, with 1,200 points the highest possible score, the sextet of Morris High School led all their fellows with a tally of 1,086, having as their closest opponents, the team of Bryant, which scored 1,054, and their own second team, which also counted 1,054.

A. P. Lane, one of the point winners for America in the pistol shooting contest at the Olympic games and the champion of the world at the game was an interested spectator of the various competitions yesterday. Among the clean scores made among the "amateurs" at the traps yesterday was one by the one-time champion of America, J. A. R. Elliot, who has among his collection of trophies the Grand American handicap at live birds. Mr. Elliot broke 50 straight and expects to again duplicate his showing to-day and to-morrow, the last day of the show.

The individual and team scores of the winning school in the Winchester Cup match and the team totals of the other contestants follow:

WINCHESTER CUP MATCH.

Conditions—Teams of six men, ten shots standing and ten shots prone; highest possible team score, 1,200 points.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL—FIRST TEAM.

Names.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Pickett	88	98	186
Furia	78	99	177
Kerr	89	91	180
Braunstein	95	83	188
Reppert	89	89	178
Rescol	87	90	177
Total	526	560	1,086
Stuyvesant High School	483	574	1,032
High School of Commerce	487	543	1,030
Erasmus Hall	442	501	943
Bryant High	522	532	1,054
New Rochelle High	410	457	867
Morris High, 2d team	506	548	1,054
De Witt Clinton, 1st team	521	536	1,057
Poly Prep	557	485	942
De Witt Clinton, 2d team	463	474	937
Eastern District	471	480	951

JUNIOR MARKSMEN MATCH.

F. Rescol, Morris High, 92; G. Inghan, De Witt Clinton, 89; M. Heller, Eastern District, 84; J. Cannitti, Commerce, 84; H. Holters, Stuyvesant, 84; G. Haller, Stuyvesant, 82; H. Klagen, Commerce, 82; A. Merkle, De Witt Clinton, 81; B. Stahl, Stuyvesant, 80.

SHOVERLING, DALY & GALES MATCH.

B. Benson, Stuyvesant, 182; A. Patine, Bryant, 175.

REMINGTON MATCH.

J. Daly, Morris High, 183; A. Halstead, Commerce, 169.

W. J. POTH MATCH.

J. Furia, Morris High, 95; J. Condon, Morris High, 91; H. Herson, Commerce, 91.

PAWLING HOCKEY VICTORY.

Harstrom Schoolboys of Connecticut Defeated by a Score of 3 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., March 3.—The Pawling School hockey team defeated the Harstrom School of South Norwalk seven in their annual game here this afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0.

The feature was the excellent work of the two goalkeepers, Gould for Pawling and C. Painter for Harstrom. The latter's remarkable work prevented the score from being more one-sided, as he stopped fourteen drives out of the seventeen attempted by the local players. Gould was kept busy at his post also, and in all he stopped thirteen attempts.

The spectacular stick work of Upson, who played rover for the Pawling School seven, was another feature. He scored two of the goals, the first in the opening half after nine minutes of play, this being the only score of the period. In the final session, after thirteen and one-quarter minutes of play, he shot the puck through the Harstrom net for his second goal. A discussion arose about the question of the length of the last half, which looked for a time as though it would take a serious turn, but the teams finally compromised. One team held out for a fifteen-minute period and the other other wanted twenty minutes. The teams eventually agreed to play eighteen minutes. The line-up and summary:

Pawling.	Position.	Harstrom.
Gould	Goal	C. Painter
Breitwanger	Point	A. Painter
Parker	Cover point	Reynolds
Upson	Rover	Rook
Clarkson	Centre	Fuller
Looran, Jermyn	Left wing	Elsaman
Van Schaack	Right wing	Berger

Goals—For Pawling, in the first half—Upson in 9:00. Second half—Upson in 13:04; Clarkson, in 17:00. Referee—Mr. La Ment, Pawling School. Time of halves—Twenty and eighteen minutes.

HOCKEY RACE IS CLOSE.

Possible for Triple Tie for First Place in Games This Week.

The race for championship honors in the Amateur Hockey League tournament will be settled this week, but not without the elucidation of a very intricate problem in percentages, caused by the unusual number of the games that have characterized the season's play. The St. Nicholas team, which is third in the race, will play and probably defeat the Irish to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink. A victory will place them in close proximity to the Hockey Club, which has yet one regularly scheduled game with the Crescents, to be played on Friday night, and a tie game with the Irish-Americans yet to be decided.

The Crescents are now in the lead, but a victory for the Hockey Club players on Friday night will place them in front. If the league insists on the Hockey Club playing off with the Irish, and the latter should win, the defeat for Britton's team would establish a triple tie between the Crescents, Hockey Club, and St. Nicholas teams which would require a post-season series to decide. The St. Nicholas team may, therefore, be expected to make a determined fight to-night against the Irish players for the honors.

The first game of the professional series will be played on Saturday night between the Ottawas of Ottawa and the Wanderers of Montreal. An unprecedented number of reservations has been made, which indicate that the games will be more largely attended than any hockey event that has ever taken place here.

NEW BOWLING RECORD.

Eddie Herrmann Totals 1,972 for Three Events in Tournament.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 3.—Another American Bowling Congress record was broken to-night when Eddie Herrmann of the Lincoln five-man team from Cleveland, Ohio, totaled 1,972 pins, which makes a new mark for all events. The former record was held by Thomas Haley of Detroit, who made 1,961 in that city in 1910. Herrmann's work was sensational throughout. It began on Sunday night, when he totaled 723 pins in his squad event. In the two-man work this morning he rolled 634. In the individual event he rolled 615 pins.

In the two-man and the individuals rolled to-day a number of high scores were made. In the two-man events, H. Folgenhauer and Eddie Herrmann of Cleveland went into third place with a total of 1,212. J. Davies and P. McKee, Columbus, rolled into fifth place with 1,206. They are tied with Eick and Seibert of Toledo. John Hansen and Henry McGinness of Chicago went into seventh place with 1,203.

Jacob Armsbursch and John Bushnell of Cleveland are ninth with 1,197. In the individual class W. C. Lutton, Cleveland, managed to roll into seventh place with a total of 639.

SHARPE'S BASKET BALL TEAM

Halsted Boys His Only Selections for All-Collegiate "Five."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, coach of the Cornell basket ball team, which has won the intercollegiate basket ball championship and lost but one game this year, has picked the following all collegiate basket ball team: Snow, Dartmouth, right forward; Salmon, Princeton, left forward; Margeson, Dartmouth, centre; H. C. Halsted, Cornell, left guard; G. C. Halsted, Cornell, right guard.

On the second team Mr. Sharpe placed Sisson, Dartmouth, and Reisner, Pennsylvania, forwards; Haeberle, Cornell, centre; Gill, Princeton, and Sellback, Pennsylvania, guards. Dr. Sharpe said that Capt. Halsted of Cornell was one of the best basket ball players he had ever seen.

COLEMAN LOSES BILLIARD LEAD

Blake Wins in Class B Tourney, 300 to 213—Conway Defeats Baxter.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Average.	Per Cent.
G. F. B. Clarke	2	0	50	6 42-43	1.000
H. A. Coleman	3	1	65	7 6-42	.750
C. D. Conway	2	1	43	9 3-33	.667
L. Blake	2	2	45	8 12-36	.500
M. Muldaur	1	3	42	6 9-35	.500
G. G. Baster	0	4	57	6 11-45	.000

H. A. Coleman was deposed from the lead in the Class B billiard championship tournament yesterday at Paul's Riverside Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, when he was defeated by Ledyard Blake by the score of 300 to 213. Blake, after the first five innings, outplayed his opponent, and ran out his points in thirty-seven innings, with an average of 8 4-37. His best individual contributions were 45, 35, and 28. Coleman, who appeared to be in trouble throughout the contest, made an average of 5 33-36, with high runs of 40, 24, and 23.

The defeat of Coleman gives G. F. B. Clarke a clear lead over the other contestants, and he is the only player with an unbeaten record. Blake's cue work was a big surprise even to his supporters, and, although his average is not quite so good as that of his previous victory, his playing showed a marked improvement, being characterized by greater steadiness and consistency. He was somewhat careless at times, and took more chances than his opponent, who, however, was not up to his usual form.

The afternoon game was somewhat on the spectacular order and resulted in a victory for C. D. Conway over G. G. Baxter by the score of 300 to 281. The outcome of the contest places Conway in second place and makes him a dangerous contender for the title. Baxter lost a splendid opportunity to win the game when, in the forty-second inning, he ran up a total of 57, but fell down when within hailing distance of his opponent. Conway's best runs were 43, 35, and 29, and his average for forty-five innings, 6 30-45. The defeated man made runs of 22 and 20 in addition to his brilliant display of 57. He averaged 6 11-45.

The early stages of the Coleman-Blake match made the outcome an uncertain one. Coleman, who is a veteran at match play, assumed the lead in the third inning, but Blake improved as the contest progressed and was the first to reach the half century, his run of 28 in the fifth inning enabling him to pass his opponent. He played a good position game, but somewhat on the spectacular order. He was unfortunate in the ninth turn at the table when, after scoring 19 carroms, he failed to get the balls out of balk just when they were in an excellent position for a long run. The leave was a favorable one for his opponent, who replied with 14 before tripping up on an easy single carrom shot. Blake once more got the spheres into a good scoring position, and by pretty manipulation piled up 31 buttons. His sixteenth shot was a two-cushion draw in which he brought the balls into perfect alignment. Overconfidence proved his undoing, as he missed a simple straight carrom. Blake ran his first 100 points in ten innings, averaging a trifle over 11.

Each man played an open game; no attempt being made to handicap each other by hard leads. In the twelfth inning, Blake gave a splendid exhibition of nursing, playing the red ball back and forth to the side rail with nice precision. He lost his hand on a long masse after adding 8 to his score. At his next turn he surprised all his previous efforts by scoring 35 by a clever display of nursery work. This run gave him a lead of 80 over his opponent. For the next few innings, the balls rolled badly for the young player and he fell away in his average. Coleman, with the aid of 9 picked up considerably on Blake. The run was in Coleman's best style and he pulled himself out of several bad holes by well executed shots.

Blake was the first to reach the second century, which he did with a run of 45, which ended with a poorly executed shot which he had little excuse for missing. Another spell of indifferent playing followed; fourteen innings netting, but ten points. This was largely due to the inability of the players to hold the ivories in position. The monotony was relieved by Blake in the thirtieth inning, when he ran 21 buttons, giving a clear lead of 80 points. He followed this with runs of 20 and 18, lacking but three points at the end of the latter. He required four innings to make the necessary three tallies. The summary:

Blake—1 12 5 5 28 1 10 0 19 31 14 18 35 0 0 1 2 0 45 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 4 1 0 21 0 20 18 0 0 2. Total—300. Average, 8 4-37; high runs, 45, 35, and 28.

Coleman—8 8 24 2 6 1 2 8 14 0 3 27 5 4 0 9 0 40 0 1 16 0 0 1 0 0 4 4 3 2 8 5 2 0 18 1. Total—300. Average, 5 33-36; high runs, 40, 24, and 23.

C. D. Conway won the afternoon contest after a close finish with G. G. Baxter, by the score of 300 to 281. The contest was marked by what promised to be a sensational finish, but Baxter fell down just at the time victory appeared within his grasp. In the forty-second inning Conway led by the score of 293 to 215. Requiring but seven points to win, the leader was blanked. Baxter then showed the real class of the contest. He rolled off the points with accuracy, speed, and judgment. All shots appeared alike to Baxter, who found a stern chase to be a long one. He drew up on his opponent, and after scoring fifty points, appeared to have the balls under complete control. Baster's next two shots spread the balls, and before he was able to nurse them into position again he missed, after running 57. It was the second higest run in the tournament, and was one of the best executed by any of the contestants. Although within striking distance of his opponent in three subsequent innings, Baxter was unable to get in proper touch with the ivories again, and suffered defeat.

Conway looked to have the game in hand from the start. In the third inning he put together 43 buttons by a variety of well-executed shots. He averaged nearly twenty for the three innings, but fell off somewhat in the next ten innings. Meanwhile Baxter was struggling against a series of bad breaks, and failed to take advantage of his opponent's weakness. In the nineteenth turn at the table Conway began to recover his lost ground, and scored with great consistency, drawing away from Baxter. After adding about 150 points at a good average, Conway fell away again, while Baxter, always fighting hard, was compelled to trail the leader. The score by innings:

Conway—2 11 43 2 0 3 15 0 0 4 0 0 7 13 0 1 2 8 14 2 5 4 20 4 0 21 35 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 16 29 15 2 7 0 2 0 1 2 4. Total—300. High runs—43, 35, 29. Average—6 30-45.

Baxter—2 10 20 0 0 2 12 22 0 20 0 1 6 0 0 8 3 0 0 1 0 20 18 2 1 0 11 15 1 2 0 1 0 4 3 6 1 1 1 3 8 37 5 1 3. Total—281. High runs—37, 22, 20. Average—6 11-45.

Otis Winner in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Charles Otis, representing Brooklyn in the National Billiard League three cushion tournament, defeated St Louis players to-night, 50 to 48, playing 91 innings. Tom Carter started for St. Louis, but was relieved by Pedro Maupome in the fifty-second inning. The winner's high run was 8; Carter's 4, and Maupome's 8.

Sutton Beats Spanish Cueist.

CHICAGO, March 3.—George Sutton, the veteran billiard player won a match at 18.2 here to-night from Jose Oritz, champion of Spain. Sutton scored 400 to Oritz's 193, finishing with an uncompleted run of 201. His average was 33 4-12. Oritz had an average of 17 6-11, and a high run of 52.

Bordentown Best in Shooting.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The final matches in the Military School Rifle Shooting League show a clean score of victories for the Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute in the Eastern league. The Wentworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., finished first in the Western League. St. John's School Manlius, N. Y., finished second in the Eastern Division, and the St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., and Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal., tied for second place in the Western League. Bordentown and Wentworth now will shoot off for the military school shooting championship in the United States.

SWIMMING.

Dalton's Swimming School and Gymnasium

Private Instruction. Reducing, Developing, Swimming. 2 Heated Pools. 19 W. 44th ST. Open Evenings.

BALKS AT REFEREE JOH.

Dan Morgan Won't Accept Him in McFarland-Britton Bout.

A disagreement about the referee for the Packey McFarland-Jack Britton bout at Madison Square Garden Friday night cropped out yesterday and it looked last night as if there would be a repetition of the argument which marked the McFarland-Wells bout at the Garden last April. Danny Morgan, manager of Britton, who returned Saturday from California, notified Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden A. C. last night that he was strongly opposed to Billy Joh being the third man in the ring. A conference had been arranged for to-day at which Emil Thirty, representing McFarland, and Morgan will confer with Manager Gibson.

Two days before the McFarland-Wells bout last Spring McFarland was on the verge of calling the bout off entirely and he was restrained by wiser heads. What will be the outcome of Morgan's demand remains a puzzle, as Packey is inclined to be very set in his choice. Joh refereed all the bouts in which Packey figured in this city previous to the contest with Wells, when Sam Austin was chosen as an eleventh-hour compromise after all other names had failed to please.

Morgan declared last night that he was making the demand not because he doubted Joh's honesty, but because the latter had made some flagrant mistakes

HIGHER MOTOR FEES PAID IN OTHER LANDS

Present or Proposed Fees in Europe Larger Than Increased Rate Planned Here.

Motorists of New York State have been protesting somewhat violently, and men in the automobile industry with even greater vehemence, at the proposal of Gov. Sulzer and Mitchell May, Secretary of State, to increase the automobile license fees 100 per cent. They urge, as the strongest plank in their platform for maintenance of the present rate, that it is manifestly unjust to tax one class of road user, the automobilist, and allow other road users, wagons, horse-drawn carriages, saddle horses, &c., to go untaxed. Entirely aside from the merits of this contention, and from the injustice and justice of the proposed increase, the fact remains that, were it to go into effect, the fees in this State would still be lower than they are, or are soon to be, in England, France, and Italy.

The rates in France may be raised, so that machines of 12 horsepower and less shall pay an additional $10 annually; those from 12 to 60 horsepower, $20, $30, or $40 more, according to power, and those of more than 60 horsepower an additional $50. French rates are already high, however, nearly on a par with those of Great Britain, which make the New York fee seem meagre. The English taxes are: Up to 6½ horsepower, $10.50; 6½ to 12, $15.75; 12 to 16, $21; 16 to 25, $31.50; 25 to 33, $42; 33 to 40, $52.50; 40 to 60, $105, and above 60, $210. A comparison with the present local figures shows how much more heavily the British motorist must pay the piper. The present fees in New York State are: Up to 25 horsepower, $5; 25 to 35, $10; 35 to 50, $15; above 50, $25. Even the proposed doubling would only bring the highest rate to $50 a year.

Increased rates on a far higher scale than those which are being opposed by automobile users here are proposed for Italy. The new fees there are to be: Up to 9 horsepower, $18; 9 to 12, $36; 12 to 24, $44; above 24, $1 for each horsepower up to 60; above 60 horsepower, $100.

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Automobile dealers in Brooklyn are highly satisfied with the result of their third annual show, which closed on Saturday night. A total of 110 sales is reported. Herbert L. Carpenter, President of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, is much pleased with the success of the exhibition, and predicts another for next year.

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In connection with the graduate course in highway engineering, William H. Connell, Chief of the Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning of Philadelphia, will speak at Engineering Hall, Columbia University, to-night, on "Organization of Municipal Highway Departments."

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Odd use of the motor car was reported from San Francisco the other day. Two hunters drove to Los Banos, during a cold snap, to shoot some ducks. The ponds and swamps proved to have frozen over, and their boat, therefore, was useless. Having come for ducks, however, they were not content to return empty-handed, and sent their car out on the ice. It was ticklish work, but by going cautiously they avoided a wetting and got home with a full bag.

ELECTRIC RIVALS AGREE.

Westinghouse and General Electric Settle Patent Rights Dispute.

The General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company announced yesterday that differences over patent rights which have been pending between them for many years, had been settled. The patents had reference to mercury vapor lamps and mercury rectifiers.

An exchange of licenses among the companies has made possible the manufacture of mercury-electric appliances by all of them, and customers buying these devices may be assured that no litigation will be brought against them. The most valuable invention affected, probably, is the Cooper Hewitt vapor lamp.

The mercury rectifier is a device for transforming alternating electric currents into direct currents, and takes the place of cumbersome rotary transformers, and motor generators still used by many electric companies.

FABRIC TRADE LOOKING UP.

Improved Men's Wear Business Expected Following Strike Settlement.

Local manufacturers and jobbers of woolen and worsted men's wear fabrics expect an immediate adjustment of business, now that the garment workers' strike seems to be settled. They anticipate at once large orders from the clothiers, and feel little anxiety about their ability to fill them on short notice. Much larger stocks than usual are reported on hand in most cases, and these are said to be due to the buyers' inability to accept shipments.

It is learned, also, on good authority that more Spring orders were canceled than was first believed. Salesmen report better immediate business, and Fall ordering is said to be very heavy. Fancy woolens lead; worsteds are not bought in great quantities.

A reliable member of the trade said yesterday that he had not heard of one failure, among either large or small dealers, that could be attributed to the strike. He admitted, however, that there might possibly be an afterclap, but said that it was hardly probable.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Government engineer in charge of the Lima-Iquitos wireless telegraph has reported that the San Cristobal station, Lima, Peru, has been receiving dispatches sent by the Sayville, L. I., station.

There was an increase of nearly $2,820,000 (in United States currency) in the amounts of customs revenue collected in Chinese ports during last year, compared with 1911, and the total, amounting to nearly $29,050,000, was a record one. The increases were general except in some of the Manchurian ports and Shanghai, returns from the latter port showing a decrease of $200,000.

The latest British Government statistics show for 1912 a very great increase in the exportation of woolen goods. This extension has been most marked in the trade with China and the Far East and Canada, while most favorable conditions exist as to the Continental trade and other British possessions.

The amount of tobacco raised in Norway is very small, as there is an annual tax of $8 per acre on all land devoted to this crop, which compels farmers to demand so high a price for their product that they have much difficulty in competing with foreign tobaccos. All that is raised is produced on the west coast.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the linen buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at 55 White Street.

Fur imports at New York for the week ended Feb. 22 amounted to $396,794. Imports of precious stones for the same period totaled $1,234,712, and receipts of champagne were valued at $73,063.

The Sablin Corset Company of Chicago has engaged the fifth floor in the Monolith Building, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, for local salesrooms.

The C. M. Goldberg, Inc., resident buyers, formerly at 200 Fifth Avenue, are now located in new quarters in the Childs Building, 108 West Thirty-fourth Street.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Tucked shirts, particularly silks, are finding great favor in the eyes of smart dressers for dinner wear. Other types of silk shirts are also popular, and there is every indication that the local shirtmakers will have a bigger run on these goods this Spring and Summer than ever before.

There is a fine outlook for white hosiery for men, women, and children again this year, according to a well-known local knit goods man. So heavy has been the demand for these goods in the last year or two that they are no longer put in the novelty class.

There has been an excellent call for gas and electric portable lamps in this market in the last two or three weeks. Brass goods of the better class are also wanted.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WANT CURRENCY REFORM.

D. G. Endy Leading Campaign of Credit Men—Prompt Action Sought.

In an endeavor to stimulate Congress into action on the proposed banking and currency reform at the special session to be called April 1, D. G. Endy, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the National Association of Credit Men, has sent this letter to the various local branches of the association:

I am sure, after a careful study of the situation and a careful reading of our banking and currency leaflet upon the defects of our existing banking and currency system, you will be in perfect accord with my committee upon the need of prompt Congressional action and the framing of an adequate banking and currency measure.

I am led to believe that unless pressure is brought to bear upon the new Congress by commercial men, banking and currency legislation may not be taken up in the special session of that Congress; and this, in my opinion, will be a great mistake and the neglect of a very important duty of Congress to National commerce and sound credits.

In view of this situation, and moved by very excellent advice, I want you to act quickly upon the following suggestions, and see that they are carried through locally in detail: Have as large a number of your local members as you can possibly interest, and to do this some little time and effort will be required, but which I know you will cheerfully accord the good project, to write a letter to the Hon. Carter Glass, in Congress, before March 4, or in Lynchburg, Va., after that date until the special session of the new Congress convenes; to President-elect Woodrow Wilson, and to your Representatives and Senators in the new Congress, asking that banking and currency be considered in the special session of the Congress and action taken in that session upon an adequate banking and currency system; also, at the next meeting of your local association have a resolution to similar effect adopted and the resolution mailed to the Hon. Carter Glass, President-elect Woodrow Wilson, and to each of your Representatives and Senators in the new Congress.

This is our first practical work in the proper carrying forward of which your co-operation is necessary, and I know you will extend it and make our work effective.

SHOE ORDERS LIGHT.

Wholesalers Occupied with Spring Shipments—Hides and Leather.

Wholesalers in the local shoe market are now giving more of their time and attention to the shipping of Spring merchandise than to the taking of immediate business. The "on-and-off" Winter weather that has been experienced in the last few weeks has kept the market in a very unsettled state so far as business in the heavier lines is concerned, and the trade is paying little attention to them as a result. It has been a sort of a "grin-and-bear-it" season this year, but, with the usual optimism, the best part of the trade is expecting an unusually good Spring season to offset whatever losses may have resulted in the last few months.

Sole leathers continue unusually firm in the local leather market, and the tanners are said to be preparing to raise prices on this stock aboua cent a pound in the near future. Apropos of this comes the report that some of the manufacturers and cutters are buying speculatively in an endeavor to offset the advance when it comes. Upper leathers do not share the present strength of bottom stock. The hide market was quiet for domestic grades and generally easier. Imported hides were more firmly held.

TUG TRUST SEEKS TRUCE.

Offers to Relinquish Subsidiaries to Avoid Dissolution Order.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Plans to avoid complete dissolution of the Great Lakes Towing Company were submitted by attorneys for the company to Judges Warrington, Knappen, and Denison here today. In consideration of being permitted to continue its business, that company offers to refrain from the ownership of subsidiary companies, and refrain from demanding exclusive contracts. It also agrees that competing companies which it has bought out may re-enter the field and will allow a commission to settle all disputes.

The Judges took the plea under advisement. District Attorney Denman said he would oppose any plan that did not provide for complete dissolution.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Lower—Corn and Oats Quiet and Easier—Cotton Higher.

Wheat met considerable selling pressure late in the day and closed at the low prices with a net decline of ¼ to ⅜c. Corn moved within a narrow range with an easy undertone. Final prices were ¼ to ⅜c net lower. Oats trading was inactive and closing prices showed a net decline of ¼ to ⅝c. Cotton trading was quiet with the close steady at an advance of 5 to 8 points.

WHEAT.

The news in the wheat market was against values, but prices, after a moderate decline early, moved within a narrow range until late in the day, when there was considerable selling pressure, and the close was at the low point of the session with a net decline of ¼@⅜c. The foreign markets were generally easy, owing to liberal world's exports and reports from India that the wheat crop there is improving daily and now gives promise of normal yields except in a few small districts. Some authorities were also inclined to take a bearish view of the foreign situation on the theory that Europe had over-bought on the Balkan war and would consequently be less likely to be in the market for American wheat. The domestic news was also bearish, the weather being favorable, and private crop advices were highly satisfactory. Interest is being centred on the coming Government report on farm reserves, private estimates placing the amount at from 135,000,000 to 171,000,000, compared with 122,000,000 last year. Mr. B. W. Snow said that the prospects for the Winter wheat crop are better than known for several years and that the Winter has been do open and mild that his correspondents in every section of the belt feel confident that no damage of consequence has occurred. World's exports were 14,352,000 bushels, compared with 12,432,000 last week and 10,208,000 last year. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 51,000, compared with a decrease last week of 845,000 and a decrease last year of 493,000. The total visible was 63,786,000, against 57,080,000 last year. The export demand was said to be poor, but sales were reported of about twenty loads, shippers' own. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1, elevator, and $1.11, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last. Year.
May	98¾	98 3-16	98 3-16	98 15-16	$1.07
July	..	..	97⅜	98	1.02¼
July	..	..	96½	96⅞	..
New York Bonded—					
May	96⅞	96⅜	96¾	97¾	..
July	96⅞	96¾	96¾	97⅝	..
Chicago—					
May	92½	91⅝	91¾	92½	1.01¾
July	91	90½	90½	91	97⅞
September	83⅞	89½	89½	89¾	95½

CORN.

The corn market moved within a narrow range, but the undertone was easier and final prices were ¼c to ⅝c net lower. Mr. B. W. Snow estimated the farm reserves at 1,362,000,000 bushels, which compared with 84,063,000 last year. The foreign markets were barely steady and world's exports were liberal amounting to 4,716,000, against 3,361,000 last week and 4,109,000 last year. The visible supply increased 1,343,000, against an increase of 2,341,000 last week and an increase of 955,000 last year. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 56¾c f. o. b. afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	53	52¾	52¾	53	71¼
July	54	53⅝	53⅝	54	71¾
September	55	54⅞	54⅞	55	71⅞

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, but prices were slightly lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at a net decline of ¼@⅜c. Estimates on the farm reserves ranged from 495,000,000 to 567,000,000 bushels, compared with 289,988,000 last year. The visible supply increased 918,000 bushels, against an increase of 640,000 last week, and an increase of 374,000 last year. The local cash market was easy, standard white quoted at 39c; No. 3, 38 to 38½c; No. 4, 37 to 38c; natural white, 37 to 39c; white clipped, 37½ to 41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	34¼	34	34	34¼	53
July	34⅝	34	34	34⅝	40⅛
September	34¼	34	34	34¼	41⅜

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet but steady yesterday, and closed at a net advance of from 5 to 8 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2 to 7 points in response to relatively firm cables. A renewal of selling very similar to that which caused Saturday's late decline sent prices off to a point under the closing figures of last week right after the opening. Offerings were very well absorbed, however, as a result of foreign buying, and support from leading spot brokers. As soon as the market steadied sellers of Saturday or of the earlier session began to cover, and the market sold about 7 to 11 points net higher late in the forenoon. After the close of Liverpool, which had never been more than moderately active, the market became comparatively quiet and realizing checked the advance. Subsequent fluctuations were somewhat irregular, but the close was within 2 or 3 points of the best on most positions.

The day's news seemed rather more favorable to price than otherwise. The better showing of the cables was attributed to Continental buying in a comparatively narrow market, and the Continental demand, which has been a feature in Liverpool for some days past, was again ascribed to prospects of an early settlement of the Balkan troubles. It seems quite a general opinion in foreign trade circles that once European politics becomes settled there will be a decided revival of trade on the Continent. Reports from the domestic dry goods trade remained encouraging. Western distributors say their collections are such as to indicate a good seasonable retail business. Great activity is reported in hosiery and underwear, some improvement is also shown in the fine goods market, and, while cotton yarns are rather easier in some cases, a very favorable feature is the strength and activity of coarse goods, particularly in the case of cotton duck. There was very little spot or crop news at hand during the day. New Orleans said there was a somewhat improved demand and a better selling basis. Advices from the Carolinas claimed that Southern mills still had some cotton to buy before the end of the season. Weather conditions were considered favorable, and there was nothing fresh on new crop prospects beyond scattering reports of good progress in the matter of preparations. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local spot cotton market was quiet and unchanged; middling upland, 12.70c. No sales. Deliveries on contract, 38,400 bales.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.32	12.25	12.29@12.30	12.21
April	..	..	12.11@12.13	12.06
May	12.05	11.95	12.01@12.02	11.96
June	..	..	11.96@11.98	11.90
July	11.95	11.87	11.94@11.95	11.88
August	11.85	11.80	11.85@11.86	11.80
September	11.57	11.50	11.57@11.59	11.50
October	11.54	11.45	11.52@11.53	11.45
December	11.54	11.45	11.52@11.53	11.45
January	11.48	11.42	11.48&11.50	11.41

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher early, prices again making new high records for the season, owing to smaller receipts of hogs then expected, and an advance of 15 points in the hog market. The semi-monthly statement of stocks of product was considered bullish. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Tuesday 20,000, Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	10.90	10.82	10.82	10.80	$0.37½
July	10.85	10.77	10.77	10.77	9.55
Ribs—					
May	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.72	8.77½
July	10.75	10.70	10.70	10.67	8.55
Pork—					
May	20.57	20.40	20.45	20.22	15.75
July	20.32	20.17	20.17	20.02	16.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a firmer tone during the first part of the day, owing to the firmness in the lard and cotton markets and on continued light offerings of crude oil. There was moderate covering in the near positions, but the demand was inactive, and late in the day the market lost part of the advance, closing barely steady at 1 point net decline to 1 point advance. Trade conditions were about unchanged, and there appeared to be little to attract active speculative operations. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.33@6.45	6.35
March	6.40	6.38	6.37@6.39	6.36
April	..	..	6.35@6.38	6.34
May	6.38	6.37	6.36@6.37	6.36
June	6.38	6.36	6.36@6.38	6.36
July	6.44	6.42	6.41@6.42	6.41
August	..	..	6.42@6.45	6.42
September	..	..	6.44@6.47	6.45
October	..	..	6.30@6.40	6.30

COFFEE.

Trading was comparatively quiet. Opening prices were 9 to 14 points higher, owing to a firmness abroad, where Havre closed ½f net higher and Hamburg net unchanged to ¾ pfennig higher. The market here ranged within 3 or 4 points until the last few minutes, when it dropped to the new point of the day, closing barely steady at a net advance of 1 to 8 points. The world's visible supply showed a decrease during February of 595,580 bags, bringing the total to 15,004,195 bags, compared with 12,586,247 bags, when the decrease for the month was 570,800 bags. Advices from Brazil indicate firmness, although the special cable reported a decline of 10 reis in the Santos market, and receipts were fairly full.

Spot coffee inactive, unchanged; Rio 7, 13⅝c.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 155,921 bags, against 109,644 bags last week and 130,294 bags last year; of the former amount New York reported 78,393 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos for the week total 89,000 bags, against 117,000 bags last week, 110,000 bags last year, and 47,000 bags two years ago.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	11.98@12.00	11.10
April	..	..	12.10@12.11	12.02
May	12.27	12.22	12.21@12.22	12.44
June	..	..	12.24@12.25	12.20
July	12.37	12.29	12.28@12.30	12.26
August	12.46	12.46	12.34@12.35	12.32
September	12.52	12.45	12.45@12.46	12.39
October	12.47	12.40	12.39@12.40	12.31
November	..	..	12.28@12.30	12.23
December	12.32	12.32	12.24@12.26	12.18
January	..	..	12.25@12.26	12.19
February	..	..	12.25@12.26	12.19

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HENNEBIQUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Hennebique Construction Company, general contractor, 1,170 Broadway, by these creditors: Harold L. Bond Company, $9,737; J. S. Mundy, $222, and Washington Bulkley, Inc., $23. A financial statement of the company's condition on Nov. 30, 1911, showed assets of $625,896 and liabilities of $472,879.

TUCKER FEEDER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Tucker Feeder Company, manufacturer of automatic press feeders, 63 Park Row and 101 Beekman Street, by these creditors: Junius E. Tucker, $225; John Cunningham of Arlington, Tenn., $2,500, and Roscoe Humphrey, $9.

M. ROSEN & CO.—A petition has been filed against M. Rosen & Co., (a corporation,) wholesale dealer in human hair goods, 32 Union Square East, by Milton Mayer, a creditor for $2,836. It is said that the company had recently been endeavoring to compromise with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar on liabilities of $18,000.

JOSEPH POLDOW, builder, at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition with liabilities of $71,635 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Harlem Savings Bank, $14,000; Frederick Meyer, $16,500; Nicola Barbette, $7,087, and William T. Hookey & Sons, $2,000.

SYLVESTER B. HINCKLEY, salesman of 713 West 186th Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $5,880 and no assets. Among the creditors are S. B. Pearman, $2,500; Flora A. Perry, $2,000, and A. Leschen Sons Rope Company, St. Louis, $800.

AUGUST E. ECKLE, book dealer, at 1 West 125th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities, $1,351, and assets, $1,030.

M. ROBERT VALKENBURGH, clerk, residing at 353 East 193d Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities, $4,025, and assets, $1,050.

HARRY M. BERKOWITZ of 1,322 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities, $2,608, and assets, $6.

THOMAS J. LONG of 343 East 142d Street has filed a petition, with liabilities, $5,152.

RICHMOND SALES COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Richmond Sales Company, dealer in vacuum cleaners, 103 Park Avenue, and also in Chicago, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $877,287.

JULIUS STEIERMAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Julius Steierman, shirt manufacturer, 423 Broome Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in notes at three and six months. The liabilities were $9,126.

SOMALL STEIN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Somall Stein, who did business as the People's Credit Company, 517 Lenox Avenue, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half in notes. The liabilities were $8,000.

INTERNATIONAL PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the International Paint Manufacturing Company of 352 Pearl Street show liabilities of $15,754, and assets of $10,311.

MORRIS KASAWITZ.—Schedules of Morris Kasawitz, dealer in dry goods, Yonkers, show liabilities of $8,047 and assets of $5,310.

LIPMAN BROTHERS.—Schedules of Lipman Brothers, cloak manufacturers, 99 Spring Street, show liabilities of $4,508 and assets nominal. The assets were assigned on Sept. 28 for the benefit of creditors.

ADOLF DE JONG.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry B. Hammond receiver for Adolf De Jong, clerk, of 537 Columbus Avenue, formerly a dealer in pictures, who filed a petition on Feb. 20 with liabilities of $26,370 and no assets. Mr. Hammond is the attorney for Roland Knoedler, who obtained a judgment against Mr. De Jong on Feb. 24 for $25,533 for prints sold to him.

Discharges in Bankruptcy

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following:

GILBERT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, 487 Greenwich Street; liabilities, $70,000.

BENJAMIN S. WISE of 316 Central Park West, formerly President of the Wise Piano Company; liabilities, $155,563.

EPHRAIM BRINSTAN, jeweler, of 353 Grand Street; liabilities, $47,360.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, salesman, 350 West Fifty-fifth Street, formerly novelties in Chicago; liabilities, $22,745.

LOUISE M. BAIL, 166 West Seventy-second Street, formerly millinery; liabilities, $9,525.

CHARLES R. ELLICOTT, salesman, 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, formerly coal; liabilities, $25,713.

MADELINE GARCIN, dressmaker, 22 East Forty-sixth Street; liabilities, $11,522.

SOLOMON GITNICK, jewelry, 260 Grand Street; liabilities, $5,914.

HEIDT & COHEN, cloaks, 131 West Twenty-fourth Street; liabilities, $3,392.

GEORGE J. HOFFMAN, brick manufacturer, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

CECIL D. MACKIE, insurance solicitor, 509 West 121st Street; liabilities, $21,535.

FRANK J. McGINNIS, liquors, Peekskill; liabilities, $3,453.

ADOLPH MOSKOWITZ, 195 Seventh Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $6,768.

HERMAN SPERLING, waists, 29 East Tenth Street; liabilities, $12,221.

REUBEN SONNE of the Sunny Dress Company, 63 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $10,248.

H. SCHWARTZ & SON, furs, 16 West Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities, $6,666.

DANIEL KLEIN, 225 East Eighty-fourth Street, formerly men's furnishing goods; liabilities, $3,054.

SAMUEL B. WITMAN, on a petition filed on Oct. 13, 1902.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Awner, Jack—B. Gindin, $312.

Albers, Henry F.—S. W. Childs & Co., Inc., $449.

Amabile, Louis, Giuseppe Lauritano, Alide Amabile, and Teresa Lauritano—I. Mosson et al., $440.

Briganti, Michele—J. T. McColgan, $341.

Breth, Max—A. Jacobs, $154.

Browne, Grant H.—A. W. Law, $3,816.

Corn, Henry—M. R. Goelet et al., $23,342.

Econonomppulos, Constantenos, and Vosilios Kentonzos—United Cigar Stores Co., $837

Fralich, Wilfred G.—W. Boardman, $239.

Fischer, Frank and Mary—L. Leining, Jr., $ 07.

Friedman, Arthur—H. Bernard et al., $233.

Garifalos, John—I. Greenbaum, $379.

Green, Samuel— R. S. Minturn, costs, $134.

Grogan, Isabella, and Sarah A. Trainor, executrices—S. E. Stockert, costs, $375.

Same—Same, costs, $403.

Goldstein, Samuel—National Nassau Bank of New York, $239.

Herbig, Frank—C. A. Fuchs, $168.

Hanna, Neygob J.—J. Freni, $407.

Hall, William W.—E. Galvin, $2,501.

Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—M. Pressel, $198.

Kaiser, Jacob—T. A. McCammon, $2,755.

Liebenstein, Charles C. or Carl C.—H. T. Briggs, $900.

Lederer, George W.—F. Stahl et al., $511.

Lombardi, Gaetano—R. Fixel, $434.

Leitman, Sam, and Isidore Dearman—F. Kletzky, $284.

McLaughlin, D. Maujer—J. B. Crick, $1,633.

McCann, George E.—S. D. Eaton, $145.

McOwen, Anthony—F. Toffano, $1,726.

Otto, Henry—I. Sammis et al., $583.

Pagenstoehr, Heiene—A. Carlson, costs, $304.

Pluemer, Adolph, and Beveridge-Pluemer Co.—Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., $28,749.

Rosenthal, Frank and Solomon—A. Ryle et al., $3,487.

Ritzheimer, Henry C.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $573.

Ruden, Harry—E. Aronson, $590.

Rosenthal, Soloman M. and Frank R.—Gardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., $1,036.

Spence, James W.—H. L. Cross, $266.

Seligman, Selig—J. Altmark & Son, $311.

Siegel, Morris, and Jennie Fishkin—M. Levy, $149.

Singer, Morris—V. J. O'Farrell, $478.

Schwartz, Dave, and Philip Bernstein—M. Finkelstein, $580.

Settel, Philip—L. Barth, $1,625.

Schrandauer, Charles A.—S. Pichl, $236.

Schick, Philip I.—C. M. Parsons, $484.

Terhune, Genevieve C.—W. H. Booth, $128.

Van Nostrand, C. Wallace—C. F. Fishbock, $112.

Zwick, Alexander M.—J. L. Goldstein, $104.

City of New York—D. Levy, $224.

C. S. Goss & Co.—C. S. Goss, costs, $437.

Sterling Smelting Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $201.

Americana Co.—C. H. Skill, $1,089.

Barnard Realty Co.—C. Bonwit, $270.

C. S. Goss & Co.—C. S. Goss, costs, $112.

Cook, Borstel, Brown Co.—Mutual Auto Accessories Co., $213.

Anchor Bolt and Nut Co.—Biddle Purchasing Co., $3,533.

Clyde Steamship Co.—J. Margies, $2,103.

Drukker & Pehlivan, Inc.—Melville Kellogg, $1,066.

Leipzig Fur Co.—R. F. Lang, $1,351.

D'Ambra Construction Co. and Aleha Realty Co.—E. Luongo, $541.

Sufran Realty Co.—G. Fleischer and others, $422.

Standard Pure Food Stores, Inc.—Ely J. Rieser & Co., $893.

Richard III. Film Co.—C. Jacobs, $890.

Empire Elevator Co.—C. C. Sibley and others, $271.

L. Wolins Construction Co. and Isador Roganetzky—I. B. Frankel, $162.

Board of Education of City of New York—N. A. Habersack, $1,107.

Granite Spring Water Co.—W. L. Barrett, $604.

Gingold Realty Co., Abraham J. Goldstein, Harry Ginsburg and Moses A. Goldstein—National Nassau Bank of New York, $373.

Krabo & Ernst Realty Co. and Gustav Ernst—I. L. Cohen, $378.

Mason, Au & Magenheimer—J. Goggerty, $597.

Same—M. Woods, $391.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Barth, Bernard, Benjamin Green & Jacob Davis—People, &c., Feb. 21, 1913, $1,000.

Carson, Matthew B.—Bryan March Co., Dec. 10, 1912, $118.

Excelsior Lace Mfg. Co.—J. Henkel, Nov. 30, 1912, $45,051.

Goldberg, Max, Herman Kraut & Jacob M. Bierman—People, &c., Feb. 27, 1913, $10,000.

Netschert, Frank—S. I. Hartman et al., Nov. 8, 1912, $887.

Stern, Louis—W. Lohmann, Jan. 22, 1913, $300.

Wolf, Milton—H. Kramer, April 24, 1912, $895.

Horsley, David, & Nestor Film Co.—M. M. Dentenfass, Dec. 31, 1912, (vacated.) $16,029.

Fidelity Warehouse Co.—P. R. G. Horst, Feb. 3, 1911, $104.

Same—same, May 26, 1910, $2,252.

Marsh, Converse D.—J. W. Erle, Jan. 6, 1913, $119.

Michael, Nocenti Co.—American Contractor Pub. Co., Feb. 20, 1912, $148.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday considered for the first time collapsible chairs for babies and convertible into a swing. The articles were made of wood and metal, the latter being reported as chief value. Duty was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 of the act of 1909, as manufactures of metal. The Szel Import and Export Company held the articles to be in chief value of wood, dutiable under Paragraph 215, at only 35 per cent. The board overruled them for lack of proof.

A protest by R. U. Delapenha & Co., relating to machines for pitting fruit, was also lost. They were returned by Collector Loeb at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the present law as manufactures of metal, and were claimed dutiable at 30 per cent. as machine tools. As the machines were operated by electricity, they were barred from entry as the importers asked.

Robert B. Ways, representing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was sustained in a contention dealing with a shortage of wine and liquor imported in bottles. The Collector at Baltimore reported that a number of the bottles invoiced had not arrived, but he failed to make any allowance and exacted duty on the missing containers. The railroad established that an allowance should have been made. Judge Somerville ordered a refund of the excessive duties.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Filene's, W., Sons, Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Biederman, misses' suits, dresses, and children's dresses; F. M. Spear, misses' and children's coats; Miss Jones, kimonos, negligees; Miss Gilman, children's dresses, (basement buyers.) C. O. Cooper, ladies' and misses' coats and suits; H. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, children's coats, dresses, house garments; Mr. Silberman, skirts; V. P. Ring, ladies' and misses' dresses, costumes; Miss L. Lehr, infants' wear, dresses, and coats, ladies' underwear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss A. Mackey, umbrellas, parasols; Miss Brown, pictures; 4 Washington Place.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. L. Chenault, linens; 55 White.

MacBain, G., Co., Roanoke, Va.; O. H. Highbarger, linens; 55 White.

McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; A. E. McLean, linens; 55 White.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. Watt, linens; 55 White.

Ferguson, McKinney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. R. Gibbons, Fall cloaks, suits, children's dresses; 358 Broadway.

Carleton D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' sweaters; 358 Broadway.

Junker Store, The, Oswego, N. Y.; C. M. Junker, dry goods, millinery; Room 301, 287 Broadway.

Pollock, J., Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Pollock, upholstery goods; 350 Broadway; Woodward.

Martin & Naylor Co., Gloversville, N. Y.; E. E. Batten, domestics; 320 Church.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Griffith, house furn. goods; G. J. Bishop, leather goods; 43 Leonard.

Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Jacob, A. A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. A. Jacob, silks, millinery; 640 Broadway.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepherd, laces, neckwear, trimmings, trimmings, hdkfs.; 17 E. 22d.

Berg & Berg, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks, suits; Miss Schoenfeld, costumes; 200 5th Av.

Barnard, Frances, & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Rosenzarten, waists, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Blumenfeld-Locher Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Hoehl, flowers, feathers; 640 Broadway.

Lazarus, J., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; 640 Broadway.

Elliot-Taylor-Woolfenden Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Pennycook, white goods; J. B. Woolfenden, notions; Miss E. Dorwald, muslin underwear, petticoats; 220 5th Av.

Emporium World, Millinery Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, cloths, dress goods, ginghams; J. Leask, linens, quilts; 104 Worth.

Havens & Geddes Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. O. Wright, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., notions, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

Romansky, J., & Co., Greenville, Miss.; J. Romansky, dry goods, carpets; Broadway Central.

Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Prevallet, silks, velvets, linings; 258 Church.

Burnham, Munger & Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; F. O. Hallett, ladies', misses', children's, juniors' fur coats; 43 Leonard.

Blumberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.

Wyman, Patrridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dalgarno, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Lantaff, window fixtures; L. J. Wagner, toys; 214 Church.

Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. J. Deitsche, toys; 214 Church.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; A. Bates

Fact No. 14
(About Investments)

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Do you realize that this would increase your income 20 per cent?

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Briskly in Response to Improved Sentiment.

Firmer call money as a result of the showing made in the bank statement on Saturday did not prevent the continuation on the Stock Exchange yesterday of the forward movement which began nearly a week ago. To some extent yesterday's betterment in prices was undoubtedly due to the growing belief abroad that the long-hoped-for peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies is near at hand. In another sense the day's rise in prices was nothing more than a further natural response to the change which sentiment underwent last week. Prices have moved forward with somewhat more rapidity than they had declined and largely because it came to be recognized that too gloomy a view had been taken of the country's general position. The pessimism which had been felt had been based on what was feared for the future rather than on the experience of the present, and at last the contrast between the two became so great that a revulsion of feeling came about in the ordinary working of market sentiment. It is the more hopeful view engendered by this change which is finding current expression in the prices of securities. The misgivings which were felt have not been entirely forgotten, but the disposition at the moment is to regard them as having been largely discounted by the experience through which the market has lately passed.

Greater firmness in call money was clearly explained by the showing which was made in Saturday's bank statement. The Controller's compilation of the returns of the National banks of the country at large on the call of Feb. 4 which came to hand yesterday, threw light on the broad position of the money market which has been firm beyond the usual experience of the season. Between the Nov. 26 and Feb. 4 call the National banks added to their cash reserve an amount in excess of the increase in loans reported for this period, but casting the figures up against those of the corresponding call of a year ago a less favorable showing is made in respect to the reserve position. Loans were $314,000,000 greater on Feb. 4, 1913, than on Feb. 20, 1912, but during the twelvemonth the cash reserve decreased by $17,000,000. To the extent to which the more recent period brought a check to the narrow proportion of cash to loans the showing was favorable, all the more so because of the recent working of tendencies which have found reflection in diminished percentage of cash reserve.

The strain to which the European markets, and more particularly that of Germany, have been put to meet the demands which have been made upon them and which are incidents of world-wide money firmness were reflected in yesterday's statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany. This covered the period within which the February settlement fell and that was one of unusual stress for the German market. At the very time that commerce needs more money than ever in recent years, war and preparation for or against war, according to the point of view, add hugely to the demands for which the money market has to provide. The length to which Germany is planning to go in the matter of taxation because of the enormous expenditures which it proposes to make on its military establishment proved an adverse influence in the Berlin market yesterday notwithstanding the disposition there and elsewhere to reflect the rising hope that the costly Balkan struggle is near its end.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4% per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¼ per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $329,404,221; balance, $25,455,096; Sub-Treasury credit balance $1,111,241.

The local banks lost $1,242,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅜ per cent. for short bills and 4⅜@4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. Money was 4¾@5 per cent. in London and 5¼@5½ per cent. in Berlin for settlement.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 26¼ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45⅝ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8840; demand, $4.8765.
Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞ minus 1-32; check, 5.17⅛ minus 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95 7-16 plus 1-32; check, 95 5-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅜; check, 5.19⅜.
Holland—Cable, 40.20; check, 40.25.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ minus 1-16; check, 5.20 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8330; ninety days, $4.8160.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83; ninety days, $4.81¼.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21⅞ minus 1-32; ninety days, 5.23¾.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼ plus 1-32; ninety days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 70c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 62½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d higher in London, at 27 7-16d, and ⅝c higher in New York, at 59½c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop....5	Apr., 1913	99⅝	100⅛	3.50
Amer. Loco...5	Oct., 1912	100	100⅛	4.75
Amer. Loco...5	Oct., 1914	99¾	100⅛	4.62
Ann Arbor 5	May, 1913	98	99	5.50
Austrian Govt.4½	July 14-15	97¼	97⅝	5.80
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1913	99⅛	100	4.50
Bos. & Maine..5	Feb.8, 1914	99¾	100	4.85
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	96½	96⅝	5.90
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June, 1914	98¾	99⅛	5.15
Chic. & Alton..5	Mar. 15,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
Chi. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1914	97½	97⅝	6.50
C., H. & D....4	July, 1913	99¼	99⅜	4.35
Erie 6	Apr. 8, 1914	100⅜	100⅝	5.45
Erie 6	Oct., 1914	99½	99⅞	5.50
Erie 5	Apr., 1915	98½	98¾	5.60
Gen. Motors...6	Oct., 1915	99⅝	99¾	6.05
Gen. Rubber...4½	July, 1915	96¾	97¼	5.65
Hocking Val ..4½	Nov., 1913	99⅝	99¾	4.70
Hudson Cos....6	Oct. 15,'13	98½	99¼	6.75
Illinois Central.4½	July, 1914	99¾	99⅝	4.90
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug., 1914	98¼	98⅜	5.90
Int. Harvester.5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅝	100¼	4.90
K. C. R. & L.5	May, 1913	99¼	99½	25.00
K. C. R. & L.6	Sep., 1912	89	91½	...
Lack. Steel....5	Mar., 1915	94½	95	9.10
M. S. R., K.C.6	May, 1913	93	96	14.00
Mex. M. Com.4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98¼	7.80
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1914	99½	99¾	7.30
Mo., K. & T...5	May, 1913	99¾	100¼	4.50
Mo. Pacific ...5	June, 1914	97¼	97½	6.70
Mont. Tr. & P.6	Apr., 1915	99⅛	100¼	5.90
N. R. of Mex.4½	June, 1913	98	90	7.50
N. Y. Central..4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99⅝	4.80
N. Y. Central..4½	May, 1913	99¼	99½	4.63
St. L. & S. F..5	June, 1913	100	100¼	4.00
St. L. & S. F.6	Sep., 1914	99⅝	99¾	5.35
Seaboard A. L.5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	6.00
Southern Ry...5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.45
Suiz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.20
U. S. R. & M.5	Aug., 1914	99	100	5.00
Union Typew..5	Jan., 1915	97¼	97½	5.05
Utah Company.6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.80
Westingh. Elec.5	July, 1912	99¾	100⅛	5.00
Westingh. Elec.6	Aug., 1913	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Western Md ..5	July, 1915	97⅜	98⅛	5.80

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

March Markets.

So far this month the stock market has been to the liking of those who are holding stocks for a rise. The average prices of the railroads and industrials both made an advance on Saturday, which they repeated yesterday. Brokers recalled that in March of last year there was a strong market. In that month the railroad issues advanced on an average from 90.12 to 94.22 and closed at 93.61, a gain of 3.49 for the month. The industrials advanced from 62.48 to 69.26 and closed at 68.01, a gain of 5.53. Almost every issue on the list had a good advance through the month.

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B. & O.'s New Bonds

An amicable settlement of the difficulty between the Maryland Public Service Commission and the Baltim e & Ohio over the issue of $64,000,000 of 4½ per cent. convertible gold bonds has apparently been reached. The commission has passed a temporary order approving the issue, and the railroad is accepting subscriptions and delivering receipts. The order approving the issue does not become effective until the appeal taken by the commission from the decision of Judge Gorter, in which he construed the act creating the commission as to its powers with regard to the company, is decided; it then becomes effective, irrespective of the way in which the appeal is determined. The company expects to deliver the bonds on the payment of the last installment, on May 15, as originally contemplated. The Directors have authorized an indorsement of the receipts providing that, in the event of the bonds not being ready for delivery by Dec. 1, 1913, the company will redeem the full-paid receipts at par and accrued interest.

***

Good Arbitrage Buying.

Good buying by arbitrage houses for London account in yesterday's market was considered on the Exchange as a prophecy in tangible form that an early end of the Balkan war was looked for abroad. The better feeling toward American issues in London showed constant improvement as the day advanced, and the most active use of the cables for placing buying orders occurred after twilight had fallen in the British capital. Amalgamated Copper received the most attention and supplied the bulk of the 25,000 shares taken during the session for London buyers. In the morning Steel and Union Pacific were bought in fair sized lots, but quotations for these stocks soon displayed so profitable an advance over the London figures that early purchases appeared to have been converted into sales at an advantage in closing transactions of the day.

***

Bethlehem's Dividend.

The Street has taken kindly since the middle of February to thought of the renewal of dividends on Bethlehem Steel, preferred. The company's earnings are known to be large, in fact, so far in excess of the 7 per cent. which the preferred shares call for that the common stockholders could be voted a substantial return, also, without disturbing the surplus of other years in the least. Mr. Schwab's policy of putting earnings back into the property has become firmly fixed in the Wall Street mind, however, and, while gossip has established the preferred dividend rate at 5 per cent., no authority can be given for the talk of favorable action at the next Directors' meeting. The course of the Bethlehem shares recently has made gradual accumulation self-evident. These signs have been noted often before without the hopes of many buyers being realized, and for this reason a part of the stock market following points to Mr. Schwab's contemplated plan of expansion and betterment, involving the expenditure of $14,000,000, according to report, and say they are going to lie low and see what happens.

***

Corn Products Lost Ground.

Stockholders of the investment order in Corn Products Refining stocks may have heeded the advice given by President E. T. Bedford on Saturday not to be frightened by the Federal suit into selling out at less than value, but traders for profits apparently did not. The common issue was forced down yesterday to 10¼, the lowest point for the year under sales of 11,600 shares, and closed with a loss of 1½. The preferred declined more than 2 points at the lowest, but regained all except a fraction of the recession before the end of the day.

***

Subway Shares Buoyant.

The financial community has become so familiar with delays in completing the Subway contracts that the opposition made by George Gould over the third-tracking plan did not cause distressing anxiety. The Interborough-Metropolitan stocks were somewhat depressed in the market last week, but, then, the whole list was adversely affected by professional dealings. The brisk counter movement which occurred yesterday, therefore, needed more to explain it than that it was the reversal of the previous week's form because the contracts seemed likely to be signed within a day or two. Chairman McCall's determination to go ahead despite obstacles was the incentive for taking a favorable position toward the stocks, but, as a trader put it, the exceptionally cheerful Monday spirit exerted the driving power. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred advanced from 59¼ to 63 and closed at 61⅝, a net gain of 3⅝ points. The common stock rose more than a point.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	380	390
American Light & Traction pf	107	110
Adirondack Electric Power	16	19
American Gas & Electric	56	59
American Gas & Electric pf	80	84
American Power & Light	44	46
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	62	68
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
Appalachian Power Co	21	22½
Appalachian Power Co. pf	71	72½
Cities Service	135	140
Cities Service pf	87	88
Commonwealth P. R. & L	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96
Electric Bond & Deposit pf	74	77
Electric Bond & Share pf	99¼	101
Empire District Electric 5s	88	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf	...	84
Federal Light & Traction	28	32
Federal Light & Traction pf	78	82
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	...	40
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	70	76
Gas & Electric Securities	140	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf	93	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Montana Power Co.	43	45
Montana Power Co. pf	100	102
Montgomery L. & W. pf. 5s	82	86
Northern States Power	23	24
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co	60	65
Pacific Gas & Electric	90	91
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co	28	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	77	79
*Standard Gas & Electric	16	17
Standard Gas & Electric pf	45	46½
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co.	20¾	21½
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co. pf	73¾	76½
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric	60	65
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric pf	87	89
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	80	82
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	80	82
United Utilities Co.	74	77
United Utilities Co. pf	37	40
Utah Securities	100	102¼
Utilities Improvement	23	24
Utilities Improvement pf	69	71
Western Power	75	77
Western Light & Power pf	19	21
*Ex dividend.	47	51

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tobacco Issues Are Active and Strong—General Market Is Firmer.

Trading in curb securities yesterday was much stronger in tone and fairly active Tobacco issues were the features with gains of 2⅜ in United Cigar Stores and 3½ in Tobacco Products preferred. United Cigar Stores was traded in between 101¾ and 105 with the final sale at 101¼ after sales of 4,090 shares. Tobacco Products preferred was traded in to the extent of 2,200 shares between 93 and 95½, with the last sale at 95. No change was shown in British-American Tobacco which sold between 23 and 23½ with final sale at 23⅜. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared by the company. Standard Oil of New Jersey showed an advance of 2 points at 373, where it closed, after selling as high as 375.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob..	23⅜	23½	23	23⅜
100	Emer.-Brant ..	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
100	Kaufm Stores.	48½	48½	48½	48½
2,500	Kaufm. St. pf.	99	99	99	99
200	Manh. Tran..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16
20	P. R.-A. Tob.	248	248	248	248
900	Pueb. S. & R.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
60	St. Oil, N. J.	374	375	373	373
2,200	Tob. Prod. pf.	93	95¼	93	95
4,090	U. C. S. of A.	102¼	105	†101¾	104¼
100	†U.C.S. of A.pf.	115	115	115	115
250	U.S. Lt. & Ht.	9¼	11	9¼	11
5	U.S. L. & H.pf.	65	65	65	65
100	Willys Ov. pf.	93	93	93	93

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alaska Cop....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	Alaska G. M.	14	14¼	14	14⅛
50	Bessie G. Dig.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,750	*Big Four....	91	†94	91	92
3,000	Braden Cop	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
500	Br. Col. Cop..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	D-Daly Cop....	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
600	El Paso Con...	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6
3,400	Ely Con.....	16	16	16	16
800	Florence.....	54	54	50	50
500	Giroux Min....	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
300	Greene-Cananea	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1,000	*Greenwater ...	4	4	4	4
100	Halifax Ton...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	*Jumbo Extn...	33	33	31	31½
2,000	Kerr Lake.....	3⅛	3 3-16	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	McK.-Darragh..	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16
250	*No. Butte Dev.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Ohio Copper....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	Pacific Smlt...	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
1,000	Stewart	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
250	Tonopah Min...	5 13-16	5 13-16	5⅝	5⅝
6,100	Tonopah Merg.	83	83	82	82
400	Tularosa.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Tuolumne Cop.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	West End Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
2,000	*Wet. S. Mines	14	15	14	15

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

300	Light. Creek-Gold Drain ..	3	3	3
500	*N.J. Mines Co.	16	18	16

BONDS.

$1,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	West. Pac. 5s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	March. 3. Bid.	Asked.	March 1. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co..	83	85	82	85
Am. Writing Paper ...	2	2½	2	2½
Bay State Gas.....	⅝	¾	½	¾
Borden's Cond. Milk...	114½	115½	114½	115½
Borden's Con Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe.....	50	54	50	54
Brown Shoe pf.....	91½	94	91½	94
Cluett Peabody	60	64	60	62
Cluett Peabody pf....	98½	101	98½	100
Conscild. Rubber Tire.	20	25	20	25
Com. Rubber Tire pf...	...	83	...	83
Continental Can	50	54	50	54
Continental Can pf....	92	96	92	96
Emerson-Brant. pf	92	97	92	97
Havana Tobacco	3½	4½	3½	5
Havana Tobacco pf....	7	12	7	15
Houston Oil	19½	20½	19	21
Houston Oil pf.....	60	65	60	65
Inter. Rub. Trust cts.	8	9½	8½	9½
Lehigh V. C. & Co..	196	205	195	205
Manhattan Transit....	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
Marconi of Am. new..	5½	6	5½	5½
Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
National Sugar	...	103	...	103
N. Y. Transportation..	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	81	85	81	85
Otis Elevator pf.....	97	99	97	99
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	25
R. J. Reynolds.....	265	270	265	270
Standard Oil, old....	1,075	1,125	1,085	1,110
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
U. S. Hair.....	5	8	5	8
U. S. Hair pf.....	8	10	5	10
Willys Overland	63	65	63	65

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated..	39	41	40	42
Bessie Gold Dredg. pf..	11	11½	11	11½
Buffalo Mines.....	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Con. Arizona Smelt...	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Dia. Black Butte....	3	4	3	4
Diamond Field Daisy..	4	5	4	5
First National	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
La Rose Consolidated..	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mason Valley	7⅞	8	7	8
Mines of America....	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nevada Hills	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Nipissing Mines Co...	8¾	9	8¾	9
South Utah M. & S..	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tonopah Extension....	1⅝	1 13-16	1 13-16	1⅞
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	½	⅝
United Copper.....	½	1	½	1
United Copper pf.....	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

Chesterfield Copper....	4	6	4	6

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s, new.	178	185	175	180
Canada Southern 5s...	106¾	107	106¾	107
Chicago Elevated 5s...	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
Havana Tobacco 5s.....	60	65	60	65
Mason Valley 6s.....	93	95	93	95
N. Y. City 4½s 1960.	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5 p. c. notes.....	100	100¼	100	100¼

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil ...	18½	19	17½	18½
Atlantic Refining	673	678	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	310	340	280	300
*Buckeye Pipe Line	166	168	163	167
Chesebrough Mfg.....	663	680	650	680
Colonial Oil	120	135	130	140
Continental Oil	1875	1925	1750	1900
Crescent Pipe Line....	61	64	60	65
Cumberland Pipe Line..	82	87	77	90
Eureka Pipe Line.....	375	380	370	380
*Galena Signal Oil	296	300	293	300
*Galena Signal Oil pf...	138	143	134	139
Indiana Pipe Lines....	132	135	130	136
*National Transit	50	52	48	50
New York Transit.....	331	336	330	335
Northern Pipe Line....	114	118	112	119
*Ohio Oil	124	126	123	126
Prairie Oil and Gas....	323	327	323	330
Solar Refining	670	690	670	690
*Southern Pipe Line...	255	260	250	259
South Penn. Oil	970	990	965	985
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines.	167	173	165	170
*Standard Oil (Cal.)....	176	178	175	177
Standard Oil (Ind.).....	324	327	323	328
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	585	595	565	580
Standard Oil (Ky.).....	415	430	405	430
Standard Oil (Neb.).....	310	325	310	320
*Standard Oil (N. J.)..	372	374	370	375
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	630	640	630	640
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	285	292	280	295
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	715	760	715	700
*Swan & Finch.....	215	225	215	225
Union Tank Line	71	74	70	74
Vacuum Oil	174	177	172	177
Washington Oil	32	36	31	34
Waters-Pierce Oil	1480	1530	1500	1550

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	March. 2. Bid.	Asked.	March. 1. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
Conley Tinfoil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young.....	175	185	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	205	195	205
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip.	130	150	130	150
R. J. Reynolds.....	265	275	265	270
Tobacco Products.....	115	130	115	130
Tobacco Co. pf.....	94½	96	90¼	91¾
United Cigar Stores...	104	104½	101¾	102
United Cigar Stores pf.	114	117	114	117

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter.	104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛
4½s..May, 1917, inter.	100¾	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	100¾	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s..Mar., 1930-60, int.	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s..March, 1962, inter.	98¾	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98⅜
4s ..May, 1959, inter.	96	96¼	96	96⅜
4s ..Nov., 1958, inter.	96	96¼	96	96⅜
4s ..May, 1957, inter.	96	96¼	96	96⅜
4s ..Nov., 1956, reg ..	94¼	95¼	94¼	95⅛
4s ..Nov., 1955, reg..	94¼	95¼	94¼	95⅛
4s ..Nov., 1936, reg..	94¼	96	94¼	96
4s ..1918-1919, inter..	98¼	100	98¼	100
3½s..Nov., 1954-55, int.	83¾	84½	83¼	84¾
3½s..May, 1954, coup.	83¾	84½	83¼	84¾
3½s..1950-1954, reg....	83½	84¾	83¾	84¾

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased.....	71,131,000
Loans increased	115,758,000
Discounts increased	39,587,000
Treasury bills increased.....	7,988,000
Notes in circulation increased.	164,341,000
Deposits decreased	55,090,000
Gold in hand decreased.....	31,182,000

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Consolidation Coal....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	Fidelity & Deposit...	176	176	176
350	Hous. Oil. tr. ctfs...	19¾	19¼	19½
25	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	U. S. Fidelity.....	198	198	198
50	United Railways.....	23¾	23¾	23¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s..	77	77	77
2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961...	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3,000	Con. Power 4½s.....	89⅝	89½	89½
4,000	Con. Coal 6s, notes...	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
2,000	Cha'ston Con. El. 5s..	97	97	97
10,000	Ga., Caro. & Nor. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
15,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s..	48	47½	47½
4,000	Hous. Oil div. ctfs...	80½	80¼	80½
2,000	Jacksonville Gas 5s..	96	96	96
2,000	N. O., Mob. & Ch. 5s.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
5,000	N. O. & Gt. Nor. 5s..	69	68½	68⅝
1,000	Sparrow's Point 4½s.	95¾	95⅜	95¾
2,000	United Rys inc.....	63¼	63¼	63¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
445	Adventure	4	3½	4
22	Ahmeek	300	300	300
155	Algomah	2	1⅝	2
146	Allouez	38½	37½	37⅝
2,155	Amalgamated	71½	70	71½
1,255	Am. Zinc.....	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, March 3, 1913.

Total sales March 3, 1913	389,175
From Jan. 1, 1913	15,890,889
Same period last year	19,048,343

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
71⅝	71¾	41,200	Amalgamated Copper	70⅛	71⅝	70	71½	+2⅛
36¼	36⅜	400	Am. Beet Sugar	36	36⅛	36	36¼	+⅛
34¼	34⅜	15,650	Am. Can	34	34⅝	34	34¼	−⅛
123½	123⅞	2,000	Am. Can pf	124½	124½	123	123⅜	−¾
51½	51⅝	100	Am. Car & Foundry	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1½
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	116⅛	116½	116⅛	116½	+½
100	109	3	Am. Coal Products pf	101	101	101	101	...
48	49⅛	200	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49¼	49	49⅛	+¼
4½	4⅝	400	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
26	27	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25	25	25	25	−½
24½	25	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+¾
36⅜	37	600	Am. Locomotive	36	36⅝	36	36½	+1
10½	11	100	Am. Malt	11	11	11	11	...
70⅜	70⅞	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70½	71¼	70½	71	+1¼
103¾	104⅜	10	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+¼
114	116	500	Am. Sugar Refining	114½	115½	114½	115½	+½
132⅝	132⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	132⅝	133⅛	132⅝	133	+2
248	250	500	Am. Tobacco	248	250	248	250	+1
29	30	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	29	29	29	29	+¾
37	37¼	2,900	Anaconda Copper Co	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37	+⅝
102½	102⅜	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102⅜	102	102⅜	+⅝
100	100½	140	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100⅝	100½	+⅝
124	126	100	Atlantic Coast Line	125	125	125	125	...
48⅛	49¾	100	Baldwin Locomotive	49	49	49	49	−⅜
101½	102	950	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅜	102¼	101⅝	102¼	+1⅜
1⅛	1⅜	400	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	...
37	37¼	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	36¾	37⅜	36¼	37¼	+1⅛
66½	66¾	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	67	66	66½	+⅛
131½	132	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	131½	131½	131½	+1¼
90½	90⅝	5,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	90	91⅛	89¾	90½	+1⅛
51½	51¾	5,200	California Petroleum	50	51⅝	50	51½	+1½
80¾	81⅛	200	California Pet. pf	81	81	81	81	+¼
233	233½	5,715	Canadian Pacific	232	234	231⅝	233½	+2¼
226½	226⅝	800	Can. P. Sub.cfs.1st pd	224⅜	226½	224⅜	226¼	+1
29	29¼	3,200	Central Leather Co	28⅞	29⅛	28¾	29	+¾
97	97½	610	Cent. Leather. Co. pf	96¼	97⅛	96¼	97⅛	+1
74⅝	75	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	74¼	75¼	74¼	75	+1¼
15	15¼	300	Chicago Gt. Western	15⅛	15⅜	15	15	...
29¼	29⅝	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30	30	30	30	+⅛
109¾	110	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108¾	110¼	108¾	110⅞	+1¼
135	135⅝	100	Chi. & Northwest. x	135½	135½	135½	135½	+1
184	190	100	Chi. & Northw. pf. x	188	188	188	188	+4
40	40⅛	10,500	Chino Copper	39⅝	40¼	39⅛	40⅛	+1¼
53	56¼	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	...
35	35⅞	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	35¼	34¼	35	+1⅛
27	28	200	Colorado & Southern	27	27	27	27	+1
133	133½	800	Consolidated Gas	133	134½	133	133⅛	+⅝
10½	10⅝	11,600	Corn Products Ref	12	12	10¼	11	−1½
68½	69	2,300	Corn Products Ref. pf	68½	69¾	66¾	69¾	−⅛
98⅛	98¾	200	Deere & Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1
385	415	100	Del., Lack. & West	400	400	400	400	+¼
20½	21½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	+2⅛
36	36¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
7¼	7⅝	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	7	7	7	7	+1
28½	28⅝	4,400	Erie	27⅞	28½	27¾	28¼	+¾
44⅞	45¼	300	Erie 1st pf	44⅛	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+1¼
180	187	50	General Chemical	185	185	185	185	...
138⅛	139⅜	1,300	General Electric	139	140	139	139½	+½
2⅞	3	4,600	Goldfield Consol	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	...
41⅞	41¾	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41⅛	41¾	40⅞	41¾	+¾
97½	99	300	Goodrich pf	98	98	98	98	+1
127⅛	127¾	2,000	Great Northern pf	127¼	127½	125½	127½	+1½
35⅜	36	1,000	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	35¼	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+¼
47¼	47½	250	Guggenheim Explor	46½	47	46½	47	+1¼
123¼	124	500	Illinois Central	123½	124½	123½	123½	+½
17	17¼	700	Inspiration Con. Cop	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1
18⅛	18⅜	5,110	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	17¼	18⅞	17¼	18⅛	+⅜
61⅜	62	6,210	Inter.-Met. pf	59½	63	59½	61⅝	+⅝
11⅜	12	800	Int. Paper	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	−1
46	48	100	Int. Paper pf	45	45	45	45	...
14	14¼	400	Int. Steam Pump	14⅛	14½	14	14	+⅞
54½	55	700	Int. Steam Pump pf	54½	54⅝	54	54½	+½
25	25½	400	Kansas City South	24½	25	24½	25	+½
61	62	200	Kan. City South. pf	60½	61	60½	61	...
44	45½	200	Lackawanna Steel	44	44	44	44	...
158	158½	5,230	Lehigh Valley	157	159	157	158	+2
222	225	200	Liggett & Myers	220	222	220	222	...
101¾	101⅞	200	Lose-W. Bisc. 1st pf	102	102	101¾	101¾	−⅜
184½	186½	400	Lorillard (P.) Co	185¼	186	185	185¼	+1⅛
134	135½	622	Louisville & Nash	133⅜	135½	133⅜	135½	...
131	132	400	Manhattan Elevated	131	131	131	131	...
71⅝	71¾	1,550	Mexican Petroleum	70	71¾	70	71¾	+1¾
93½	100	100	Mexican Pet. pf	95	95	95	95	+1
23⅜	23½	200	Miami Copper	23	23½	23	23½	+½
19	20	110	Minn. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	+¼
136¼	136⅜	150	M. St. P. & S. S. M	136⅜	138⅞	136⅜	136⅞	+⅛
25⅞	26¼	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	−¼
60½	61¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+1
38⅜	38¾	1,700	Missouri Pacific	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+1⅛
116	117	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	116½	117¼	116½	117¼	+⅜
15¾	16¼	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15¼	16¼	15¼	16	+⅛
57	60	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	59	59	59	59	+½
17⅞	18	2,900	Nevada Con. Copper	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅞	+¼
107	107¼	1,600	N. Y. Central	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	+1¼
125	125¼	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & Hartf	126½	126½	123	125¼	−1¼
31	31½	320	N. Y. Ont. & West	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	+½
105½	106	1,800	Norfolk & Western	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105½	...
79½	80	50	North American	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
116½	117	3,800	Northern Pacific	116¼	116⅞	116	116⅝	+¼
28½	29	450	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
120¼	120⅝	3,140	Pennsylvania R. R	120	120½	120	120¼	+⅛
97	97½	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	97	97	96¾	97	+⅛
21¾	22	600	Pittsburgh Coal	21¾	22	21¾	22	+⅛
87⅞	89¼	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87⅞	89	87⅞	89	+1¼
27⅞	28	300	Pressed Steel Car	27⅞	27⅞	27	27⅝	+⅛
98	100	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	98	98	98	98	+1
28⅞	29¾	400	R'way Steel Spring	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	...
19⅛	19⅝	8,700	Ray Consol. Copper	18½	19½	18⅜	19½	+1½
158⅜	158½	67,800	Reading	156⅞	159¼	156⅞	158¾	+1⅜
22⅜	23	800	Rock Island Co	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
39	39½	700	Rock Island Co. pf	38½	39½	38½	39½	+1½
71	72⅞	100	Rumely (M.) Co	71	71	71	71	−½
14	15½	200	St. Louis & San Fran	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+½
25	25¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	24½	25	24½	25	+¼
44	44¼	100	Seaboard Air Line pf	44	44	44	44	...
198½	199¼	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co	200	200	198½	199	+1
100⅝	100½	7,700	Southern Pacific	100¼	100⅞	100	100¼	+¾
...	...	4,900	So. Pacific rights	⅛	3-16	⅛	5-32	+1-32
26⅞	26½	1,700	Southern R'way ext	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+⅜
80	80⅜	600	South. R'way pf. ext	80¼	80¾	80¼	80⅜	+⅜
37¼	37⅜	1,200	Tennessee Copper	38	38	37⅝	38	+⅜
113¾	114½	200	Texas Co	115	115	115	115	...
38¼	38⅛	2,400	Third Avenue	37½	38⅞	37½	38⅜	+2⅝
27	28⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
5⅞	6	800	Union Bag & Paper	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
154½	154⅞	32,600	Union Pacific	153⅛	155⅜	153⅛	154⅜	+1¼
...	...	5,900	Union Pacific rights	1-16	3-32	1-16	1-16	−1-32
84⅜	85	1,000	Union Pacific pf	85	85½	85	85¼	+½
27⅜	28½	400	United Rys. Invest	27½	28	27½	28	+1
52¼	53	600	United Rys. Invest.pf	51½	52⅝	51½	52½	+1
13⅜	15	200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
63¼	63⅜	1,700	U. S. Rubber	63	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜	+⅜
105½	106	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106	106	106	106	+⅛
62⅜	62½	59,745	U. S. Steel	61	63	61	62½	+1⅞
108⅞	108½	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108½	+⅝
54¼	54½	2,900	Utah Copper	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54½	+⅛
108	108⅝	200	Va.-Carolina Chem.pf	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108⅜	−⅛
17	23	125	Vulcan Detinning	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½
84	93	125	Vulcan Detinning pf	85	85	85	85	+1
11⅜	12	1,300	Wabash pf	11¼	12	11⅛	12	+1½
42	44	200	Western Marlyand	42	42	42	42	−1
67⅞	69	700	Western Union Teleg	69	69	68	68	−1
70	70¾	1,700	Westinghouse E. & M	70	70½	69⅞	70¼	+1⅛
6¾	7	100	Wheel & Lake Erie	...	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
97	98⅜	1,100	Woolworth (F.W.) Co	96	98½	96	98¼	+2½
112	113	100	Woolworth pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+⅜

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 3, 1913	$2,181,000
From Jan. 1, 1913	105,422,000
Same period last year	170,476,500

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid 9,000 86
Jap Gov 4s, sterl ln 5,000 ..... 80½
N Y Canal 4s, 1962 2,000 ..... 101⅝
N Y City 4s, 1957 1,000 ..... 96¼
4s, 1959 3,000 ..... 96⅛
N Y City 4½s 12,000 ..... 99⅞
4½s, 1957 1,000 104
registered 4,000 ..... 104¼
new 5,000 104
Adams Express 4s 3,000 ..... 80½
Alb & Susq 3½s 1,000 ..... 87½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 3,000 ..... 96¾
Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 ..... 101⅜
25,000s15f 101½
1,000 ..... 101½
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000 76
Am Smelt Secur 6s 5,000 105
Am T & T col 4s 10,000 ..... 87½
conv 4s 71,000 ..... 103⅜
conv 4½s, rcts, full paid 14,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103⅜
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000 ..... 90½
A, T & S F gen 4s 2,000 97
2,000 ..... 96⅞
12,000 97
adj 4s, stpd 10,000 ..... 87¾
conv 4s, 1960 5,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100⅝
conv 5s 2,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 102½
6,000 ..... 102⅝
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s 3,000 100
Atl Coast Line, Lou & Nash col 4s, 1000 ..... 90¾
B & O prior ln 3½s 5,000s20f 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90⅝
gold 4s 2,000 ..... 96⅜
conv 4½s, w i 102,000 ..... 95⅝
148,000 ..... 95½
20,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 95½
P, L E & W V 4s 1,000 89
Beth Steel 5s 1,000s15f 95¼
B R T gold 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
ref conv 4s 5,000 ..... 88⅝
15,000 ..... 88¾
1,000 89
2,000 ..... 88⅝
16,000 89
10,000 ..... 89⅛
15,000 ..... 89¼
60,000 90
12,000 ..... 89⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 19,000 ..... 93⅝
C of Ga Ry con 5s 1,000 ..... 106⅜
registered 1,000 ..... 100¼
Cent Leather 5s 3,000 ..... 95⅝
Ches & O conv 4½s 1,000 ..... 90⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 ..... 94⅞
joint 4s 3,000 ..... 94⅞
33,000 95
24,000 ..... 94⅝
Ill Div 3½s 5,000 ..... 84½
Iowa Div 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅜
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s 9,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅜
5,000 ..... 102⅝
8,000 103
when issued 20,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 102⅜
3,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 c 102¼
11,000 ..... 102¼
500 ..... 102⅜
54,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102½
17,000 ..... 102⅝
C & N W gen 3½s 3,000 84
10,000 ..... 83½
con 7s 2,000 ..... 103¼
deb 5s, 1933 1,000 ..... 107½
Chi, Rock I & Pac Ry ref 4s 2,000 ..... 86½
6,000 87
deb 5s 5,000 87
4,000 ..... 87¾
C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 63⅜
5,000 ..... 63½
C & W Ind con 4s 17,000 ..... 88½
Col Industrial 5s 1,000 ..... 81½
Col & So 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92¾
ref & ext 4½s 2,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93⅜
Consol Tobacco 4s 3,000 97
D & H 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅞
conv 4s 5,000 97
Det Un Ry con 4½s 1,000 75
Dist Secur Corp 5s 3,000 68
4,000 ..... 68½
Du P de N Pow 4½s 2,000 87
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 ..... 108¾
Erie 1st con 4s 6,000 ..... 85½
conv 4s, Ser A 3,000 80
7,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 80
Series B 10,000 ..... 73¾
Gen Baking 1st 6s 3,000 ..... 95¾
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp r, full pd 15,000 ..... 103¼
Gt Nor ref 4½s 1,000 100
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 5,000 15
Hock Val 1st 4½s 7,000 100
Hl Cent ref 4s 2,000s20f 94¾
Indiana Steel 5s 14,000 ..... 100⅝
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 3d pd 1,000 ..... 101½
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 102½
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000 ..... 79⅜
5,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79⅜
42,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 80
40,000 ..... 79⅝
11,000 80
Internatl Paper 6s 10,000 ..... 103½
Kana & M 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 98¼
Kan City So 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000 ..... 94¾
L S & Mich So 4s, 1928 5,000 ..... 91⅛
Ligg & Myers 5s 7,000s15f 98½
5,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98⅝
Lorillard Co 5s 1,000 ..... 98¾
3,000 ..... 98½
3,000 ..... 98⅝
Lou & N unifd 4s 3,000 97
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 3,000 ..... 63¾
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 2,000 ..... 79¾
Mo Pac conv 5s 500 87
5s, 1917 1,000 ..... 90½
Nassau Elec R R 4s 1,000 77
National Tube 5s 1,000 ..... 98½
N Y Cent gen 3½s 3,000 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 84¼
deb 4s, 1934 2,000 ..... 89½
N Y, C & S L 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅝
N Y, G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s 11,000 ..... 101⅞
N Y Rwys ref 4s 11,000 ..... 76⅝
25,000 77
adj 5s 70,000 ..... 50½
1,000 ..... 50¾
75,000 ..... 50½
11,000 50
5,000 ..... 53⅞
50,000 50
20,000 ..... 50½
1,000 50
12,000 ..... 50½
N Y Te'eph 4½s 1,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97¼
N Y, West & B 4½s 11000 ..... 97½
Nor Southn 1st ref 5s, Series A 1,000 ..... 93⅝
Norf & Wn conv 4½s, w i 41,000 ..... 104½
106,000 ..... 104¾
conv 4s 1,000 ..... 105½
Northn Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 97⅛
Northn Pac 3s 1,000 ..... 66¾
St Paul Dul Div 4s 2,000 ..... 92½
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s 7,000 ..... 89⅜
3,000 ..... 89¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 1,000 100
1,000s20f 103½
Penn. gtd 4½s conv 3½s 500 ..... 96⅞
500 ..... 96⅞
15,000 ..... 96⅞
registered 1,000 97
Penn Co gtd gold 4s 3,000 ..... 93⅞
Pub Serv Corp 1st 6s 2,000 92
Ray Cons 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 111½
4,000 112
Rdg gen 4s 1,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅜
Rep Iron & S 5s 1934 1,000 ..... 102⅞
Rio Gr West 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 84½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 8,000 ..... 104⅜
St L & S F R R gen 5s 1,000 ..... 79⅝
32,000 ..... 79½
ref 4s 4,000 75
St L S W 1st 4s 7,000 89
3,000 ..... 88½
St L & S W con 4s 25,000 80
St Paul, Min & M con 4s 1,000 98
Seab A L adj 5s 2,000 ..... 71½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼
5,000 ..... 100⅜
So Pac conv 4s 34,000 ..... 90¼
9,000 ..... 90⅜
5,000 ..... 90¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s 4,000 93
1,000s20f 93⅛
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 103¼
7,000 103
So Ry gen 4s 6,000 ..... 77¾
6,000 78
Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s 1,000 ..... 100½
Tenn Coal & Iron gen 5s 1,000 ..... 100½
Texas Co conv 6s 1,000 ..... 99⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000s20f 105⅜
Third Av ref 4s 7,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81⅝
Third Av adj 5s 25,000 73
10,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 20,000 ..... 98⅝
Un Pac conv 4s 3,000 ..... 94¼
United Railroads of San Fr 4s 2,000 ..... 63½
1,000 ..... 63⅝

5,000 ..... 63¾
U S Rubber 6s 3,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102¾
3,000 ..... 102½
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s 12,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100½
11,000 ..... 100⅜
44,000 ..... 100½
registered 500 ..... 100½
Va Iron, C & C 5s 2,000 ..... 97½
Va Midland, Series F 5s 2,000 105
Wabash Term 4s 3,000 80
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 3,000 60
5,000 ..... 60¼
10,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 60¾
3,000 62
5,000 ..... 61¾
6,000 ..... 61½
2,000 ..... 61¼
27,000 61
2,000 ..... 61¼
Equit Trust Co ctfs of depos stamped 5,000 57
Wab Pitts T 1st 2,000 ..... 24½
Cent Tr ctfs 1,000 ..... 24½
Colum Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs 1,000 ..... 24½
West Md 4s 2,000 ..... 82¼
West Shore 4s 5,000 ..... 98¼
West Un fund & real est 4½s 2,000 94
Westingh E & M 1st conv s f 5s 1,000 ..... 92¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅝	101	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅝	101
2s, c, 1930	100⅝	101⅛			
3s, r, 1918	102½	103¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102⅝	103
3s, c, 1918	102½	103¼			
4s, r, 1925	113½	114	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	103⅛
4s, c, 1925	113⅝	114⅜			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅝	101			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	135	145	Mer Marine 1 pf	4	4¼
Allis-Chalm	..	⅛	Do pf	17	18
Do 3d pd.	3	3½	Mich Cent	..	100
Do pf, 3d paid	6	9	M & St L pf	3	47
Am Ag Ch	52	53⅜	M, St P & S S M pf	143	150
Am Ag Ch pf	84	97½	Do 1 l	83	83¾
A B S pf	83½	86	N, C & St L	150	170
A B S & F	90½	95	Nat B pf	118½	121
Do pf	131¼	132½	Nat En pf	88	93
Am Cities	47½	50	Nat Lead	50	52⅜
Do pf	76	77	Do pf	105	107
Am Coal	70	100	Nat Rys of M 2d pf	24½	25
A Cot O pf	96	100	N O, M & C pf	15	25
Am C Pr	87	92	N Cent Co	40	60
Am Exp	157½	163	N Y A Br	78	79
Am Linseed	10¼	11	N Y, C & St L	55	57
Do pf	27½	30	Do 1st pf	97	90
Am Loc pf	104½	105½	Do 2d pf	80	100
Am M pf	53½	55	N Y, S & W 1st pf	92	100
A S pf, B	84¾	85¾	Do 2d pf	80¼	90
Am Sn

PENNSYLVANIA LINES HAVE BIGGEST YEAR

With 11,556 Miles in Operation, Earnings Were $174,609,202, a Great Gain Over 1911.

REA DISCUSSES ARBITRATION

His Company Submitted to Erdman Act for the Sake of the Public and Recognizing Futility of Strikes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's sixty-sixth annual report, to be issued today, will show the biggest year's business in the company's history. Operating a system of 11,556 miles, the company earned $174,607,598 from its rail operations, of which $127,578,202 came from the freight department. Compared with 1911, the past year showed a gain of $17,120,185.

The operating expenses were likewise the greatest in the history of the company, showing an increase for the year of $13,409,000, or nearly 12 per cent., but this was caused principally by the increased traffic, which necessitated not only greater outlays for transportation expenses, but also for repairs and renewals of roadbed, bridges and buildings. The expenses were further increased by the severe weather in January and February, 1912, and by the wage advances, the extra-crew law and the higher cost of fuel.

The operating income amounted to $39,693,000, which was increased by $19,289,000 from other income. Deductions from the gross income amounted to $16,828,000, leaving net income of $42,153,000. After allowing for appropriations for sinking and other reserve funds there remained a balance equivalent to 8.3 per cent. on the company's $454,000,000 of stock. Cash dividends paid amounted to $27,198,000, and $2,365,000 was spent for additions and betterments, for which account an additional $6,000,000 of the surplus was held in reserve. The balance transferred to the profit and loss surplus, after these charges, was $1,661,000.

In his remarks to stockholders President Rea says that the railroads submitted to arbitration under the Erdman act, which they did not consider satisfactory, rather than impose on the country the lamentable consequences of a general strike involving more than fifty railroads having more than 25 per cent. of the mileage and nearly 40 per cent. of the total operating revenues and expenses of all the roads in the United States. Mr. Rea observes:

"Considering the magnitude of the interests in this country and those countries with which it has commercial relations that would be affected by the interruption of railroad traffic, and the serious results that would ensue therefrom; the stoppage of food supplies, fuel and other traffic, the inconvenience, losses and suffering to the general public whose interest is paramount, and to the workers in other industries dependent on a reliable transportation service and in no way responsible for railway disputes, and the failure of strikes to produce any permanent advantages to either the employes and their families or to the transportation companies, careful consideration should be given to the recommendations for the amendment of the Erdman act, which have been made from so many sources interested in the well-being of the country.

"The experience arising from these larger wage controversies places a serious responsibility upon those whose duty it is to enact proper legislation governing the relations between employer and employe, to consider whether the Erdman act should not be amended to increase the number of arbitrators and thereby constitute a board of sufficient size to properly represent the public as well as the parties to the controversy, and to direct the necessary far-reaching investigations and fully share the responsibility of an impartial determination of the equitable and economic questions arising from such disputes. It will also be found necessary to provide a longer time than thirty days specified in the act for the consideration of the subject and the rendering of a decision.

"It may not be possible to prevent strikes or lockouts by requiring compulsory arbitration, but it is wise to consider whether an obligation should not be placed upon the employer and employe to advise the authorities of the questions at issue before any lockouts or strikes can become effective, so that by due publication and inquiry the Government and the public may be fully informed of the extent of the controversy and its causes.

"It will shortly be necessary to provide capital for the $10,222,500 of ten-year gold convertible 3½ per cent. bonds which matured Nov. 1, 1912, and for $9,735,000 of collateral trust loan 4½ per cent. bonds due June 1, 1913, together with maturing equipment trust obligations, and also for new construction work, the extension and improvement of terminals, track and facilities, and the purchase of equipment. The matter is now receiving careful consideration, but no decision has yet been reached as to the form or extent of the proposed financing."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange has directed that all transactions in Louisville & Nashville Railroad subscription receipts for capital stock be fully paid.

The half-yearly interest on the ten-million-dollar Mexican Government Monetary Commission Bonds, due March 1, is being paid as usual at the office of Speyer & Co.

The Standard Oil Cloth Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and of ¾ of 1 per cent. on the common stock, both payable March 31.

The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., free of income tax, on the ordinary shares, payable on March 31. Transfers received in London up to March 20 will be in time to be passed for payment of the dividend.

H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, returned yesterday from a trip to the Pacific Coast. He reported that trade conditions in the Northwest were satisfactory, and that the sentiment of business men was cheerful for the future.

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer have removed their offices to 12 Broadway.

Hallgarten & Co. have engaged $250,000 gold for shipment to Buenos Aires on Saturday.

The March statement of the Copper Producers' Association, which ordinarily appears on the 8th of the month, will be given out on the 7th, Friday of this week, as the usual date comes on a Saturday. European statistics of copper showed the visible supply on March 1 to be 36,150 tons, a decrease of 1,320 tons from February's figures.

Work on the Eastern extension of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway from the end of the line now in operation to Jonesville, La., is nearly completed. The steel bridge over the Wachita River, costing about $400,000 will be finished.

Charles J. Pasfield was elected yesterday Cashier of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, to succeed the late William F. Burns. Mr. Pasfield was formerly Assistant Cashier.

The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. as a semi-annual disbursement on its common stock. Payment will be made on April 1.

The American Road Machinery Company, recently formed with a capital of $2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and the same amount of common stock, has sold to W. M. Imbrie & Co. $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for March 1 and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	March 1.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,450,132	$1,450,132	$224,337,672
Internal rev.	1,483,062	1,483,062	209,333,175
Corporation tax	92,452	92,452	3,296,857
Miscellaneous	401,127	401,127	36,780,179
Total receipts	3,626,774	3,626,774	471,750,883
Expenditures	2,369,035	2,369,035	465,120,537
Surplus	1,257,738	1,257,738	8,630,347

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $79,441,490; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $43,752,570. Total of general fund, $148,271,668.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1913.	Increase.
3d week February	$99,005	$10,735
July 1-Feb. 21	3,359,708	303,671

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

3d week February	226,.66	46,465
July 1-Feb. 21	6,743,021	570,933

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

3d week February	53,504	2,8.8
July 1-Feb. 21	1,651,624	58,398

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

3d week February	499,070	19,307
July 1-Feb. 21	15,316,602	878,620

TWIN CITY LINES—

3d week February	158,837	7,749
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	1,157,942	56,730

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Av. mileage	309	309	309
Gross	447,761	385,952	392,948
Net after tax	106,532	84,923	96,033
7 mos. gross	3,069,150	2,797,351	2,712,264
Net after tax	820,458	765,396	720,960

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for January—

Gross	3,255,137	2,740,489	2,700,486
Net after tax	1,004,876	666,607	812,128
7 mos. gross	20,233,589	18,553,302	17,623,470
Net after tax	5,296,571	5,325,518	5,256,439

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

Mileage	7,975	7,918	7,744
Freight rev.	4,250,411	2,971,493	3,550,178
Passenger rev.	1,553,937	1,368,171	1,370,387
Total op. rev.	6,417,948	4,902,210	5,436,588
Mt. way & str.	674,268	590,030	449,635
Mt. of equipm't.	999,314	880,189	811,570
Trans. exp.	2,827,469	2,800,690	2,740,413
Total op. exp.	4,756,870	4,512,431	4,251,305
Taxes	303,000	275,000	260,000
Op. income	1,352,288	99,710	921,149
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev.	32,962,456	27,570,736	30,099,225
Passenger rev.	12,745,174	12,229,128	11,916,517
Total op. rev.	50,272,817	44,163,268	46,016,396
Mt. way & str.	6,390,259	5,763,008	6,376,686
Mt. of equipm't.	6,918,548	5,902,182	5,504,208
Trans. exp.	18,991,857	18,066,112	18,724,970
Total op. exp.	34,010,994	31,417,307	32,318,646
Taxes	2,121,000	1,925,000	1,880,000
Op. income	14,151,025	10,800,468	11,807,158

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

Mileage	1,744	1,743	1,744
Freight rev.	853,405	674,342	826,640
Passenger rev.	377,851	343,746	324,495
Total op. rev.	1,328,498	1,090,359	1,231,883
Mt. way and str.	103,284	74,273	66,396
Mt. of equipm't.	190,537	150,126	165,170
Trans. exp.	612,965	598,380	588,520
Total op. exp.	965,197	880,351	874,467
Taxes	69,827	63,928	60,180
Op. income	291,437	154,769	295,751
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev.	6,681,508	5,634,850	6,619,709
Passenger rev.	3,118,528	2,864,699	2,857,756
Total op. rev.	10,491,993	9,159,527	10,120,565
Mt. way & str.	1,374,764	1,135,905	1,153,015
Mt. of equipm't.	1,909,053	1,059,550	1,151,758
Trans. exp.	4,030,247	3,670,363	3,767,799
Total op. exp.	7,138,637	6,265,591	6,474,151
Taxes	492,256	462,994	412,515
Op. income	2,861,981	2,435,386	3,225,792

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	932,941	779,627	786,337
Net after taxes	294,357	196,349	236,218
Gross, 7 mos.	6,112,301	5,618 383	5,596,449
Net after taxes	1,917,313	1,835,800	1,991,454

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

Gross	80,865	84,701	92,886
Net after taxes	4,374	*6,601	19,128
*Deficit.			

DULUTH & IRON RANGE for January—

	1913.	1912.	Decrease.
Av. mileage	272	274	2
Gross	110,221	107,300	*2,920
Net after taxes	74,615	67,215	*7,400
Gross, 7 mos.	4,647,008	4,530,703	*116,305
Net after taxes	2,424,571	2,439,671	15,100
*Increase.			

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	1,083,259	1,135,299	1,091,582
Expenses	630,187	608,135	604,075
Net earnings	453,072	527,165	487,507
Int. and taxes	219,296	208,161	190,779
Surplus	233,776	319,003	296,728
Rtd. dividends	60,000	60,000	60,000
Com. dividends	175,000	175.000	157,000
Depreciation	70,114	58,288	54,579
Deficit	71,338	*25,715	24,049
*Surplus.			

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, all lines, for January—

	1913.	Increase.
Gross revenue	4,908,731	692,833
Op. exp. and taxes	3,825,714	218,921
Op. income	1,083,017	473,912
From July 1 to Jan. 31:		
Gross revenue	37,654,701	3,419,210
Op. exp. and taxes	27,633,132	2,530,641
Op. income	10,021,568	888,568

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Av. mileage	4,918	4,705	4,501
Gross	5,217,578	4,535,545	4,508,460
Net after taxes	1,176,404	1,000,295	1,070,833
Gross, 7 mos.	35,143,893	32,858,684	32,453,300
Net after taxes	8,820,931	9,352,554	8,845,700

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for January—

Gross	1,572,125	1,069,961	901,445
Net after taxes	482,319	264,671	170,686
Gross, 7 mos.	13,274,390	10,254,505	8,060,917
Net after taxes	5,693,204	4,147,651	2,763,922
Chicago Division:			
Gross	853,003	672,509	712,030
Net after taxes	205,215	105,124	112,522
Gross, 7 mos.	6,384,669	5,458,821	5,404,008
Net after taxes	2,041,994	1,441,548	1,271,453

MOBILE & OHIO for January—

Av. mileage	1,114	1,114	1,114
Gross	1,053,077	899,101	935,488
Net after taxes	251,724	179,094	236,778
Gross, 7 mos.	7,189,168	6,763,196	6,508,651
Net after taxes	1,763,926	1,724,755	1,765,353

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for January—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Av. miles oper.	3,817	3,398	417
Oper. revenue	2,657,548	2,256,346	401,202
Oper. expenses	1,962,633	1,767,407	195,226
Net oper. rev.	694,915	488,938	205,976
Outside op., deb.	5,489	3,902	*1,587
Total net rev.	689,426	485,036	204,389
Taxes	102,807	77,807	25,000
Oper. income	586,618	407,229	179,388

Wichita Falls Lines: Revenue, $126,911; expenses, $108,354; net, $23,556; taxes, $4,945; operating income, $18,611, January, 1913, included in 1913 figures.

Seven months ending Jan. 31:

Av. miles oper.	3,578	3,398	180
Oper. revenue	20,281,835	17,810,917	2,470,917
Oper. expenses	13,278,452	13,018,757	259,694
Net oper. rev.	7,003,382	4,792,159	2,211,223
Outside op., deb.	37,384	16,706	*20,678
Total net rev.	6,965,998	4,775,453	2,190,544
Taxes	765,451	628,220	137,230
Oper. income	6,200,547	4,147,232	2,053,314

Wichita Falls Lines: Revenue, $458,629; expenses, $315,564; net, $143,064; taxes, $31,888; operating income, $111,196, from Nov 1, 1912, included in 1913 figures.

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	2,001	2,092	2,092
Freight revenue	2,830,465	2,413,167	2,390,626
Passenger rev.	2,051,095	1,974,399	1,954,683
Total oper. rev.	5,443,498	4,883,603	4,777,719
Mt. way & str.	644,677	424,332	505,052
Mt. of equipment	915,785	644,937	596,516
Transp. exp.	2,519,180	2,253,506	2,090,686
Total oper. exp.	4,309,404	3,510,622	3,388,174
Taxes	314,000	310,000	275,000
Oper. income	800,038	1,170,635	1,225,456
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight revenue	20,585,747	18,105,490	17,888,437
Passenger rev.	16,874,249	16,257,635	15,978,929
Total oper. rev.	41,323,674	37,846,605	37,142,941
Mt. way & str.	4,616,691	4,053,722	4,266,508
Mt. of equipmt.	5,236,427	4,393,564	4,190,555
Transp. exp.	15,757,952	14,458,162	14,335,469
Total oper. exp.	26,949,871	24,253,944	24,031,953
Taxes	2,275,000	2,220,000	2,187,000
Oper. income	12,862,945	12,230,510	11,780,971

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including the Wilkesbarre & Eastern, for January—

	1913.	Increase.
Gross revenue	324,848	5,280
Oper. expenses and taxes	239,812	*1,891
Operating income	84,531	7,172
From July 1 to Jan. 31:		
Gross revenue	2,184,184	*137,826
Oper. expenses and taxes	1,661,309	81,984
Operating income	522,875	*219,810
*Decrease.		

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM for January—

St. Louis & San Francisco:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	5,255	5,245	5,188
Gross earnings	3,802,379	3,337,276	3,612,999
Net after taxes	1,095,686	766,896	994,277
7 months gross	28,002,091	25,534,497	26,383,518
Net after tax s	8,444,702	7,371,043	7,242,886

Chicago & Eastern Illinois:

Mileage	1,275	1,275	1,276
Gross earnings	1,364,202	1,226,227	1,258,924
Net after taxes	263,351	187,742	316,881
7 months gross	9,768,282	9,381,434	9,287,982
Net after taxes	2,165,583	2,461,469	2,721,628

Total All Lines:

Mileage	6,530	6,520	6,464
Gross earnings	5,166,581	4,563,503	4,871,923
Net after taxes	1,359,038	954,638	1,311,159
7 months gross	37,770,373	34,915,931	35,671,462
Net after taxe	10,610,285	9,832,513	9,964,515

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO. for the year 1912—

Net earnings after charges	$43,223
Surplus for 1911	38,183
Total surplus	76,406
Earnings on stock for 1912 equal to 6.03 per cent.	

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' CO. for the six months ended Feb. 1—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net profits	722,383	721,073	813,265
1st pr. dividend	112,825	113,767	115,458
Balance	609,558	607,305	697,807
2d pf. dividend	155,750	153,744	153,600
Balance	455,808	453,561	544,207
Com. dividend	266,380	265,055	262,745
Balance	189,428	188,506	281,463
Extra dividend	124,209	124,107	123,762
Surplus	65,129	64,399	157,701
Prev. ex div. ac. Aug. 1	393,889	453,124	356,429
Extra div. acc.	459,018	517,523	514,130
Prev. surplus*	1,606,428	1,606,428	1,606,428
*Exclusive of extra dividend account.			

CAMBRIA STEEL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total income	4,446,709	3,618,333	5,461,235
Extra repl.	545,258	389,587	514,529
Net earn.	3,901,451	3,248,745	4,946,806
Fixed chge., &c.	490,368	471,407	393,474
Surplus	3,411,083	2,777,338	4,553,332
Dividends	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Surplus	1,161,083	527,338	2,303,332

GEORGE W. HELME CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net, after all charges	1,075,132
Preferred dividend	280,000
Common dividend	300,000
Surplus for year	550,727

INTERNATIONAL PAPER for the year ended Dec. 31. The previous report covered the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—

	12 mos. end. Dec. 31. 1912.	6 mos. end. Dec. 31, 1911.	12 mos. end. June 30, 1911.
Net rev.	3,238,350	1,637,594	2,887,402
Int. & deprec.	2,040,691	605,554	1,701,145
Balance	1,197,678	1,032,040	1,186,256
Preferred divs.	448,134	224,067	448,134
Surplus	749,544	807,974	738,122
Previous surp.	9,646,078	8,838,104	8,099,982
Total surp.	10,395,622	9,646,078	8,838,104

UNITED DRY GOODS CO. for the six months ended Jan. 15—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net income	1,080,871	1,073,399	1,161,462
Preferred div.	377,982	375,212	371,000
Balance	702,889	698,187	700,462
Common divs.	577,100	577,100	511-812
Balance	125,789	121,087	278,650
Previous surp.	1,260,824	1,090,829	747,539
Total surp.	1,386,613	1,211,916	1,026,190

HEINZE ASKS $30,000,000.

Arthur P. Is Suing Amalgamated and Others for This Amount.

Papers in a suit for $30,000,000 damages have been filed in the Supreme Court by the United Copper Securities Company and Arthur P. Heinze against the Amalgamated Copper Company and its subsidiaries, including the Anaconda Copper Company and these other defendants: Adolph and Albert Lewisohn and Philip S. Henry, as executors of the estate of the late Leonard Lewisohn; William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Jr., who, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is involved as the executor of the estate of the late H. H. Rogers; John D. Ryan, and James Stillman. The suit was filed by F. E. M. Bullowa, the attorney for A. P. Heinze.

The alleged damages for which the complainants think they should receive $30,000,000 had to do with the burning of the Montana Oil Purchasing Company, according to the papers in the case. The Amalgamated Copper Company is incidentally charged with being a monopoly in restraint of trade. The complaint goes back to early days in the Butte district and alleges that the Amalgamated Company was instrumental in bribing a Supreme Court Judge of Idaho with $250,000 to grant a new trial in the litigation in 1896 between the Amalgamated and Heinze interests over the famous Minnie Healy mine.

A. P. Heinze appears in the papers as a complainant through the ownership of 100 shares of stock in the United Copper Company, which was placed in a receivership a few weeks ago. The United Copper Company was capitalized at $50,000,000. It is asserted in Wall Street that the collapse of a great pool in United Copper stock on the Curb market was the first tangible development in the panic of 1907.

The attorneys for the defendants are Sherman & Stirling, Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall, and Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson. The motion was made by the defense several days ago to rule out all the allegations, but further steps have not been taken.

One of the attorneys for the defense said last night that the suit was too ridiculous to be worthy of comment.

PAPER EARNS 4 PER CENT.

International Company Says Industry is Passing Severe Trial.

The International Paper Company reported yesterday for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $2,562,958, and income from investments of $675,400. Interests on the funded debt required $909,066, and $1,131,615 was charged to the depreciation account. The surplus, after payment of preferred dividends had been made, amounted to $749,544, the equivalent of something more than 4 per cent. on the common stock.

President Philip T. Dodge said in the annual statement: "The paper industry is passing through a period of severe trial, owing to tariff changes, the establishment of competing mills in Canada, the increasing cost of wood, and the refusal of Canada to permit the exportation of its cheap wood for the use of the United States manufacturers."

The company's total assets were set forth in the report as $72,862,900, of which accounts receivable supplied $3,045,000, and notes receivable $1,533,000. Mill plants and water power were valued at more than $44,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Hale & Norcross	.07
Andes	.03	Mexican	.64
Belcher	.19	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.80	Overman	.20
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.30	Sag Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.17	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.28
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.20

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.90	C. O. D.	.06
Jim	.72	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.20	Diam'field B. B.	.02
Midway	.48	Florence	.32
Mizpah Ext.	.50	Goldf'd Con. M.	2.82½
Montana	1.55	Goldfield Merger	.25
North Star	.21	Jumbo Ext.	.31
Rescue Eula	.12	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Ext.	1.75	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Merger	.80	Vernal	.12
West End	1.27½	Nevada Hills	1.12½
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.46
Adams	.01	MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.16	Manhattan Con.	.05
Booth	.06	Manhat. Big Four	.89

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6½	Jackpot	52½	52¾
Elkton	60%	61	McKinney	63¾	64
El Paso	.575	588	Old Gold	2¾	3
Findlay	4½	5½	Portland	98	100
Gold Dollar	11½	12	Vindicator	96½	97½
Isabella	12¾	12¾	Raven B. H.	7	7½

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the firm name and style of M. & E. Bruckheimer, at 2,108 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, 1913.

Edwin Bruckheimer has withdrawn from the said business, which will be conducted in the future by Marcus Bruckheimer at the same place, under the name and style of M. & L. Bruckheimer.

All the existing obligations of M. & E. Bruckheimer have been assumed by Marcus Bruckheimer.

MARCUS BRUCKHEIMER,
EDWIN BRUCKHEIMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JOSEPH B. KOPF and ERNEST A. H. ENGEL, under the firm name and style of THE KOPF-ENGEL COMPANY, was dissolved on the 24th day of February, 1913, so far as it relates to the said Joseph B. Kopf. All debts due to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled by the remaining partner, Ernest A. H. Engel, who will continue the business under the name of THE KOPF-ENGEL COMPANY at 49 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated February 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH B. KOPF.
E. A. H. ENGEL.

We wish to announce that Mr. Hugo Waldvogel has withdrawn from the firm of Herman Moritz and is no longer connected with same. Business will be continued as heretofore by Herman Moritz & Benjamin Glaxon.

Signed, HERMAN MORITZ,
148 West 15th Street, New York City.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SCHWARTZ & SALZMAN has this day dissolved. Mr. Charles Schwartz will continue the business and assume all liabilities. Charles Schwartz, 101 Greene St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.,
111 William St.
New York, Feb. 18, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, March 13, 1913.

Polls open at 12 M. and close 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, February 25, 1913.

A dividend of Ten Dollars per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1913.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to Mr. J. R. Fast, Assistant Secretary, not later than April 1, 1913. GEORGE CHESEBRO', Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, February 28th, 1913.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1912:—

Rail operations—Revenues		$174,607,598.22
Rail operations—Expenses		126,637,944.59
Net revenue—Rail operations		$47,969,653.63
Auxiliary operations—deficit		1,147,985.23
Net Railway operating revenue		$46,821,668.40
Railway tax accruals		7,128,535.02
Railway operating income		$39,693,133.38
Other income:		
Income from securities	$14,527,491.86	
Hire for equipment, etc	4,762,241.75	19,289,733.31
Gross income		$58,982,866.69
Deductions from gross income		16,828,902.66
Net income		$42,153,964.03

Disposition of net income:

Appropriations to sinking and other reserve funds	$1,188,627.92	
Portion of principal of equipment trust obligations	2,901,727.99	
Cash dividends	27,198,918.00	
Appropriations for Additions and Betterments	8,365,479.53	
Construction expenditures on branch roads	888,107.06	40,492,860.50
Balance transferred to credit of Profit and Loss		$1,661,103.53

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.
December 31st, 1912.

Assets.

Property investment:		
Road	$282,948,637.64	
Equipment	154,130,678.53	
	$437,079,316.17	
Reserve for accrued depreciation—Cr.	14,080,588.29	
		$422,992,727.88
Securities owned		331,909,154.32
Securities under lease of U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co		2,559,658.25
Miscellaneous investments		1,929,509.60
Cash		30,207,397.25
Materials and supplies		15,484,219.43
Cash and securities in sinking, insurance and other reserve funds		34,686,149.81
Cash and securities in Provident Funds		6,616,863.23
Other assets		39,843,342.50
		$886,179,022.27

Liabilities.

Capital Stock	$458,877,950.00
Premium realized on Capital Stock from January 1st, 1900	7,050,200.00
Funded Debt of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	152,468,940.00
Funded Debt of Companies whose properties have been acquired by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	54,334,500.00
Guaranteed Stock Trust Certificates, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Companies	14,708,250.00
Equipment Trust Obligations	21,888,827.71
Mortgages and Ground Rents Payable	3,456,622.36
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	2,559,658.25
Liability on account of Provident Funds	6,616,863.23
Other Liabilities	44,049,668.57
Additions to property since June 30th, 1907, through income	52,489,756.37
Reserves from Income or Surplus:	
Invested in Sinking, Redemption and other reserve funds	35,745,481.46
Reserve for Additions and Betterments and Car Trust Principal charged out in advance	8,447,378.70
Profit and Loss	28,534,975.62
	$886,179,022.27

The number of tons of freight moved on the five general divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1912 was 143,480,431, an increase of 18,805,863, or 14.62 per cent.; the number of passengers was 72,452,887, an increase of 5,007,173, or 7.42 per cent.

The railroad companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the full report of your company.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 165,449,782, an increase of 26,672,892. The number of passengers carried was 34,826,381, a decrease of 335,069.

The operating revenue of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year 1912 was $374,096,179.92; operating expenses, $291,867,378.81, and operating income, $82,228,801.11, an increase in operating revenue, compared with 1911, of $37,612,361.16, and an increase in operating income of $7,039,778.63. There were 413,174,093 tons of freight moved on the entire system, being an increase of 59,955,772 tons, and 178,811,733 passengers carried, an increase of 9,816,577.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Income Statement is in the form prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective July 1st, 1912, which requires the statement of certain parts of the Income Statement in greater detail; as well as showing the receipts and disbursements of certain accounts. The Company is further required to include the Income derived by Sinking and other Reserve Funds as part of its Income; but as it is not permitted to charge as a payment interest on any part of its bonds which may be held in any of the Sinking or Trust Funds, such interest on bonds so held cannot be included in said Income. While these accounting changes result, therefore, in apparently swelling the Net Income of the Company to the extent of $786,230.09, yet it is offset by corresponding necessary appropriations to these funds out of net income, which appropriations were formerly included in fixed charges.

This Statement shows that the total Rail Operating Revenues were $174,607,598.22, the largest in the history of the Company, an increase of $17,120,185.52, or 10.87 per cent. as compared with 1911.

The increased express traffic resulted in a greater gross return to the Company. The future effect of the parcel post on express revenue cannot as yet be determined, nor is it known what effect the changes in express rates, ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will have upon the revenue received from the Express Company operating over you lines.

In the transportation of United States Mails the revenues show a decrease although the volume of the traffic increased. The rates are fixed by Congress, and there is a Congressional investigation of the subject at the present time. It is hoped that

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—During the last 24 hours there were snow flurries in Northern New England, the region of the Great Lakes and the Missouri Valley and rain in the North Pacific States and cloudy weather over the interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Temperature has risen practically over all districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and has fallen in the Plains States.

There will be snows Tuesday in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, followed by fair weather in these regions Wednesday. Over other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although there will be general cloudiness over the East and the Middle West.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and it will rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley and Wednesday in the Upper Lake region. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk west winds, and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pensylvania—Cloudy and somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy and somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate west winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; slightly colder, except in North Maine. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	14	3 P. M.	28	43
6 A. M.	12	6 P. M.	28	43
9 A. M.	18	9 P. M.	24	40
12 M.	24	35	11 P. M.	23	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.38 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
2:00	269 W. 40th St.; E. Brusky	Trifling
2:25	63 W. 51st St.; Mrs. J. Pitt	$100
3:00	72 W. 108th St.; not given	Trifling
7:45	438 Columbus Av.; C.J. Monaco	Trifling
7:59	377 Brook Av., Bronx; J. Hynes	Trifling
9:27	268 W. 128th St.; G. Hill	Trifling
9:40	2,374 8th Av.; L. Buonocoro	Trifling
10:25	200 W. 83d St.; O. Hollenstein	Trifling
11:00	Jerome Av., between 233d and 236th Sts., Bronx; not given	None
P. M.		
12:30	Amsterdam and Audubon Avs., 189th and 190th Sts.; not given	None
12:55	129-135 Duane St.; Rice & Hutchins Co.	$50
2:20	550 E. 91st St.; Mary Moore	Trifling
2:20	174th St. and Featherbed Lane; not given	Trifling
2:55	459 W. 26th St.; C. Oshaanke	Trifling
3:10	226 E. 53d St.; Rose Edwards	$15
3:40	1,537 Madison Av.; J. Greenfield	Trifling
5:00	109 Duane St.; Greene Feed Co.	Trifling
5:20	2 State St.; Margaret Kelly	$100
5:25	101 Beekman St.; Otto Seidel	$300
6:15	310-312 E. 25th St.; S. Weissman	$300
6:20	30 Av. B.; Herman Shriver	Trifling
6:15	310-312 East 25th St.; S. Weissman	$100
6:10	238 East 77th St.; V. Mucarlo	Not given
8:20	42 West End Av.; Vita Sassante	Trifling
9:25	220 East 56th St.; A. Rubino	Trifling
10:40	315 East 48th St.; A. Battaglia	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

James Kearns was appointed on Dec. 11, 1912, a caretaker in the Brooklyn Training School. On City Supt. Maxwell's report that Kearns's services are satisfactory his appointment has been made permanent dating from March 1. The pay is $35 a month, with maintenance.

Francis W. Creegan, 362 West 127th Street, has been appointed an attendance officer at $900 a year.

Classes for "studies in character building" are being organized by the Secretary of the Employment Bureau in the City College. The topics of discussion for the Spring semester, 1913, will be as follows: The habit of hard work; the standard of truth and honesty; the standard of physical purity—sex problems; questionable pleasures; service and a man's life work; should service be carried to the extent of self-sacrifice?; how far does the duty of service extend, to the whole world or not? The idea behind the course is to help young men find and foster the best that is in them—to study, judge, and cultivate themselves, their talents, and personalities. There is no expense connected with the course. A set of twenty-two books, bearing on the subjects discussed, is the gift of R. R. Bowker of the Class of 1868. These are placed in the Young Men's Christian Association Reading Room in the student's concourse, that all men may have easy access to them. The course is not alone for men who are seeking employment through the bureau, but is open to every one in the college.

William C. Pinchin, Jr., an Examiner of Claims in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, Department of Education, has resigned, Louis T. Bergen, a clerk in the same bureau, has been transferred to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Frank McGovern, another clerk in the same bureau, has been transferred to the office of the President of Manhattan Borough.

The Board of Education has appointed William Casper as a junior mechanical draughtsman (electrical) in its Bureau of Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Board of Education for fire protection work at Public Schools 3, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26, Richmond.

The building, known as Public School Annex, at Fifth Avenue, East Chester, has been designated by the Board of Education at Public School 15, the Bronx.

The Controller has been authorized by the Board of Education to settle the claim of George W. Wick, architectural draughtsman, in the sum of $46.59.

Permission has been granted by the Board of Education to the director and assistant directors of physical training, the Inspectors of public school athletics, five teachers of physical training in high schools, and five teachers of physical training in elementary schools to attend, at their own expense but without loss of pay, the meeting of the Physical Education Association at Newark, N. J., March 26-29.

A meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New York City Teachers' Association will be held this afternoon at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street to discuss the McKee bills.

CHANGES OF NAME.

KOMARNISKY, SAMUEL, to Homar, Samuel; member of Atlas Underwear Company; difficulty in pronunciation causing embarrassment in business and social affairs; City Court Judge Delehanty.

MORGENSTEIN, ERWIN, to Morton, Edwin; resides at 858 Hewitt Place; difficulty in pronunciation an obstacle to career; City Court Judge Delehanty.

RITROVATO, DOMENICO, to Di Maria, Domenik; retail grocer and baker at 419 West Thirty-ninth Street; Ritrovato in Italian means foundling; name causes embarrassment to family; name Di Maria has been used for the past ten years and objections raised to its use without court sanction; City Court Judge Delehanty.

SCHREYER, IRVING, to Mendelsohn, Irving; residence, 90 Greenwich Street; nearest relative grandfather, Mrs. Hannah Mendelsohn; been known by the name of Mendelsohn since death of parents in 1894; a deep obligation to Mrs. Mendelsohn and a wish to continue in the use of name to which he has been accustomed; City Court Judge Delehanty.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BULLWINKEL, CAROLINE F. A.; supplemental report ordered; restribution of estate.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALVATORE CATALANO and IDA HEIN, individually and doing business as CATALANO & HEIN, Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 11th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15-17 West 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of embroideries, laces, trimmings, braids, silks, spool cotton, embroidery and Cornelly machines, safe, desk, fixtures, &c. Inspection March 8th and 10th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. PETER B. OLNEY, Jr., Receiver. BERNARD F. NATHAN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON EFSTEIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 4th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of linens, lawns, machines, &c. RALPH L. COLLETT, Trustee. H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Charles Shongood Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, March 4th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-41 Broadway, bankrupt stock of ladies' coats, suits, cloaks, furs, (40) iron revolving racks, large lot of very fine wax figures, (1) imported figure costing $250, fixtures, &c.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, 50.

Captain, detailed to act as Inspector, transferred and assigned as indicated: To take effect noon, March 1—James H. Gillen, 29th Precinct to 3d Inspection District.

Transfers, to take effect noon, March 1—Inspectors William J. Laney, 3d Inspection District to 2d; John Daly, 2d Inspection District to 6th. To take effect 1 P. M., March 1—Capt. Patrick Corcoran, Traffic B to 29th. To take effect 8 A. M., March 2—Patrolmen C. O. Squad to precincts indicated: J. L. Hackett, 6th; W. H. Hughes, 21st; M. Harvey, 35th; H. J. Yore, 8th; M. P. Judge, 29th; A. C. Johnson, 36th. Precincts indicated to C. O. Squad: J. J. Walsh, 15th; J. G. Dwyer, 21st; A. B. Dallas, 61st; E. F. McEvoy, 21st; T. E. Nelis, 21st; J. J. McManus, 68th.

Assignments—Lieut. Philip Grosback, Traffic B, to command precinct, from 1 P. M., March 1. Discontinued—Patrolman J. J. McManus, 68th, to mounted duty, from 8 A. M., March 2.

Fines Imposed—Patrolmen Harry Wolken, 17th, Dec. 7, 1912, (complaint made while on probation;) (1) did not properly relieve patrolman on fixed post and was absent therefrom; (2) failed to obtain permission and enter absence in memorandum book, three days; Charles W. McSorley, 17th, Jan. 11, absence from post, fifteen days; William Buckley, 23d, Jan. 15, absent from post, in hallway of liquor store, three days; Edwin L. Smith, 32d, Jan. 10, failed to properly patrol, loitering, and apparently in conversation, one day; William P. Meany, 32d, Jan. 10, failed to properly patrol, loitering, and apparently in conversation, one day; Edwin J. Gross, 68th, Jan. 14, absent from outgoing roll call, two days.

Reprimanded—Patrolman Otto Schmuck, 43d, Jan. 10, addressed communication to Commissioner, not through official channels.

Charges Dismissed.—Lieut. Dennis J. Lyons, 8th, Feb. 1; failed to discover three patrolmen off post. Patrolmen Robert A. Smith, 32d, Jan. 13; (1) failed to report automobile accident; (2) failed to assist man knocked down by automobile. Herman Grossbtrger, 33d, Jan. 13; absent from post, in a stable; (2) failed to notify Lieutenant; (3) failed to have memorandum book. Edward J. Hoffman, 43d, Nov. 23, 1912; struck one Salvatore Imrogna on face with his hand. Hugo O. Wunsche, Traffic C, Jan. 14; did not properly tag (parking in automobile;) (2) failed to report accident. Harry N. Hanley, C. O. Squad, Jan. 7; threatened to assault one Francis Hurley.

Dismissed from force—To take effect 1:30 P. M., March 1: Patrolman Pierce N. Poole, 12th, charge, conduct unbecoming an officer.

Absent without Leave, Deemed to Have Resigned, and Dismissed without Notice, (to take effect as of Feb. 26.)—Patrolman Louis F. Owens, 151st.

Fire Department.

Special Orders 42:

Appointed on Three months' Probation.—J. J. Dugan and T. J. Shay, telephone operators, Telegraph Bureau, to take effect at 8 A. M. March 3.

Transferred.—Telephone Operators W. F. Malone and H. Hild, Telegraph Bureau, to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in the same capacity, to take effect at 9 A. M. March 1.

Fine.—Firemen (first grade) John K. Gallagher, H. & L. 123, $5 for loss of coat badge 2717.

To report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at repair shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., 8 A. M. March 4, for instruction in operating motor apparatus: Firemen (first grade) E. P. McCallen, Engine 72; W. H. Vette, H. & L. 78; Fireman (fourth grade) J. A. Coffey, Engine 33.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 28: Fireman (first grade) J. P. Connolly, Engine 216, to new quarters at 582 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

Special leave of absence without pay: Fireman (fourth grade) F. R. Nagle, Engine 1, twenty-four hours, from 8 A. M. March 4; Fireman (first grade) W. V. Dolan, Engine 201, twelve hours, from 8 A. M. March 14.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray relative to the request of the Controller that the commission permit Joseph Meyers, a clerk in the Bronx office of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears and Assessments, to take part in the promotion examination for third-grade clerk. Mr. Murray stated that the examination was held Feb. 13, and that the request was received too late to permit all candidates in the Bronx office who were eligible to file applications.

Report of Mr. Murray relative to a communication from the Commissioner of Bridges concerning the promotion of Thomas F. Hickey. Mr. Murray recommended that the examination for promotion to foreman stonemason ordered for Hickey at the meeting of Dec. 31, 1912, be canceled; also that the examination (non-competitive) to qualify him for assignment as foreman brick mason, ordered at the meeting, be canceled, and that a promotion examination be ordered for third-grade foreman brick mason.

Request of the Controller for authority to employ Fred T. Newell and John H. Lacey as assistant salary standardization experts at the rate of $8 a day each.

Request of the President of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission for authority to employ Herbert W. Harvey as assistant engineer at a compensation not to exceed $800, and stating that it is not practical to obtain a person of his qualifications for the brief time required and for the compensation from the eligible list.

Letter from the Public Charities Department stating that it has been impossible to obtain any one from the eligible list for the position of payroll clerk at the farm colony at $780 a year, and requesting that Alfred O'Hara, who has been serving under an emergency appointment, receive a non-competitive examination to qualify him for provisional employment, pending a selection from the list.

Request of the chief accountant in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts for approval of the employment of Mortimer J. Brown at a total compensation of $25 in connection with the investigation of the exchange of land in the Borough of Manhattan by the Board of Education.

Request of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for authority to employ Dr. E. H. Berendsohn as dentist during the year 1913.

Request of the Controller for authority to employ 120 adding and billing machine operators to prepare tax bills for 1913, at the rate of a cent and a half per correct bill, also for authority to employ seven temporary repair men at 50 cents an hour to keep the machines in working order.

Request of the Commissioners of Accounts for authority to employ William J. Donohue as special investigator, with knowledge of blasting operations and the handling of dynamite, in connection with the investigation of the Fire Department, at a total compensation of $750.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on March 5 and 6 to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of clerk in the Division of Carriers' Accounts and in the Division of Statistics, Inter-State Commerce Commission, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,620 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Only in exceptional cases, however, will the entrance salary be over $1,200.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Commercial and railway geography, 10; arithmetic, 15; practical questions in general accounting and statistics, 15; practical questions in railway and other common-carrier accounting, 20; report writing, (test in writing in letter form a report not more than 200 words in length, summarizing and arranging in logical order a series of facts included in a given statement of 400 or 500 words,) 10; general education, training, and experience, 15; accounting and other technical experience along lines connected with railway or other common-carrier service, 15.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. High-grade experience of at least three years in accounting or statistical work in connection with railway or other common-carrier service, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Experience with the Inter-State Commerce Commission or with any of the State commissions engaged in the regulation of the affairs of common carriers will be accepted in lieu of similar experience in the service of railways, express companies, sleeping-car companies, carriers by water, telephone and telegraph companies, or other common carriers.

Careful preliminary examination will be made of the special fitness of all applicants, and only those who have submitted prima facie evidence of having had the training and experience required for the position will be admitted to the other tests in the examination. Applicants should familiarize themselves with the Federal Act to Regulate Commerce, a copy of which will be furnished to all persons whose applications are approved. They may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence, but under an act of Congress only those who are examined in the State or Territory in which they reside, and who have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of the examination, will be eligible for appointment to a position in the apportioned service in Washington, D. C. This examination is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States, and who meet the requirements.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on the same days to fill vacancies, as they may occur, in the positions of geologic aid and assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey, at salaries ranging from $60 a month when actually employed to $1,500 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications in any branch of the service. Competitors who pass Part I. of the examination will be eligible for appointment to the position of geologic aid, in which the salaries paid will range from $60 to $100 a month when actually employed; those passing both Parts I. and II. will be eligible for appointment to the position of geologic aid and also that of assistant geologist, in which the salaries will be from $1,200 a year up. The salaries in either position will depend on the experience and qualifications of the appointees.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Geologic aid and assistant geologist, (Part I.)—Elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics, 20; translation into English of scientific matter, either French or German, 10; general geology and mineralogy, 30; interpretation of geologic and topographic maps, 30; training, experience, and fitness, 10. Assistant geologist, (Part II.)—Essay on geologic subject, accompanied by drawings, (both English composition and drawing will be rated on this subject,) 20; interpretation of geologic maps, 20; geology, special subjects: (a) Economic geology, (b) paleontology, (c) petrology, (d) stratigraphy, (the competitor may select any one or more of these special subjects as a part of his examination; ten questions are given in each; the order in which the special subjects will be given will be determined at the time of the examination and cannot be stated in advance; three hours are allowed for each special subject taken, and generally it will be practicable to give the competitor one of these subjects on the second day of the examination; the remaining special subjects will be given on the following days; separate registers of eligibles will be established for each of the special subjects, and the name of a competitor will be entered upon the register of each examination which he passes,) 20; training, experience, and fitness, 40.

This examination is open to all men 20 years or over on the date of the examination, who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BISNESS, JOSEPH, (died Feb. 2;) left $1,068 to wife, Annie Bisness.

BLUMENTHAL, SIGMUND, (died Jan. 1;) left more than $10,000 personalty; income for life of $13,333.33 (remainder unknown) held in trust for each of nieces, Sophie Mendel, Alice Spear, and Vennie Blumenthal; residue in equal parts to Berthold Hochschild, Sidney Blumenthal, and B. Edmund Davis.

COE, NORMAN L., (died Feb. 9;) left $3,000 realty and $12,000 personalty to wife, Addie E. Coe.

COYNE, MARY, (died Feb. 16;) left about $20,000 realty and $90 personalty; $10,000 to son, Thomas J. Coyne, $5,000 each to grandchildren, Thomas J. and Mary V. Coyne.

HOWE, ELIZABETH CRAMER, (died Feb. 17;) left $16,000 personalty; about $3,000 each to sisters, Phoebe P. Field, Emma Howe Kipling, and Mary Howe Hess, and brothers, John I. and Isaac P. Howe; uncertain amounts to Bessie Ingersoll, Delarue Patterson, Lily Kipling, Elizabeth Howe, Adalene Howe, and Murray Sanders.

McGRATH, MICHAEL J., (died Feb. 23;) left estate of unknown value to wife, Rachael McGrath.

SCHUSTER, BERTHA, (died Feb. 11;) left $14,000 realty and $200 personalty to husband; Henry Schuster.

SPARROW, EDWARD W., (died Feb. 21;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $1,200 to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lansing, Mich.; $5,000 each to nieces, Bessie Davis and Edith Hoffman; $2,000 to Benjamin Blandy Lee; $2,500 to Frank E. Church; uncertain amounts to son, Edward Grant Sparrow, and daughter, Margaret Alicia Sparrow; life income of $2,500 yearly each to sisters, Alicia J. Lansing and Mary Henrietta Sparrow; $10,000 to Emma Grant Noble; residue in trust for wife, Margaret B. Sparrow; son, Edward Grant Sparrow, and daughter, Margaret Alicia Sparrow.

WEILER, DORETHEA, (died Jan. 29;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $10,000 each to daughters, Jeanette Baruch and Fannie W. Sinsheimer; uncertain amounts to sons, Albert and Charles H. Weiler; $300 each to grandchildren, Clarence, Milton, Herbert, and Roland Baruch, and Harriet Sinsheimer; $200 to Regina Freisinger.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Col. W. T. Wood, infantry, to this city and report to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., for examination by board.

Major A. Hamilton, Coast Artillery, detailed as member of Examining Board, at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major A. Hero, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. I. C. Sutton, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged.

First Lieut. J. H. Lee, Corps Engineers, relieved from duty, this city, and proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty, then to Galveston, Texas, report to Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers.

Major L. S. Miller, Quartermaster Corps, Special Orders of Feb. 14, amended so as to direct him to leave for Philippine Islands, April 5.

First Lieut. L. W. McIntosh, Ordnance Department, from Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Major E. P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, detailed as student officer at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., April 15 to May 15.

Contract Surgeon W. Whitney, U. S. A., from this city to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., for duty.

Capt. O. P. M. Hazzard, now attached to Tenth Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment.

Leaves—Major L. G. Miller, Quartermaster Corps, granted leave to April 5.

The Navy.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. W. Crandall to receiving ship at New York.

Paymaster's Clerk F. D. Foley, appointed; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Salem, at Ponta Delgada; Nebraska, at Tampico; Nashville, at New Orleans; Ontario and Sonoma, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Orion, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Caesar, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Ajax, from Hampton Roads for Algiers, en route Carlile, Virginia, from Tampico for Vera Cruz; Colorado, from Mazatlan for Guaymas.

Rear Admiral A. M. Knight has resumed command of the Atlantic reserve fleet, hoisting his flag on the Wisconsin.

The Commander of the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, has temporarily transferred his flag from the Virginia to the Nebraska.

The Wyoming sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Tangier Sound on Feb. 28, and not on the 1st of March as reported.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,499. MOTOR LORRIES.—A foreign business firm has written an American Consular officer that it would like to get in touch with motor vehicle manufacturers in the United States who can supply motor lorries to compete with makes already on the market. Three-ton lorries, complete with body and all accessories, are sold at retail for about $2,800, and quite a number are used with satisfaction to the customers. Vehicles of from one to three tons dead weight to sell for about $3,000 are desired by the firm in question. The Consular officer urges American manufacturers of such a motor vehicle to place themselves in touch with the inquirer, giving particulars of their price, terms of sale, and discounts, as he believes the inquiry to be genuine, and of extensive sales, coming from one of the best-known wholesale importing houses in his district.

10,500. SILK RIBBONS AND SILK DRESS GOODS.—A report from an American Consulate in a Latin-American country states that the head of one of the principal local commercial houses desires to be placed in communiction with American manufacturers of silk ribbons and silk dress goods. Correspondence may be in either English or Spanish.

10,501. MACHINERY FOR EXTRACTING OIL FROM NUTS.—A resident of an African city informs an American Consulate that he is desirous of obtaining machinery for extracting oil from African native nuts. Catalogues and full particulars should be sent to the Consulate in question for transmission to the interested party.

10,502. LUMBER AND HARDWOOD.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a firm in his district desires to secure the representation, as brokers, of American shippers of all classes of lumber and hardwoods. The firm named, in addition to being very well-known brokers, also owns and controls large warehouses in which wood auction sales take place at regular intervals, and is well known to the trade throughout Europe.

10,503. AGENCIES FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that the files of his office contain the names of thirteen persons who desire to obtain agencies for American goods for all or a part of the country in which he is located. He has forwarded these names, with a brief description of each inquirer and the particular line of goods in which he is especially interested. All have stated that they are in a position to furnish references, &c., and all can correspond in English. Copy of the complete report, giving these details, will be sent to interested firms by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,504. SOLID RUBBER ALPHABETS.—A report from an American Consular officer in the United Kingdom states that a local firm has applied for the names of American manufacturers of solid rubber alphabets. This firm has recently invented a machine for printing with that particular style of type, and anticipates that it will need a large amount of such product.

10,505. HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The American Consulate in Mazatlan, Mexico, reports that bids will be opened in Mexico City at the end of April for the harbor improvements at Mazatlan. If this work is undertaken it will also mean the completion of the railroad from Durango to Mazatlan, and assures the importance of the port of Mazatlan as the most important between San Francisco and Panama.

10,506. MATERIALS REQUIRED BY BUREAU OF MINES, GEOLOGY, AND HYDROLOGY.—The American Consulate General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has forwarded blue prints and list of materials required by the Bureau of Mines, Geology, and Hydrology. Bids will be received until April 15, 1913. The papers referred to can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,507. HAY, CORN, AND OATS.—A reputable American commission merchant doing business in the West Indies informs an American Consular officer that he is desirous of securing a hay, corn, and oats account. He states that if reasonable export terms are offered he can handle 4,000 bales of hay, about 10,000 bushels of oats, and 40,000 bushels of corn per month.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Frank H. Davis of Dover, Del.; Charles S. Sullivan, and William F. Murray of Boston were admitted to practice.

No. .., Original—In the matter of petition of William Armstrong to strike the name of Fletcher Dobyns from the roll of attorneys.—Motion for leave to file petition denied.

No. .., Original—Ex parte in the matter of William J. Dante, collector, &c., petitioner.—Motion to file petition for writs of mandamus and certiorari granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable April 7.

No. .., Original—Ex parte in the matter of American Steel Barrel Company et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded, returnable April 7.

172—Isidor Straus et al., composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. American Publishers Association et al.—Motion to continue case until term denied.

670, 703, 710, and 711—International Harvester Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to advance denied.

942—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

956—Mary A. Velati, petitioner, vs. William J. Dant, trustee.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

961—Josephine P. McGowan, executrix, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. Emily E. Parish, executrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

968—J. A. Folger, petitioner, vs. Kate C. Putnam, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

977—Isaac B. Walker, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

214—The Dakota Cattle Company, appellant, vs. The United States and the Sioux Indians; 215—Catherine Howard, appellant, vs. The United States and the Sioux Indians; and 216—The Keystone Land and Cattle Company, appellant, vs. The United States and the Sioux Indians.—Motion to remand for further findings of fact denied.

715—Harry K. Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Ordered this case placed on summary docket.

820—Antonio Maria Peralta et al., appellants, vs. the State of California et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

911—The United States ex rel. Sall Zimmerspitz, appellant, vs. R. L. Prentis et al.—Motion to advance to summary docket submitted for argument.

983—The United States, petitioner, vs. F. W. Whitridge, receiver, and 984—The United States, petitioner, vs. A. H. Joline et al., receivers, &c., et al.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

988—Mississippi Valley Fuel Company et al., petitioners, vs. Watson Coal Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

986—Mary G. Pennell, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company.—Motion to advance to place on summary docket submitted.

No. ..., (original.)—Oscar W. White, plaintiff, vs. Don Enrique Borga, defendant.—Motion for leave to file declaration submitted by plaintiff.

173—Joseph Atwater, plaintiff in error, vs. W. T. Haskett, Judge, et al.—Dismissed.

174—Frederick M Hubbell et al., as trustees, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lafayette Higgins.—Dismissed.

No. .., (original.)—Ex parte in the matter of Gordon McGee, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for petitioner.

962—Theresa L. Lang et al., petitioners, vs. the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

655—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh Rowlands.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

71—Joseph Parker Camp, appellant, vs. Kate W. Boyd et al.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 199—Penn Steel Co vs. City Ry. 163—Dwyer v. American. 142—Miller v. Chic & Alton R R. 60 U S v. Two Baskets. 182—Ford v. U S. 190—Matter of Morris. 46—Krefeld Steel Works v. Crowley. 5—U S v. Jamaica Turnpike Co. 107—Lehigh Coal, &c, Co v. Tug R Bell Little. 139—Venner Co v. Central Trust Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 817—People ex rel Wogan vs. Rafferty. 296—Small vs. Housman and another. 319—Wakefield vs. Gaynor and others. 376—The Macey Company vs. City of New York. 399—Builders' Trucking and Material Company vs. Hastings Pavement Company. 403—Piel and another vs. Webster Manufacturing Company.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ. Enumerated motions. 509—Casey v. Kenny. 503—Harris v. Werthman. 493—Gottlieb v. Wallace. 497—Wall Paper Co. 531—Conyngham v. Tedisco. 25—Williams v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 522—Brady v. Penn Steel Co. 518—In re Smith. 478—McDonough v. Int R T Co. 532—Sellinger v. Swann. 533—Egan v. Waldo. 481—Bon Ton Tailoring Co v. Champion Laundry. 520—Stephen Merritt Burial, &c, Co v. Stephen Merritt Co. 542—Clark & Co v. Timmerman. 543—Wilks v. Greacen. 544—Snyder v. Fisher.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Lehman, Gerard, and Delany, JJ. For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions. 1—Silverman v. Wolfer. 2—Pollitz v. Wabash R R Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Stewart v. Stewart. 5—Arbeiter v. Cohen. 6—Rowan v. Geo Vassar's Son Co. 7—Kelly v. City N Y. 8—Rogers v. same. 9—Wilson v. same. 10—Rice v. same. 11—Heeney v. same. 12—Livingston v. Beer. 13—Zeiger v. Nathan. 14—Matter of Caterson (Bronx Boulevard.) 15—Van Nest v. Sowers. 16—Ives v. Watkins. 17—O'Reilly v. Jordan. 18—Same v. same. 19—Wolkowitz v. Blecher Bros. 20—Hamilton Holding Co v. Mahoney. 21—Ashner v. Friedman. 22—Matter of East 122d St (Simpson.) 23—Bergdoff Brew Assn v. Sandstine. 24—Teffer v. Rouder. 25—Urbancik v. Milano. 26—Farago v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 27—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 28—Warkman v. Shields. 29—Connor v. Waldo. 30—Paley v. Kendis. 31—Trustees of the Presbytery v. Naething. 32—Matter of McGuire (Mun Civ Service Comm.) 33—Berenchy v. Natl Fireproofing Co. 34—Wessels v. Linch. 35—Vicino v. Linch. 36—Matter of Sohmer (Brinckerhoff.) 37—Mandarello v. Linch. 38—City N Y v. Grory. 39—Bachem v. Sobel. 40—Lyons v. Fordham Realty Co. 41—Bartholdi Realty Co v. Robt Realty Co. 42—Caspary v. Hatch. 43—People ex Nadel. 44—Davidson v. Davidson. 45—Matter of Lacativa (Damage No 19 K.) 46—Matter of Natl Calculator Co. 47—Kelly v. Kelly. 48—Friedrich v. Friedrich. 49—Outcalt v. Williams. 50—Baron de Hirsch Fund v. Ettinger. 51—Skwarek v. Natl Fireproofing Co. 52—City N Y v. Samuel Augenblick Co. 53—Bock v. Berisse. 54—Boyd v. Morgan. 55—Watson v. Morgan. 56—Mills v. Mils. 57—Schuotze v. Schuetze. 58—Matter of v. Compagnie Genl Transatlantique. 59—Matter of Grutz. 60—Blech v. Blech. 61—Becker v. Becker. 62—Grodetzky v. Sarasohn. 63—Matter of McNulty (Gallagher v. McNulty.) 64—Austin v. Fox & Pier. 65—Booth v. Manhasset Co. 66—Desposito v. Desposito. 67—Matter of Whirtley (Glover St.) 68—Matter of Stevenson Lumber Co. 69—Davis v. Edelstein. 70—Brass v. Supreme Ridge Realty Corp. 71—King v. Thorn. 72—Shea v. Reinhart. 73—White v. Jacobs. 74—Borst v. Schloss. 75—Gobler v. Stubenhaus. 76—Nisewitz v. Rucke. 77—Udell Mfg Co v. Udell. 78—Skelly v. Mortimer. 79—Falcone v. Vanderhoff. 80—Same v. same. 81—Oehler v. Thos Motor Co. 82—United Distillers Co v. Slazak.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrer: 180—U S Carriage Co v. Bonomolo. Preferred causes: 154—Coster v. Woolley. 2159—Appleton v. City of N Y. General calendar: 917—Cyge v. Rosenwasser. 218—Same v. same. 1096—Stevens v

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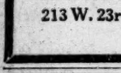

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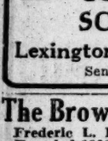

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You are hereby notified that Henry D. B. Mulford of the Town of Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., intends to apply for Letters of Administration upon the estate of said Mary Mulford, and for an order limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him, pursuant to Section 2,664 of the New York Code of Civil Procedure, and you are notified to present your claims to the undersigned Surrogate of Columbia County, N. Y., at his office in the Court House in the City of Hudson, N. Y., on or before the 28th day of March, 1913.
Dated February 17th, 1913.
SAM'L B. COFFIN, Surrogate.
COLLIER & BROWNING, Attorneys for Petitioner, Hudson, N. Y.

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RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Vaderland.....Mar. 5|Kroonland....Mar. 15
Lapland.....Mar. 8|Zeeland.....Mar. 22

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....Mar. 8, noon|Majestic.....Mar. 22
*Phila., Mar. 15, 9:30 AM|*N'w Y'k, Mar. 29
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic..March 6, noon| Megantic....March 27
Baltic.March 20, noon|Adriatic....March 29
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
CANOPIC.....MAR 15|Cretic.....April 5
Cruises from New York
RIVIERA - ITALY - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"Cedric," March 4, noon
The Largest Mediterranean Steamer.
West Indies Cruise "Laurentic," March 12, 9 A. M.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD

MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Lusitania
MAR. 5....1 A. M. APR. 23....1 A. M. JUNE 11....1 A. M. JULY 23....1 A. M.
APR. 2....1 A. M. MAY 21....1 A. M. JULY 2....1 A. M. AUG. 13....1 A. M.
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Apr. 16, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A.M. CARONIA, May 3, 10 A. M.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
CARPATHIA, Mar. 22. IVERNIA, Apr. 5. SAXONIA, Apr. 26. CARPATHIA, May 10.
WINTER CRUISE—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA.
Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

BERMUDA

Three Sailings a Week : All Tickets Interchangeable
Owing to many additions made to the hotels in Bermuda, greatly increasing their capacity, and to the opening of new hotels since last Winter, ample accommodations are still available, at from $2.50 per day up, despite the heavy increase in travel.
S. S. ARCADIAN **S. S. OROTAVA** S. S. BERMUDIAN
In connection with "Orotava" refer to either Company
In connection with "Arcadian" refer to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., SANDERSON & CO., Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave.
In connection with "Bermudian" refer to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave. or any Ticket Agent.

EUROPE Bookings for travel to and in Europe by All Routes. Every facility for individual or party travel, with or without hotels, sightseeing, etc. Our program of **70 TOURS TO EUROPE** offers a wide range of escorted Tours, varying in price and length. Every requisite for the Traveler.
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Cook's Travelers' Cheques Good Everywhere

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Mar. 6|†France (new)....Mar. 27
*La Touraine.....Mar. 13|*La Touraine.....April 3
*La Provence.....Mar. 20|*La Lorraine.....April 10
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (new).....March 8
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN

FREDERIK VIII., 12,000 Tons. Now Building.
DIRECT TO
NORWAY Hellig Olav March 13
SWEDEN Oscar II. March 27
DENMARK C. F. Tietgen April 3
United States April 10
First Class $77.50 up Second Class $62.50
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

LOW'S "LIST SAILINGS & CRUISES" FREE
TICKETS ON ALL STEAMERS.
BOOK NOW FOR CHOICE ROOMS TO
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E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES. Regular Rates 1123 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1308 Mad. Sq.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LINE
Direct to ROTTERDAM $65. Upw. First Cabin To LIBAU $75. Upw.

CZAR	March 8
RUSSIA	March 22
KURSK	April 5
CZAR	April 19

Regular Fortnightly Service
STEAMERS SAIL AT 2 P. M.
SECOND CLASS
To Rotterdam $45. To Libau $60.
A. E. Johnson & Co., G. P. Agts., 27 Broadway, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
N. R. foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 35, N. R. foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to
CUBA RAILROAD CO., 32 William St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..Mar. 8, 9 AM|Caledonia..Mar. 22, 9 AM
California..Mar. 15, noon|Columbia..Mar. 29, 2 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE, ITALIA. Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y. to Naples & Genoa Direct.
*America..Mar. 8, 11 AM
†Europa..Mar. 15, 11 AM
¶Ancona..Mar. 22 11 AM
*Verona..Mar. 29, 11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:31|Sun sets..5:54|Moon rises..5:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:08	5:55	11:40	11:48
Governors Island	5:53	6:42	12:30	12:00
Hell Gate	7:43	8:32	2:10	1:40

Arrived—Monday, March 3.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Feb. 22.
SS Lapland, Antwerp, Feb. 22.
SS Prins Willem V., St. Marc, Feb. 24.
SS Westerwald, Inagua, Feb. 27.
SS Alabama, Havana, Feb. 17.
SS Le Coq, Havre, Feb. 10.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Feb. 25.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 26.
SS Marengo, Boston, March 2.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 1.
SS Sarnia, Frontera, Feb. 28.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Feb. 27.
SS Colombo, Lisbon, Feb. 1.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Minneapolis	Southampton	Feb. 22
Virginie	Bordeaux	Feb. 14
Comal	Mobile	Feb. 24
America	Naples	Feb. 20
Czar	Libau	Feb. 19
City of Sydney	St. John's	Feb. 26
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 22
Sixaola	Port Limon	Feb. 24
Sarnia	Frontera	Feb. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 1
Rochambeau	Havre	Feb. 22
Manuel Calvo	Havana	Mar. 1
Kleist	Bremen	Feb. 22
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 22
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 26
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Mar. 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Southampton	Feb. 26
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 18
New York City	Swansea	Feb. 18
Prinz Joachim	Colon	Feb. 25
Koenig Albert	Palermo	Feb. 22
Arcadian	Bermuda	Mar. 4
Cubana	Cardenas	Feb. 27
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 27
Macedonia	Hamburg	Feb. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb. 20
Excelsior	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Guantanamo	Tampico	Feb. 25
Mineric	Port Talbot	Feb. 22
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 28
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 1
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 1
Alfianca	Colon	Feb. 23
San Marcos	Galveston	Mar. 1
Pancras	Barbados	Feb. 26

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clement, Para	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Portuguese Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mauretania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Westerwald, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 3.
SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, was 300 miles E. at noon; due March 3, 9 A. M. French Line.
SS Heilig Olav, New York to Copenhagen, was 650 miles S. at noon; due 5th, 8 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Noruega, Galveston to New York, was 412 miles S. E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 310 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 120 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Eocene, New Orleans to New York, was 320 miles E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 330 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 493 miles S. at noon.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS G. Washington, at Bremen, March 3.
SS Kazembe, at Freemantle, March 2.
SS Katuna, at Sydney, N. S. W., March 2.
SS Tapajoz, at Pernambuco, March 3.
SS Wildenfels, at Aden, March 3.
SS Kentucky, at Colombo, March 2.
SS Ultonia, at Trieste, March 3.
SS Laconia, at Algiers, March 3.
SS Trent, at Southampton, March 3.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, March 3.
SS Uhenfels, at Brisbane, March 1.
SS Moltke, at Havana, March 1.
SS Suruga, at Singapore, March 2.
SS Victoria Luise, at Fort de France, March 3.
SS Roma, at Oran, Feb. 27.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, March 2.
SS Caledonia, at Glasgow, March 2.
SS Floride, at Dunkirk, Feb. 28.
SS Prins Willem I., at Havre, Feb. 28.
SS Manhattan, at Antwerp, March 1.

Sailed.
SS Karema, from Colombo, Feb. 28.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, March 1.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Kingston, March 2.
SS Sant' Anna, from Palermo, Feb. 27.
SS Jeserio, from Algiers, Feb. 28.
SS Austrian Prince, from Bahia, Feb. 28.
SS Canning, from Barbados, March 1.
SS Napo, from Barbados, March 2.
SS Crofton Hall, from Glasgow, March 1.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, March 2.

Passed.
SS Pagenturm, New York for Calcutta, passed Sagres.
SS Birma, New York for Libau, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Argentina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Volturno, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Hornfels, for New York from Shields, passed St. Michaels.

Transpacific Mails.
These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru, Mar. 6
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (except parcel post) and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Mar. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Mar. 7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea.....Mar. 10
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru.....Mar. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan.....Mar. 13
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Zealandia.....Mar. 14
Jap

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,121 to 1,125, store, &c.; Morris Gorlin and another to Olnick Brothers, 460 Grand St, 13 2-12 years, from Feb. 20, 1913; attorney, J. Blumofe, 140 Nassau St.
AMSTERDAM AV, 984, store and basement; Lloyd Construction Co. to S. A. Grice & Co., 982 Amsterdam Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, J. Marx, 10 Wall St....$1,300
BAYARD ST, 51, part of basement; Charles H. Riugen to Harry Axelrod, 64 Bayard St, 4 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, L. Leberwein, 5 Elizabeth St.....$420
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 26, store; Samuel I. Ferguson and another to Nils Matheisen, 240 Manhattan Av, 4 years from Jan. 18, 1913; attorney, W L. Bunnell, 53 John St.....$840
COLUMBUS AV, 37, store and basement; Joseph W. Dougan to George S. Jones and another, 2,384 Tiebout Av, 8 years, from March 1, 1913; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$2,700
DEY ST, 24, n s, 21.2x77.6, all; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to United Cigar Stores Co., 44 West 18th St, 21 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, S. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St.....$15,000
LAND In Liber 158, Conveyances, Page 290; same to same, 4 years, from Feb. 20, 1913; attorney same.
LAND In Liber 158, Conveyances, Page 296, 2 years, from Feb. 20, 1913; attorney same.
LENOX AV, 494, store; Peter Gammas to Samuel I. Levine, 494 Lenox Av, 2 2-12 years, from Feb. 26, 1913; attorney, Morris Asofsky, 204 East Broadway.....$1,020
LEXINGTON AV, 445, all; May Baitzel to Nelson P. Swanson, 445 Lexington Av, 8 7-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, John M. Scoble 55 Liberty St.....$2,100
LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163, all; Michele Benincasa to Hotel Avon Co., on premises, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1912.....$30,000
MADISON AV, w s, between 82d and 83d Sts; Princeton Construction Co. to S. Jarmulowsky, Schermerhorn House, 54 Canal St, 2 years, from March 1, 1913.....$1
MADISON AV, 1,746, all, and Lexington Av, 2,010 and 2,012, all; Reuben Sadowsky to David Katz and another, 278 Madison St, 3 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorneys, W. Berman & Co., 162 Broadway.....$14,700
PROSPECT AV, 871, part of store; Sam Haber to Beril Siomovitz, 836 Dawson St, 2 3-12 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, Max Dierer, 950 Union Av.....$1,050
TREMONT AV, 423, all; Lucy W. Jordan and others to Samuel Forbes, 2,060 Valentine Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$1,828
UNIONPORT ROAD, near West Farms Road, all; Pauline A. Mackay to Ida A. Michels, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, J. B. Michels, 61 Murray St.....$600
2D AV, 2,035, top floor; Isaac Gordon and another to Max Bernstein, 1 East 106th St, 3 years, from Feb. 15, 1913.....$360
6TH AV, 398 to 402, all; Robert W. Goelet to United Cigar Stores Co., 44 West 18th St, 20 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, S. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St.....$20,000
8TH AV, 190, 20x71, the land; Francis L. Ogden to Eugenia M. Polhamus, Westwood, N. J., 21 years, from Dec. 1, 1909; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$544
11TH ST, 341 East, all; Rosa Teven to Henry Steiner, 245 59th St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St.....$3,600
11TH AV, 455 and 457, all; Terence McKegney to Burling Transportation Co., 447 West 36th St, 20 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Griggs, Baldwin & B., 27 Pine St.....$9,000
13TH ST, 149 West, all; Kezzie Vickers to Beatrice Obray, 149 West 64th St, 3 years from March 15, 1913; attorney, J. Felnberg, 108 West 118th St.....$2,400
86TH ST, 218 East, all; Herman A. Schmidt to Harry Schlesinger, 218 East 86th St, 6 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1912.....$2,100
102D ST, 224 East, store, basement, &c.; Isaac E. Selkewitz to Mayer Warshall, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1913.....$720
116TH ST, 26 East, second floor east; Louis Vogel to Michael P. Baranoff, 26 East 116th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, L. A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau St.....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ALLEN ST, 27 and 29; Barnet Siegel against Abraham Sats, owner and contractor; Samuel Silverman, contractor.....$280
AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 to 1,494; Finrock Iron Works against Towanda Construction Co., owner, (renewal).....$1,541
AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 and 1,494; H. Raabe & Sons against Towanda Construction Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$1,600
BROADWAY, s e corner of 106th St, 27.4x79.8; Jump House Wrecking Co. against Samuel McMillan, owner and contractor..$25
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65; Frank W. Astante against George B. Leonard, owner; Baron S. Price, contractor.....$174
CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 604 ft s of 177th St, 114x130; Minnie E. Roden against Kramer Contracting Co., owner; G. Zibelli & Son, contractor.....$137
HOE AV, 1,545 to 1,563; Joseph Starobin against Solid Realty and Construction Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor.....$900
LEROY ST, 11; Edw. M. Gardner against Carolina Perazzo, owner; Louis Mazzo, contractor.....$44
RENWICK ST, 38 to 42; Adam Happel against A. Luedemann, owner; Grand Central Building and Construction Co., contractor, (renewal).....$286
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528; Josef Zicherman against Ormond Realty Co., owner and contractor; Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, contractors.....$81
THOMPSON ST, 132 to 134½; Brandt Construction Co. against Citizens Investing Co., owner and contractor.....$2,700
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, 175x175; Whitlock Av, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 150x90; Braunfels, Browning & Co. against Lockwhit Co., owner and contractor.....$74
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, 175x155; Whitlock Av, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 156x90; La Spina Cut Stone Co. against Lockwhit Co., owner and contractor.....$400
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, 175x156; Whitlock Av, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 156x90; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Lockwhit, owner; James Kelly, contractor.....$327
SAME PROPERTY; same against Lockwhit Co., owner; Star Mantle and Tile Co., contractor.....$89
SAME PROPERTY; same against Lockwhit Co, owner; Peter Aglion & Brother, contractor.....$3,933
SAME PROPERTY; same against Lockwhit Co., owner and contractor.....$11
22D ST, 417 East; Fillmore Iron Works Co. against Codaville Realty Co., owner; Joseph Tino & Co., contractor.....$67
154TH ST, 308 and 310 West; Roof Maintenance Co., Incorporated, against George Paff, owner; Barnet Brisk, contractor.....$140
204TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Cadiz Place, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Rachel Defina, owner; Mitchell & Campbell, contractors.....$758

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 99th St; Hudson Mantel and Mirror Company against St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church and others, Feb. 24, 1913.....$207
LEXINGTON AV, 1,352; Samuel Shein against William Renn and others, Dec. 17, 1912..$12
MONROE ST, 171; Teddy Connolly, Inc., against Milea Realty Company and others, Jan. 28, 1913.....$900
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St; Cohen & Lederman against Paterno & Son Contracting Company, and others, Aug. 2, 1913.....$2,700
VYSE AV, n e corner of 172d St; Stuhmiller Mantel Works against Mondschein & Co., Jan. 28, 1913.....$1,125
43D ST, 118 West; A. Pardi Tile Company against L. Pane and others, March 7, 1912.....$125
96TH ST, 334 East; Julius Mathews against Rose De Canio and others, Feb. 13, 1913..$27

LIS PENDENS.

CRESTON AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 197th St, 20.1x95; Clinton Av, s w corner of 181st St, 94.6x x19.1, two actions; Hannah B. Orrell against Amelia Pirk and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. Lynch.
DELANCEY ST, 136; Frank Heitzner against Sarah Groscky and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. Fliashnick.
FRANKLIN ST, 178 and 180; Carrie B. Towne against Channell Realty and Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.
GOLD ST, 62 and 64; Union Trust Co. of New York against Charles A. McMann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.
MAIN ST, e s, 129.5 ft s of Scofield Av, 111.8x 75.8; Maria Reinholt against Thomas F. Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. K. Heath.
MANHATTAN AV, 527; Andrew T. McKegney against Henry Wacker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Brann, Jr.
UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 446.10 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 25x100; Margaret E Jones against Bertha Dieffenbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Cameron.
84TH ST, 268 to 272 West; 116th St, 301 to 309 West; 3d Av, 2,158 to 2,171; 117th St, 300 to 304 West; 114th St, 251 West; 3d Av, 3,118 and 3,120; 10th Av, 134; 121st St, 164 West; Caroline W. Frame against Frederick P. Forster, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Jetmore & Jetmore.
154TH ST, s s, 131.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Brown-Weiss Realties and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy.
163D ST, 463 West; 61st St, 232 East; Ambrose M. Steinert against Henry N. Steinert and others, (partition;) attorney, H. A. Knox.
182D ST, 554 and 556 West; Amelia Macdona against Augusta E. Mohr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

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Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 116 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. East Side.

FOR SALE
EAST 12th ST.

100	175	175	163
OUT	THESE 14 LOTS FOR SALE	SOLD	OUT
100	175	175	163

1ST AVE. 206.6 206.6 206.6 AVE A.

EAST 11th ST.

In parcels of 2 or more lots or as a whole property. Suitable for Apartment Houses, Manufacturing Concerns, Public Market Place, or Institutions seeking plottage without having to pay cost of old buildings.

For full particulars apply to

Wm. H. Whiting & Co.

41 PARK ROW. Tel. 5900 Cort.

Full Commission to Brokers.

Washington Heights.

A LITTLE GEM.

Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) 4-story American basement dwelling; 11 rooms; electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary, fine condition. Caretaker. PRICE ONLY $13,000.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISABELLA C. MAY, Plaintiff, against HENRY CORN and ROSELLA CORN, his wife, and ORGANIZERS INVESTING COMPANY, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1913, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by James V. Coleman of the City of San Francisco, California, and Cecilia C. May and Isabella C. May, both of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, to Samuel Corn and Henry Corn, both of the City, County and State of New York, said lease bearing date the first day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 4th day of October, 1893, in Section 3, Liber 224 of Conveyances at page 136, and also on the 7th day of June, 1894, in Section 3, Liber 29 of Conveyances at page 107, by which lease the following described premises were demised for the term of forty-two years and two months from the first day of March, 1894, that is to say:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected known as Number 139 (One Hundred and Thirty-nine) Fifth Avenue, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Fifth Avenue distant fifty-seven feet six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue with the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Fifth Avenue thirty-two feet six inches; thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of Twentieth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety feet; thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue two feet; thence easterly again parallel with the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-eight feet; thence southerly again parallel with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue forty-four feet; thence westerly again parallel with the northerly line of Twentieth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence westerly again parallel with the northerly line of Twentieth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred and thirteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

AND ALSO the right to use a certain lane or right of way twelve feet in width leading from the premises above described to Twentieth Street, and more particularly described in a certain deed made by William Jay and wife to Loring Andrews, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1851, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 582 of Conveyances, page 540, October 8th, 1851.

TOGETHER with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

AND ALSO, ALL the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances;

AND ALSO the said Indenture of Lease, and every clause, article and condition therein expressed and contained.

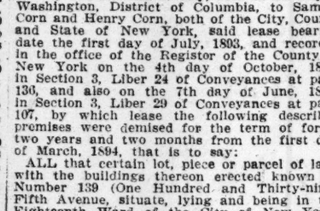
Said premises will be sold subject to existing tenancies and leases.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1913.

PHELAN BEALE, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property covered by the said Indenture of Lease, to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and 64-100 Dollars, ($34,900.64,) with interest thereon from the 14th day of February, 1913, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred twenty-six and 51-100 (326.51) Dollars, with interest from February 26th, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is Seventy-eight and 72-100 Dollars, ($78.72,) and interest.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1913.

PHELAN BEALE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—MARY AGNES WILSON, plaintiff, against JAMES SLACKER WILSON, defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 16, 1913.

M. STRASSMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 853 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To James Slacker Wilson, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 23, 1913, and filed with the complaint on the 25th day of January, 1913, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, January 23, 1913.

Yours, &c.,

M. STRASSMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. 853 Broadway, New York City.

To Insure Insertion

for advertisements in The New York Times it is necessary that advertising copy be received in the Times Building not later than 6 P. M. daily. The pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times necessitates this regulation.

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Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar St.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE,
31 Nassau Street.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
BROKER AND APPRAISER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE ESTATES
THE HOMELAND IN THE HILLS

An all-year-round home colony in the most healthful section of Westchester. Macadam streets, sewers, water, gas, electricity—all modern improvements have been installed. The adjacent golf, country and tennis clubs and delightful neighbors supply an unusual social atmosphere.

Winter or summer, there is always something to do.

Twenty miles from Grand Central via the Electrified Harlem Division of the New York Central; a train service of 60 trains a day. Send for booklet "A."

Scarsdale Estates
White Plains, N. Y. 527 Fifth Av., N. Y

BARGAIN RESIDENCE WITH PRIVATE WATERFRONT

NEW ROCHELLE—11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, moderately appointed; location delightful; a beautiful section, stable.

Price below $16,000. Immediate consideration.

O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594. New Rochelle, N. Y.

"FIELDSTON"
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON

Country Homes on highest land in New York City. Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by automobile, Subway, or train.

DELAFIELD ESTATE, INC.
27 Cedar Street, New York.

FARM BARGAINS.

15 acres, house, barn, State road, $4,500.
10 acres, orchard, house, barn, etc., $4,000.
23 acres, house six rooms, bath, barns, $7,000.
26 acres, house, barn, $4,250. Further details.
50 acres, house and barns, $3,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

SHORE FRONT.

Price $19,000. 195 feet frontage on Long Island Sound. Stamford property. Highly private beach. gas, water, electricity, piped into restricted community. Beautiful B. J. G., Room 701, 505 Fifth Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNTAIN COTTAGE
$5,500. EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payment.

Eight rooms, tiled bath, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Built on one-half acre, overlooking two picturesque lakes. 800 feet elevation. One hour from N. Y. City. Actual lake rights to purchaser. Send for picture and floor plans.

Owner, P. O. Box 150, N.Y. C.

DO YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A PERMANENT SUBURBAN HOME AT COST?

There is such a proposition awaiting you at Red Bank, N. J. An hour from Manhattan by Jersey Central or Pennsylvania Railroads or Sandy Hook boats.

It can be bought with a small first payment and the balance in instalments.

Further particulars by addressing V 237 Times Downtown.

Colonial House for Sale

Owner will sacrifice modern 14 room house, one acre plot; all city conveniences; on D., L. & W. R. R., less than one hour from Broadway. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. box 150, New York City.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
BIG BARGAIN.
Worth $15,000; price $10,500.

Large stone and brick house; large grounds; shade, garden, garage. To close estate.
CHARLES MEYER,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL
307 West 98th Street.

Ideally located for accessibility and surroundings.
5-room unfurnished, with kitchen, suitable for doctor.
3-room apartment, with kitchen, furnished or unfurnished.
2-room apartment, furnished.
Maid service included. A la carte restaurant.
Telephone 3964 Riverside.

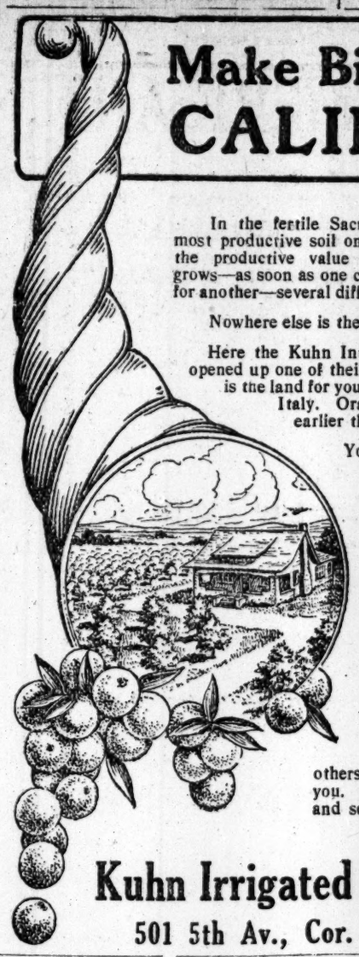
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW

Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 5 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy communication; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year for $2,500; terms, $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address Bungalow, A 226 Times Downtown.

CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE. | CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE.

Make Big Profits in CALIFORNIA



In the fertile Sacramento Valley in California is the most productive soil on the continent. One acre there has the productive value of ten Eastern acres. Everything grows—as soon as one crop is harvested, the ground is ready for another—several different crops a year being the rule.

Nowhere else is there land like this.

Here the Kuhn Interests, of Pittsburgh, have recently opened up one of their largest irrigation enterprises. This is the land for you. The climate rivals that of Southern Italy. Oranges and other fruits ripen weeks earlier than in Los Angeles or Riverside.

You can secure one of these farms on remarkably easy terms. Make your home where fortunes are being made from small fruit farms—where every man is his own boss—where frosts, droughts, ice and snow are unknown—where the sunshine makes the oranges, figs, lemons and berries grow almost every day of the year. Where alfalfa produces from 8 to 10 tons per acre.

This is where the land works for you. This is your opportunity to win. A handsome illustrated book entitled "California, Now or Never," which tells all about it, and of the success won by others in this very district, will be sent you. Send for this book to-day or call and see us.

Kuhn Irrigated Land Co.—Dept. A
501 5th Av., Cor. 42d St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN
BEAUTIFUL HOME
$5,950 BUYS IT; VALUE $7,500.

Will sell on easy terms my beautiful suburban house in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the sea; artistic in design, handsome interior, decorated to suit; hardwood finish; large plot; in beautiful restricted residence park, where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom; water, gas, electricity; large veranda; 28 minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, phone, or write. T. I. McNeece, Room 403, 334 5th Av.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 8425.

Bungalows Semi-bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean will be built for you at NEPONSIT, L. I.—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Terms to suit. Neponsit is a highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for our new booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse, and many of the handsome residences.
NEPONSIT REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St., Room 301.

MUST BE SOLD THIS MONTH

TO CLOSE OUT ESTATE; SEVERAL COTTAGES WITH PLENTY OF GARDEN GROUND; PRICE FROM $1,400 EACH; FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTORS; WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR PARTICULARS; TEN MINUTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATION. BARGAIN. BOX 137 TIMSE.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET

305 E. 86th St., 9 rooms and bath.
332 E. 87th St., 10 rooms and bath.
307 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
145 E. 89th St., 11 rooms and 2 baths.
149 E. 89th St., 10 rooms and 2 baths

"L" stations, 86th St. & 2d Av., 89th St. & 3d Av.

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt. Or 244 East 86th St.

HOUSE TO LET.
20 Seventh Ave.,
Northwest Corner of West 12th St.
11 Rooms and 2 Baths. Apply to
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.
159 W. 125th St.
Phone 958 Morningside.

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133 EAST 104TH ST.

A Three and Two Story Extension Dwelling To Let, near Lexington Av., Eight Rooms and Bath; Rent Only $500; Possession Now. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14 Story
Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms

Large foyer and reception hall. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable. Supt. on premises, or

Adlon Construction Company,
501 Fifth Ave.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (100th St.) 7 rooms and bath; doctor or dentist; Elevator house; all improvements; $65. Broadway REMCO 98th Street

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West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

New High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 122d St. & St. Nicholas Av.
Ready for Occupancy Mar. 1
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms

all large, with abundant closet space, Kitchen and Kitchenettes.

Also a 4-Room Apartment arranged for Dentist.
Restaurant to Lease.

3694 BROADWAY
AT 153D STREET.
$34 { 5 ROOMS AND BATH. Steam heat, hot water supply, and telephone service. } $38
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway at 74th St.

THE CARROLLTON

601 West 168th St., at Subway Station. 5 rooms and bath; 7 rooms and 2 baths. All modern improvements; elevator; Day and night service; $630—$1,050. Broadway REMCO 98th Street

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Ave., 6 & 7 rooms, 2 baths. All night elev., standard service. $1,100-$1,500. Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

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6 and 7 Rooms
2nd Ave., 86th and 87th Streets.

Large rooms. "L" Station, 86th St., 2d Ave. Rents $21 to $32. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

1589 3D AVE.,
NEAR 89TH ST

5 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water supply; new plumbing. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN

SELECT ELEVATOR APTS.
Largest Rooms in Flatbush
OCEAN AVE.,
Corner Woodruff Ave.,
overlooking Prospect Park.
22 minutes from New York.
"L" station on corner.
Telephone in every apartment; hall boys in attendance day and night.
7 and 8 Rooms,
RENTS $70 TO $105
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Cor. Flatbush Av. and Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

TWO FINE APARTMENTS; 1404 PACIFIC ST.; OUTSIDE ROOMS, PARQUET FLOORS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS. JAMES R. ROSS, 568 NOSTRAND AV.

QUEENS.

LOW RENTS—NEW BUILDING—JUST COMPLETED
3-Room 3-Apartments $11 4-Rooms & Bath $4 & $15
109-111 VANDEVENTER AVE.
BETWEEN 7th & 8th AVES., ASTORIA
HIGH AND HEALTHY LOCATION.
ONLY 17 MINUTES FROM 59TH ST.
Take Steinway or North Beach car at Queensboro Bridge to Vandeventer Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CANDLER BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK'S PERMANENT BUSINESS CENTRE
OFFICES - - - FLOORS
All Sizes—Moderate Rentals
No other office building like it.
No other location like it.
Look and you will lease
Descriptive pamphlet and floor plans mailed
O. D. & H. V. DIKE, Agents
ON PREMISES, 220 W. 42D ST.

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315 FIFTH AVENUE
S. E. CORNER 32D STREET
EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE
Attractive Rentals
MOOYER & MARSTON,
477 FIFTH AVE., COR. 41ST ST.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

Offices and Showrooms
Childs Building,
110 West 34th St.

Choicest and most convenient location; every modern improvement; very low rents; from $18 per month upwards; particulars.
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO.,
110 West 34th Street,
or your own broker.

Lofts and Offices.
1,437 Broadway
and
143 & 145 West 40th St.

Very desirable, all improvements, suitable theatrical offices, music publishers, costumers, or allied business; will divide to suit; particulars.
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO.,
110 West 34th Street,
or your own broker.

LIGHT LOFTS.
3 Lofts, 9,000 Sq. Ft. Each.
2 Lofts, 5,000 Sq. Ft. Each.
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
VERY LOW RENTALS
GREAT SAVING—COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
MAYAL REALTY CO., (OWNERS.)
2 Rector St. 'Phone, 309—Rector.

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110 E. 23d St. Near 4th Ave.

Lofts, showrooms, offices; fine light, heat and good elevator service. Apply on premises.

DRUG STORE
is needed; we have the store; 4,007 Broadway, at 168th St. Subway station. Long lease. Moderate rent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

BROADWAY STORE
4007 Broadway at 168th St. Subway station; good location for Cigar, Stationery, Gent's Furnishings, Laundry Office, Hardware. Only one store left.
Broadway REMCO 98th St.

246-248 FULTON ST.
Two Connecting Buildings To Let
Four Stories and Cellar Each;
Size 40x67; Possession May 1.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FLATIRON BUILDING
at TWENTY THIRD STREET
WHERE BROADWAY MEETS 5TH AVENUE

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View

For Particulars Apply at Building or to
United States Realty & Improvement Co.
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
111 Broadway - - - New York

DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT
Singly or En Suite
IN THE
CENTRAL SYNDICATE BUILDING
320 Broadway
HIGH CLASS SERVICE
BUILDING ALWAYS OPEN
Apply H. L. MOXLEY & CO., Agents,
On Premises

Barclay Building
299 Broadway Corner Duane St. Just above City Hall
A Modern, High-Class, 18-Story, Steel Constructed Building
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly and en Suite
Also entire 9th floor. 9,500 sq. ft.
Specially arranged for large corporation
WM. C. WALKER'S SONS
WRIGHT BARCLAY } 299 Broadway

42d St. Building
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot*, and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel*. With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913
Renting Office in Building

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300 Pound Floors
1,000 to 100,000 Sq. Ft.
To let at attractive rentals,
IN THE
LEXINGTON BUILDING,
SIZE 200x187.
25th to 26th Streets,
Near Lexington Avenue.

The strongest, heaviest, highest grade, best planned, best run trade building in town. No vibration. Facilities include steam heat and electric light, five large elevators, central location, low insurance cost and large floor areas, facilitating economical business conduction.

OWNED AND OPERATED by the
NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY,
Renting agent on premises.
Tel. Mad. Sq.—7055.
Send for floor plan.

Lofts for Rent,
222 Fifth Ave.,
at 26th St.,
Size 26x100.

Very desirable, all improvements; exceptional location; reasonable rents; particulars.
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO.,
110 West 34th Street,
or your own broker.

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41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

LOFTS, 60x80.

Light three sides, steam heat, elevator service; will arrange to suit tenant.
COLWELL BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE & WALKER STS.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 20 and 21.

1475 Broadway
155 West 42d St.
605 Seventh Ave.
all mean the
TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
New York City

If you wanted to use the best known address in America, which one would you use?

OFFICES TO LET
Rental Agent, Room 406,
on premises,
or Phone 1000 Bryant.

LOFTS
45-47 East 20th St.
No Manufacturing
APPLY ON PREMISES
or
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
59 William St.
Tel., John—2077

New Jersey.

Lots—18 for rent at 14th St., Hoboken, N. J.; suitable lumber storage or coal yard; convenient to 23d St., Christopher or Barclay St. ferries to New York. Address James Fagan, 202 West Houston St., New York, or Agent.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 21.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$600,000 Business Lease on Site of Fifth Avenue Gallatin House—Salvation Army Buys on Bowery—West Side Deals—$5,500,000 Loan on Lord & Taylor Site.

An interior decorating firm, that of Theodore Hofstatter & Co., now tenants of the building at 589 Fifth Avenue, will occupy the new six-story commercial structure to be erected by Michael Dreicer, adjoining the residence of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the west side of the avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. The plot to be improved is now covered by the fine old Gallatin house purchased a few days ago by Michael Dreicer. The mansion covers the Fifty-third Street corner, being the southwest corner, 50.5 feet on the avenue and 100 on the street. The site, as announced yesterday, is to be improved by two business structures, six stories in height, of an artistic type of architecture in the French Gothic style, thus preserving the present architectural features of the block.

The building to be occupied by the Hofstatter firm will cover a 25-foot plot immediately adjoining the Vanderbilt, Jr., home. It has been leased by Frank D. Veiller to the decorating firm for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $800,000. Designs for the new building have been made by the architect, Henry Otis Chapman, and the business structure to be erected on the 25-foot corner plot will be similar in style. They will be the only business structures on that block, as the Fifty-second Street corner is occupied by the large residence of William K. Vanderbilt.

St. Thomas Church is on the Fifty-fourth Street corner, opposite the Gallatin corner, and adjoining this is the Webb house, lately bought by John D. Rockefeller, who plans a six-story business improvement.

Salvation Army Buys on Bowery.

S. A. Berger has sold to the Salvation Army the ten-story fireproof structure 223½ and 225 Bowery, now occupied as a lodging house. The structure, which occupies a plot 38 by 184 by irregular, has been held by the seller at $200,000. Jacob Finkelstein was the broker in the transaction.

Site of Old Croker Mansion Sold.

A syndicate is reported to have purchased as an apartment house site the property formerly occupied by the old Richard Croker dwelling on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, between 152d and 153d Streets.

The old frame mansion, one of the show places of Washington Heights before the invasion of the skyscraper apartment house, was torn down about a year ago, and it was reported at that time that the property was to be improved at once. A small amount of excavating was done, and then work stopped.

The plot has a frontage of 99 feet 1 inch on both St. Nicholas Place and Edgecombe Avenue, and a depth of 200 feet. The owner of record is Joseph Hammerschlag.

Security Co. Buys Heights Apartment.

The six-story apartment at 605, 607, and 609 West 142d Street, has been purchased for investment by the New York Real Estate Security Company. The structure, which occpies a plot -00 by 100, was sold by George A. Turley. It was completed late last year, and was held at about $220,000. The McVickar Gaillard Realty Company were the brokers.

Investors Buy Flat Houses.

Martha Traubner has sold to the Brown Weiss Realties 145 and 147 West 127th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house known as the Rosemere, on plot 50 by 100. It is located about 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for the Reliant Leasing Company, 309 West 111th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 33.4 by 100, to an investor.

W. J. Shalvey has sold for the Friedman Construction Company, 2,578 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat with stores on a lot 25 by 80 feet.

Robert Levers has sold for Gustav Levinson to J. Fisshel the five-story double flat, 514 West 168th Street, on lot 25 by 96.

Buys Old Madison Av. Dwellings.

The Mary O'Neill Estate has sold to Frank J. Griffen 86 and 88 Madison Avenue, two four-story dwellings, on plot 49.6 by 95. The property adjoins the Hotel Seville at the southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, and is said to have brought over $200,000. A business building will probably be erected on the site.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The three-story dwelling occupying a lot 20 by 90 on the southwest corner of 144th Street and Convent Avenue has been purchased by James B. Gillie for investment.

The five-story dwelling, 252 West Ninety-third Street, has been sold to an investor. The house occupies a lot 19 by 100.8. A. L. McIlhorn is the owner of record.

Recent Buyers.

The Church of St. Bernard is the buyer of 329 West Thirteenth Street and 326 West Fourteenth Street, reported sold recently.

Bronx Borough.

The McKinley Square Casino Company has purchased from Sarah A. Goeller Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Union Avenue, two 2½-story frame dwellings, on plot 324x102.7, between Jennings and Ritter Streets.

The property abuts the Casino, which has a frontage of 109 feet on East 169th Street and will be improved next May with a structure similar in design to the main building. The lower part of the addition will be connected with the main ballroom, thereby increasing the dancing area over 1000 square feet.

Brooklyn.

The three-story brownstone dwelling at 206 Cchermerhorn Street has been purchased by the Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union for its headquarters. Dormitories for working girls may be installed.

Charles F. Hubbs has bought from the estate of John R. Planten 44 Eighth Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 65.

H. W. Rozell & Son have sold for Mrs. Leadbetter the two-story and basement dwelling 93 Oxford Street.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Shilkerman Realty and Improvement Company to Mrs. Duffy for investment the two-story two-family house at 564 Seventy-third Street.

$3,500,000 Advanced on Lord & Taylor Building.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, representing the Prudential Insurance Company of America, closed at its office yesterday a loan of $5,500,000 on the Lord & Taylor Building, 424 to 434 Fifth Avenue, 2 to 14 West Thirty-ninth Street and 1 to 11 West Thirty-eighth Street. The mortgage was made to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and immediately assigned to the Prudential Company. There was advanced at the time of the closing $3,500,000, and the balance is to be advanced later. The loan was made to Frank V. and John H. Burton, owners of the property.

Leases.

Platt & Albert, in conjunction with L. Hein, have leased for Bernhard Schlegel for five years the building on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 150th Street and 301 West 150th Street, a seven-story apartment house on a plot 100 by 112.6. The same brokers recently sold this building to Mr. Schlegel for Herman F. Bindseil. The rents are $27,500 per year and the lease contains a five-years' renewal clause.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for E. & H. Peck the building No. 30 Old Slip to George W. Gross for a term of years from May 1 next.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a one-story theatre on the west side of 207th Street, 150 feet south of Vermilyea Avenue, in the Dyckman section. There will be a frontage on 207th Street of 25 feet and will extend to the north side of Sherman Avenue, where the frontage will be 150 feet. The seating capacity will be 1200. George L. Lawrence is the owner, Von Beran & La Velle are the architects. The cost is estimated at $60,000.

The Freundschaft Club took title yesterday for an expressed consideration of $133,000 to the property on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, a plot 43 by 100.5. Title was given by Max E. Bernheimer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 2,004, w s, 80 ft s of 128th St, 19.11x60, four-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Phillips, Jr., $10,500.

120th St, 239 East, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, House of Mercy, $14,950.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 1,398, s e corner of Jennings St, 19.7x58.11x irregular, three-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. G. Gerster, $12,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

207TH ST, w s, 150 ft s of Vermilyea Av, for a one-story theatre, 25x250x150 to Sherman Av x150; G. L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, owner; Von Beren & La Velle, 507 5th Av, architects; cost.....$60,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

14TH ST, 57 and 59 West, to a five-story store; Van Beuren Estate, 65 5th Av, owner; C. Volz, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost...$8,000

65TH ST, s s, 228.5 ft w of Broadway, to a 3-story office building; Mrs. J. L. Hurlburt, 125 West 68th St, owner; E. Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost.....$5,000

66TH ST, 62 West, to a 4-story dwelling; H. Gilsey, West 36th St, owner; D. Barber, 25 East 26th St, architect; cost.....$7,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 129, w s, 25x87.6; Harris Schwartz to Meyer Ellenbogen, 755 Driggs Av, Brooklyn, mtg $27,000, Feb. 25; attorney, L. Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$100

AVENUE A, e s, 25.2 ft s of 88th St, 25.2x75; John H. F. Bullwinkel and another, executors of Caroline F. A. Bullwinkel, to A. Bloch, two-thirds part, and H. Bloch, one-third part, 911 Park Av, March 3; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 118, s s, 25x75; Sarah Lauterstein to Bleecker Lumber Co., on premises, (mtg $12,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 107th St, 112.1x76.1x100.11x125; Manhattan Freehold Co. and another to Lewis B. Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn., (mtg $237,500,) all liens, March 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; George J. Schroeder to N. Y. R. E. Security Co., 42 Broadway, mtg. $188,000, March 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 40x100; Rebecca Goldsmith to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, (mtge $39,000,) Feb. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Morris Av, (11½-13,) 25.4x156.11 to e s of Washington St, (39,) x20x157.9; Water St. 36, n s, 21x53.6x 22.10x53.1; Coenties Slip, 29, w s, 26.9x45.6x 27.4x45.3; 8th Av, 610, e s, 25.3x75; Robert B. Van Cortlandt to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., Garden City, L. I., 2-9 part, B. & S., Feb. 28; attorneys, Philbin, B., M. & G., 52 Court St. $100

GREENWICH ST, 38, w s, 24.10x77.6x24.10x—; same to same, 1-3 part, B. & S., Feb. 28; attorneys, same.....$100

HARRISON ST, 10, n s, 25.8x87.6; Alfred C. and Henry S. Rowland to Daniel W. Whitmore, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1912; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $100

HOUSTON ST, 46 and 48 East, n s, 42.4x68.5x 41.4x64.3; Clara Voelcker and others, executors of Anna Unger, to Stevens & Co., 46 East Houston St, (mtg $30,000,) March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $85,000

LAFAYETTE ST, 184, w s, 25x100, (foreclosure Sept. 11, 1912;) Marthon M. Wyvell, referee, to James E. March, 235 Lafayette St, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$5,500

MADISON AV, 1,933, e s, 24x80; Angelo Alpi to Jennie E. Belardi and another, 137 Macdougal St, March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MADISON ST, 311, n s, 20.6x87.4; David Keane and others to John Meyer, 318 Hudson St, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 26; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $100

PARK AV, 1,080, n w corner of 88th St, (73 East,) 25.8x82.2; Josephine Pfriemer et al. to Jacob Mayers, 73 East 92d St, (mtg $32,750,) March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

PRINCE ST, 24, s s, 23.6x104x22.9x100.9; Prince St, s s, 47.6 ft e of Mott St, 24x109x 23.1x111.3; Vincenza Cicio and another to Carlo Taffle, 25 Monroe St, (mtg $44,000,) all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, Joseph G. Giambaldo, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$5,500

3D AV, s e s, 70.5 ft s of 122d St, 100x75.5x irregular; Degelman Realty Co to Andrew Davey, 321 West 105th St, all liens, March 3; attorney, John A. Hardiman, 27 William St. $100

3D AV, 1,763, e s, 25x83.7, (foreclosure Sept. 20, 1912;) William Klein, referee, to Hy H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, (mtg $18,000,) Sept. 28, 1912; attorney, S. H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av $6,000

SAME PROPERTY; Hy H. Jackson to E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 28.....$100

8TH AV, 2,731, w s, 25x75; Jennie F. Levy to Mary E. McKernan, 229 West 135th St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, March 3; attorney, Vincent Gilroy, 280 Broadway $100

14TH AV, w s, from 214th to 215th St and bounded w by Hudson River; contains 3.144 acres, with all title to land under water; plot begins at stake in line of fence between lands of Childs and de Rivera at point 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 250.10x w 389.5 to original high-water mark on e s of Hudson River x n 259.11x e 382.3 to beginning, being western part of Lot 23, map of Samuel Thomson; contains 2.301 acres, with all title to land under water, subject to rights of way, wharfage, &c., of City of New York, &c.; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Frank M. V. Wagoner, 30 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., all liens, March 1; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $130,000

15TH ST, s s, 273.4 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; Ethel N. Waterbury and another, 225 West 14th St, to Catherine L. de St. Jud and another, mtg $8,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway...$100

23D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 142.4x58.6x irrgular; Peter J. Coppel to Isabella Coppel, his wife, 335 West 23d St, all liens; attorney, Edgar P. Foster, 132 Nassau St. .$100

26TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 28x148.1; 10th Av, w s, 98.9 ft s of 26th St, 49.4x72; Edmonds Putney to McCabe-Hangor Manufacturing Co., 425 West 25th St, (mtge $30,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, 9 West, n s, 25x98.9; 38th St, 11 West, n s, 25x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

28TH ST, 7 West, n s, 25x98.9; same to same, Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

29TH ST, 10 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

30TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St. B. and S., Jan. 27, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

38TH ST, 64 West, s s, 20.10x98.9; Mary A. Quinlan to Frank Hedley, Yonkers, N. Y., all liens, Feb. 26; attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, 10th Broadway $100

38TH ST, 62 West, s s, 20.10x98.9; Lawyers Realty Co. to rame, Yonkers, N. Y., B. & S., March 3; attorneys, same.....$100

39TH ST, 14 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St., B. and S., April 14, 1912; attorney same..$100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 8 West, s s, 22x98.9; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 10 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 12 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 14 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 16 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 18 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 20 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 22 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 24 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 26 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 28 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 30 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 32 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 34 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 36 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 38 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 40 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 42 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 44 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 46 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 48 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 50 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 52 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 54 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 56 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 58 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 62 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 64 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 66 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 68 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 70 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 72 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 74 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 76 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 78 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 80 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 82 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 84 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 86 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 88 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 90 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 92 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 94 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 96 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 98 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 100 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 102 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 104 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

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39TH ST, 108 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 110 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 112 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; 38th and 39th Street Co. to Frank V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and John H. Burton, Woodmere, L. I., Feb. 28; attorney same.....$1

39TH ST, 114 West, s s, 22x98.9; Eugene Lucas to 38th and 39th Street Co., 54 William St, C. A. G., March 2,

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Let people know what you have to offer in the way of a desirable room or good table board. Times readers will listen to you.

The one sure way of reaching the largest number of desirable renters, tenants or roomers is through a Want advertisement in THE TIMES.

'Phone your ad. to-day to 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted, Boarders & Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted, County Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

B. KLINE, 964 Intervale Ave., has sold his place of business; creditors call.

Lost

LOST—On Columbus Av., between 86th and 89th, between Columbus and Broadway, or Broadway, between 89th and 91st Subway station, lady's gold watch, "S. T. M." engraved on case, and fob; diamond in case; reward. Mrs. Marshall, 3,400 Broadway, Apartment 5.

LOST—Diamond pin, fleur de lis design, on Subway express train from Grand Central Station to 14th St., or party walked down 5th Av. from 57th St. to Hotel Manhattan. Finder returning to Hotel Manhattan cashier will receive liberal reward.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred stock certificate No. 30,218, for 100 shares, in the name "B. F. Stauffer." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. B. F. Stauffer.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Park View Inn, Yonkers, and 291 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, two diamond and ruby bracelets, linked together. Liberal reward if returned 291 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—An amethyst pin surrounded by diamonds. Lost between the Criterion Theatre and Churchill's Saturday night. Reward if returned to Hotel Colonial at 81st and Columbus Av.

LOST—Between 42d St. and Pennsylvania Station, a single pearl earring, mounted with diamond at the top. Liberal reward for return to Monroe, Paris & Co., 452 5th Av.

LOST—Friday night, diamond lavalliere, at the Beaux Arts, 40th, 6th Av., or taxicab to 300 West 49th. Liberal reward if returned to Bessie White, 300 West 49th.

LOST—Sunday evening, gold brooch in form of three daisies, set with pearls, diamond centres; reward offered. Notify De Forest, 150 West 47th St.

LOST—Small diamond screw earring in Metropolitan Opera House, Central Park or west side; $25 reward. Return to Hotel Willard, 252 West 76th.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, Wednesday evening; initials engraved inside, "V. M. C. A. B."; reward finder. Maurer, 859 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

LOST—Small silver watch, initials "F. E. B.," on 74th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; reward. Miss Rogers, 435 West 119th.

LOST—Diamond locket, Masonic emblem on back, lock of hair inside; liberal reward. Light, 758 Broadway.

LOST.—Mink muff, in Proctors, West 23d St.; liberal reward. Hoppe, 345 East 45th St.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions asked, for return of telescope suit case; initials "R. C. J."; lost off wagon between Hotel St. Regis and Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply J. H. Farr, care Knoedler & Co., 556 5th Av.

Business Opportunities

A wholesale manufacturer of fine stationery in Greater New York, having trade throughout the country, which can be largely increased, wishes to retire; an exceptional opportunity for young men; price and terms reasonable. V 309 Times Downtown.

Well established automobile business, with a Broadway salesroom and exclusive agency arrangement, desires additional capital to increase business, with services of competent man if desired; principals only. Address W. F., Box G 54 Times.

We are manufacturing and selling a new auto accessory, big and proven field; need party with $10,000 to enlarge business; will give substantial interest; don't answer unless you mean business. Lucrative, X 57 Times Uptown.

French caterer, good clientele, thoroughly familiar with business, desires to run hotel, club, or restaurant on commission basis; will go anywhere; will not consider boarding house. Caterer, Room 607, 1,431 Broadway.

Controlling interest in weekly newspaper for sale; owner has other business; small investment only; good paying, established proposition. Address Weekly, A 213 Times Downtown.

Hardware Business for Sale—Choice section; established nine years; good money maker; well stocked; will sell as a business only; retiring from business. V 305 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Man or woman with ability and refinement, with some money to invest in an exceptionally good business, guaranteeing good profits. Mason, 151 West 42d St. Room 91.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADA from Manufacturers or Wholesalers. Showroom if necessary. Security given. Address R. M., Box 1,754, Montreal.

Boarding house, twenty years established; excellent paying, sold to close estate; bargain price, $2,000; worth $3,000. Belmont Exchange 8 East 42d.

Apartment house for sale; first-class condition; choice location; rental, $2,160; a bargain; always rented; price on application. V 304 Times Downtown.

Rare Chance.—First-class confectionary, ice cream parlor; fully equipped up to minute. 142 Columbus Av. No brokers.

INSURANCE MEN DESIRING TO SELL THEIR RENEWALS WRITE V 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New puzzle for sale. Will rival "Pigs in Clover." Address Embler Co., 2,112, 90 West St.

For Sale.—Good paying employment agency; $1,000; terms. G 52 Times.

Business Notices

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets. Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

GOING WEST. REDUCED RATES. THROUGH CAR SERVICE on Household Goods and Automobiles. BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO., 290 B'way N. Y. Tel. 1130 Worth.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; telephone; superior table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8; Southerners.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running hot and cold water; studio room.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; parlor lining; excellent table; table guests; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST. Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

131 West 72d.—Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

76TH, 237 and 239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Front room, Southern exposure; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closet; beautiful house; generous table; gentlemen; references.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Large, desirable room; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Refined patrons wanted for table board; very reasonable rates; excellent cuisine. MacDonald.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive house, large and small rooms; excellent table; best service; every convenience; rates moderate.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone, 8397 Schuyler.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; southern exposure; first flight. Phone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; private bath; suitable two, three; superior table.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Short block Subway and surface cars; small front room; running water; also large rooms; all conveniences; private bath.

94TH ST., 53 WEST.—Furnished room, board; all modern improvements; moderate price; excellent table; references.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Desirable rooms in refined apartment; board; references. Coleman.

103D, 252 WEST.—Near Subway, Riverside; exceptionally desirable rooms; couples, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

108TH ST., 80 WEST.—Single front room in residence; second floor; large closet; superior table; private atmosphere; references. 'Phone 5022 Schuyler.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

130TH, 250 WEST. Near "L" station; large, medium-sized rooms to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms; electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

145TH ST., 749 WEST.—Select boarding house, private family; large, light rooms; only reliable house on Washington Heights; terms reasonable.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554 WEST. AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person. Prices include first-class meals and services. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2737—Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 6678 Audubon.

Free information regarding board and rooms. All investigated. Lelands, 4 West 33d. (25 years.)

PRIVATE adult family, having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, near 116th, Subway, southwestern exposure, will take refined married couple who will appreciate such environment in preference to hotel; highest references exchanged. C., 100 Times.

REFINED PEOPLE may obtain attractive rooms and board with private family. Phone 5262—River.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Suite, private bath; five large windows; sunny, comfortable; wholesome, nutritious meals.

WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached and meals, $16 a week.

WILL RENT fine rooms, facing park, to one appreciating congenial, finely appointed home in high-class, quiet elevator house; board optional; substantial German cooking. "Central Park," 140 Times.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights; aristocratic neighborhood; Subway, five minutes Wall St.; trolley every locality Manhattan; Riverview apartments; bath; small, large rooms; moderate; high-class board. 905 Main.

Country Board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; large rooms with bath; home table; easy commuting distance; telephone.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; five minutes from Lackawanna Station.
Take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH ST, 206 EAST.—Furnished room, private house; medium-sized steam heated room; gentleman preferred.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Desirable room in private house; every modern convenience; $8.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished room, without board; running water; steam heat; all conveniences.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small rooms, well kept, comfortable, homelike rooms, near Subway; telephone.

29th St., 132 East.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; telephone.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; respectable gentleman exclusively; steam heat, bath, transfer everywhere. Stevens.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light; telephone.

34TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room with bath; gentleman; $8 per week.

57TH ST., 23-25 EAST.—Elegant suites; single, double rooms; $4, $5, $6, $7, $10.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

HOTEL ENNIS, 152-154 EAST 42D ST.—New fireproof hotel, convenient to Subway and all surface lines; every room a good room; hot and cold running water, electric light, telephone, elevator service; ladies' restaurant; first-class cafe. Rates from $1 upward.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—A large front room; private bath; suitable for two; small rooms; running water.

OUTSIDE room, use bath, $7 week; for two, $9; room, private bath, $9; hotel service, 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; steam heat; elegantly furnished; select house.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

6TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; also single room.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; every convenience; medium-sized rooms; phone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; running water; bath; gentlemen; $9-$4.50.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; reasonable; respectable; men only; bath. Hughes.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms for couple; board optional; all conveniences, respectable; telephone.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; steam heat; telephone, Subway.

52d St., 54 West.—Large alcove room; all convenience; suitable two; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D ST., 244 WEST.—House, newly renovated; cheerful, homelike; near Broadway; reasonable; references required.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; well-kept house; telephone, every convenience; reasonable.

57TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suitable for two; private baths.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Warm front and back rooms; suitable one or two; one private bath; telephone; Subway, "L"; reasonable.

64TH ST., 35 WEST.—Bachelor rooms, connecting bath; steam, phone, elevator service; $8, $9 weekly.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; suites with private bath; large single rooms.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; second floor; also single room; $3.50; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely decorated front, back parlors; new furnishings; other rooms; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 222 WEST.—Handsome second floor, or separate; private bath; modern private house; electricity.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Excellent bachelor accommodation; private bath, private house; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D ST., (between B'way and West End.)—Sunny room, adjoining bath; for gentleman; private family. X 94 Times.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor; entire pantry extension.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Refined lady would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts. Mathison.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large third story front room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76th St., 125 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., near Central Park.—Large, sunny bedroom; private family; $5. X 30 Times.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; heated; bath; moderate; gentlemen; private house.

78th St., 135 West.—Large front room, dressing room, suitable two; bath, electricity, telephone; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway; delightful small rooms; gentlemen preferred; reasonable; references.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well furnished room, with dressing room, bath adjoining; southern exposure; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; large, handsome rooms; select, private house; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; refined surroundings; all conveniences.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large rooms; well furnished; running water; near "L," Subway; reasonable; references.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Large, medium, parlor floor 3 rooms; private bath; kitchenette privilege.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; running water; dressing room; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

82D, 47 WEST.—Second floor, front room; also medium; refined family; homelike.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Sunny large front adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front parlor; all conveniences; electricity; one or two.

84TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room; steam heat; also single room; all conveniences. Gillespie.

86TH ST., 302 WEST, (near Subway, surface and elevated cars.)—Private house, newly furnished, plain, comfortable, delightful home for business people; private bath; suite; also other rooms; running water.

86TH, 308 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L;" references.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; running water; also small; refined home; references. Bruns.

88TH ST, 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and back parlor; no other roomers; quiet and homelike surroundings; references. Apt. 5.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Nice room for gentleman; all conveniences; private family; 'phone; references.

93D ST., 37 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private family; board optional; gentlemen. Apt. 18.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; convenient Subway, "L"; private family; references.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Grossman.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; three windows; bath adjoining; medium room; telephone.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, large, sunny front room; bath; elevated, subway.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Opportunity, business people, married couples; single, double rooms, suites, kitchen privileges; scrupulously clean, comfortable, home-like surroundings; $4 to $7. Lawrence.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Minor.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Sunny suite in modern elevator apartment; large closets; 'phone 2891 Riverside. Apt. 17.

109TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; first-class apartment; small family; Subway. Apt. 7.

111TH ST., 605 WEST. (Apt. 15.)—Front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; private home; reference.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, suite or single; elevator. Apt. 31.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, double, $3.50-$6. Smith.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; all conveniences; telephone; single, en suite; $3-5. Hungerford.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; refined private family; $2.50. Apt. 43.

126TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; clean and all conveniences; private house. Kerpen.

130TH ST., 156 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water, $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

131ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family would rent room to gentleman or desirable couple; reasonable. Apt. 8.

131TH ST., 607 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Riverside and Subway; all modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; must be seen to be appreciated. Heck. Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 601 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; half a block from Subway. Apt. 41E.

137TH ST., 607 WEST.—Sunny front room; elevator apartment; breakfast optional; Subway. Riverside Drive. Dandy.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; running water; subway block. Apt. 22A.

139TH, 602 WEST (137th express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; private family; moderate. Apartment 19.

153D ST., 468 WEST.—A desirable room in private family; $3.50 weekly; business woman or gentleman. Call evenings and Sunday. Matthews.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P O. 1716.

GENTLEMAN can have beautiful front room, private residence; West End. X 20 Times.

HANDSOME furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references. Phone 9688 Riverside. Party 1.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (Corner 116th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable to refined, permanent party. Apartment 53.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

REGISTER your rooms at Hewitson's New Directory, 1,777 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Alabama Apartments; rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 701.—Modern apartment, beautiful rooms; Subway, "L"; reasonable; private; gentlemen. Titus.

TWO elegantly furnished rooms, private family, on Broadway; one block from Subway, corner 93d St. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

UNUSUAL SUNNY SUITE.
Every modern improvement. Apt. 16, 237 West 107th St.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room with private bath attached; $9 per week; service.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room; private family; near 91st St. Subway; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
is offered to gentlemen seeking furnished rooms with or without bath; aristocratic neighborhood; 5 minutes from Wall St. 8 Montague Terrace, Heights.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

Two large front rooms; housekeeping permitted; rent reasonable; select neighborhood. Wise, 506 Park Av., near 63d St.

58th St., 64 East.—Large, attractive, sunny room, with bath adjoining; electricity; parquet floor; for bachelor or couple.

Help Wanted, Female

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require experienced fitters on women's gowns and suits. Apply all week, sixth floor.

COMPETENT HOUSEWORKER.—Finnish, German; small family; excellent wages; references. 99 Claremont Av., Apartment 204.

CUTTER AND FITTER.

AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND FITTER OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES. THIS POSITION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK. APPLY BROADWAY AND 18TH ST.

DEMONSTRATOR, department store; good salary competent person. Loewenstein, 71 Washington Square South.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK; two in family; must be good cook; Hungarian or German preferred. W. N. F., 101 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
MILLINERS
for their
NO CHARGE TRIMMING SERVICE.

Milliners who desire to perfect their designing ability will find in our NO CHARGE TRIMMING DIVISION a school for development that is unsurpassed in America. Long seasons are the general rule in this service.

Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
desire the services of
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
for their
FRENCH SALON.

Those having exceptional ability in selling high-class millinery and are of good personality can find remunerative and long season positions.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
BOYS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of several experienced
FLOWER BRANCHERS.

Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIRLS wanted to wrap and paste large sheets of paper; no small girls need apply; call after 9 A. M.; wages $7. Store, 370 Pearl St.

PICTURE SALES CLERK.
WE REQUIRE A SALES CLERK THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN SELLING ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, &C.; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING FRAMING ORDERS. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER.
JOHN DANIELL SONS & SONS,
BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STS.

RIBBON SALESWOMAN.

AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN THEIR RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

APPLY BROADWAY AND 18TH ST.

SALESLADY; gown; experienced woman to take charge of gown department. None but first class need apply. Answers confidential. Write J. J., Box 66, 1,570 Broadway.

SHOES.—Saleswoman wanted; one who wears a 4B. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

WANTED.—Capable waitress at once; Invermere dining room. 415 West 118th St.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

BOOKKEEPER.—Linen importer requires a bright, well-educated young gentleman, age about 25 years, as bookkeeper and office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures, good penman, of good appearance, and furnish good references; reply must state in detail experience, education, and salary expected to start; good chance of advancement to live young man. P 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with knowledge of keeping books; must be accurate and familiar with all other office work; references. Address J. Y., 3,525 Broadway, (advertising office.)

BOY wanted with downtown concern for switchboard, general office work. Importer, Times Harlem.

BUYERS WANTED.

LIVE YOUNG MEN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF SUCH STOCKS; MUST BE FULLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF EARNING GOOD SALARIES; WELL EDUCATED; 30 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE; GENERAL SPORTING GOODS AND PREFERABLY WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND SUPPLIES:

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, GAMES, AND FANCY GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND NOTIONS

ADDRESS "C. W. H.," BOX 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Help Wanted, Male

DRAUGHTSMAN for engineering office; must be first-class tracer and good letterer; give details of training, experience, and salary expected. X 3 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a thoroughly experienced
BOOKKEEPER.

One accustomed to statistical work. Splendid opportunity for the young man who qualifies for this position.

Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

BOY WANTED for errands and general office work. Call Tuesday, 8 A. M. J. D. Lockhead, 109 West 42d St., City.

CANADIAN.—Opening in Canadian office for capable man. International Lyceum Bureau, 51 Chambers St.

INSURANCE AGENTS who would like to take up profitable side line address P 162 Times.

MEN wanted for general factory employment, including lathe workers. Apply Arlington Co., 7 Waverley Place, second floor, 9 A. M.

ORGANIST and choir master, Episcopal, New Jersey town. Apply first to Arthur Scott Brooks, Rutherford, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and companion; very highest references required. Address P 149 Times.

SALES AGENCY given for our parcel post scales; merchants must have scales to weigh packages; sold everywhere; agents must purchase some scales for exclusive territory. American Scale Co., 1,644 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—3 SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE; SALARY BASIS; OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURE; MEN BETWEEN AGES OF 25 AND 35 PREFERRED; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—With some insurance experience; can make comfortable connections with the largest company of its kind in the world; splendid opportunity to make money and build up a large commission renewal; best selling proposition on the market. Apply Superintendent of Agents, Room 601, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted for an up-to-date line of raincoats for men, women, and children for Far West and Pacific Coast territory by reputable established manufacturer; only those who have made good and who can prove same need apply. P 169 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; no experience required; earn while you learn; write (or call) for list of positions open, paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,210 C, Flatiron Building, New York. Branches everywhere.

SALESMAN.—Experienced for popular line of lingerie waists, and dresses, for city and vicinity only; grand opportunity for hustler with trade; no others need apply; commission and drawing account only to the right party. G 60 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for the Middle West, to carry kimonos as a straight line or as a side line; this is a good chance for the right man. Hakim & Ged Bro., 102 Greenwich.

SALESMAN wanted on wash suits; commission only. Feldman & Gould, 13 East 14th St.

SOLICITORS. — An old-established insurance magazine can use several live wire solicitors; subscription work; commission basis; excellent opportunity for energetic men. A 204 Times.

THE LEADING monthly baseball periodical requires the services of a few clean cut, educated, and determined young men, about 25 years old, as salesmen. Splendid opportunity; experience unnecessary. Charles S. Keyes, 4 West 13th St.

WANTED—Office assistant to have charge of office in middle Western city, in business of establishing public utilities; small salary to start, but permanent position and probability of advancement for right person; for information, phone 4030 Cortlandt; do not call at office.

WANTED—An unmarried (white) man to act as valet and to do general housework in bachelor's apartment; one with city references required; admirable place for competent man; state salary expected and where previously employed. G 42 Times.

WANTED—Refined, well-dressed man, above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. Call 58 West 15th St., first floor.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit. Applicants must be well-educated and neatly dressed. College men and teachers preferred. Salary and commission. Phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, Phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED.—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, AND RELIGION. BOX A 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

OPEN POSITIONS for competent bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, stenographers, sales, and technical men; if you cannot call write. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Situations Wanted Female

A LADY wishes to place excellent colored child nurse. Can be seen at Mrs. Marshall's, 128 East 60th.

A YOUNG girl, well educated, knowledge of stenography, willing, industrious, needs position; salary to start $7. Address Miss Tobin, 122 Bradhurst Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; accurate, intelligent, capable, energetic; $6; satisfaction assured. B., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, general office routine; six years' experience; highest credentials. V 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; thoroughly competent; best references; $16. A. B. C., 574 Longwood Av., city.

CAPABLE, well-educated American, middle-aged, trained nurse; housekeeper for elderly people; fond of children; no laundry; country preferred. P 146 Times.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman; out by day washing, cleaning. Gronnodidt, 145 West 66th St.

DAYS' WORK.—Competent women for days' work; office cleaning. Hudson Guild, 1,481 Chelsea.

DRESSMAKER.—Tailored suits, afternoon and evening dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker desires engagement out; $3 day. Mrs. Gardner, 434 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKING.—Home or out; city or country; first-class. D Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.
Better than average young woman; can bring to your service a direct experience of over six years as an efficient assistant to busy men; these years have been divided between three large and important concerns, and they have brought a wide knowledge of detail and that facility for handling it which takes so much of the burden from a Director; the writer has every confidence in the quality of indorsement which will be given by the concerns referred to, and will be pleased to put you in touch with them. Box G 62 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Able, educated, American, expert working housekeeper; no laundry; prefer country. P 145 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent colored woman; sleep out or in; excellent references, (agency.) Telephone 4044 Harlem.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Absolutely trustworthy refined German-Swiss, with excellent references, many years' experience, desires to take full charge of one baby. Apply only by mail, care of Mrs. Bentz, 401 West 30th St.

MASSAGE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

NURSE.—Competent, educated American graduate nurse; permanent position; understands children, marketing, sewing; prefer country; will travel. P 164 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, four years' experience filing, typewriting, switchboard; excellent references. V 291 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE colored woman, good cook, general worker; city or country; excellent references. Agency, 7488 Morning.

REFINED ALABAMA WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper, companion, or traveling companion during June, July, and August; references exchanged. N. S., care P. H. Adams, 60 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

REFINED young woman, housekeeper well established boarding house, wishes position small apartment, country club has her own excellent cook; understands back and front; highly recommended manager. X 70 Times.

REFINED, experienced woman as companion or mother's helper; would travel; references. P 81 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — Cultured, refined, 15 years' experience in literature, machinery, medicine, desires position where thoroughness, executive ability, and knowledge of German and French are of value; references. 503 West 111th St., Apt. 64.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — A refined business woman, tactful, dependable, well equipped by experience, ability seeks position responsibility; knowledge bookkeeping; highest references. P 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Young lady, refined personality, seeks high-class position; thoroughly capable, experienced; highly educated; best references; salary $15. P 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; excellent English scholar; familiar with assisting with office work; references furnished; salary $12. Y 295 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Female

STENOGRAPHER—Several years' experience; various lines; rapid operator; familiar filing, billing, switchboard and office routine; $15; references. J 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; will make good where ability, intelligence, conscientious effort, count. Miss Michaelson, 172 Osborne St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; salary $15; no agencies. E. J. Burger, 1,069 Boston Road, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper's assistant; 2 years' experience; accurate figurer; references. L. Hirsch, 603 Powell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, wishes to begin in law lines; willing to start moderate; best reference. R. Alwel, 518 East 138th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years real estate, manufacturing; good mathematician, grammarian; $8. References. V 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; good speaking voice; conscientious, punctual; $10. V 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (17) wishes permanent position with advancement, bright; well-recommended. Hazel, 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 80 Delancey St.

ST

SUIT TO DISSOLVE THE COAL-TAR TRUST

Government Says $15,000,000 Corporation Has Conspired to Restrain Commerce.

CHARGE MANY ILLEGAL ACTS

Among Them Contract to Destroy Part of Output—Company to Make Statement To-day.

District Attorney Wise filed yesterday in the Federal District Court on behalf of the Government an injunction suit under the Sherman Act against the American Coal Products Company, a $15,000,000 corporation, the Barrett Manufacturing Company, the National Coal Tar Company and a number of similar concerns. He asks that they be enjoined from combining to restrain trade in coal tar and other by-products of coal.

The case is in the hands of Clark McKercher, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and J. A. Fowler, Assistant to the Attorney General, and the facts on which it is based have been collected in the last four months by Daniel C. Betjeman, Special Agent of the Department of Justice. Ex-Senator J. C. Spooner in counsel for the American Coal Products Company, which has an office at 17 Battery Place. It was stated at Washington yesterday that, though it would not admit that it had violated the law, the Coal Products Company would consent to a decree "to avoid litigation." However, yesterday Mr. Spooner and Ernest J. Steer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Coal Products Company, refused to admit this and said that a statement would be issued to-day.

The Government in its complaint points out that coal tar is principally produced by what are known as by-product coke ovens, though some comes from gas plants. The United States produces about 2,774,350 barrels a year, of which the Barrett Manufacturing Company buys up 80.6 per cent. Oil tar is a by-product of gas companies using petroleum, and the Barrett Company purchases 31.1 per cent. of the 1,207,000 barrels produced annually in the country. These products are used for the manufacture of roofing materials such as tarred felt, and also to make pavements.

It is charged that the defendants since 1906 have been gradually building up a business till they have gained the control of the entire trade so that some manufacturers which need coal tar have been forced to get their supplies from the Barrett Manufacturing Company. Moreover it is alleged that the defendants have purchased the control of some operating companies, which manufacture tarred felt and pitch roofs, and it is impossible for independent companies to compete with them.

In order to do this, it is charged the defendants have contracted to purchase practically the entire output of many companies producing coal or oil tar, and have also forced them to agree to destroy some of their production. On request of the Barrett Manufacturing Company these concerns must, according to the contract, burn or otherwise dispose of, not in competition with or at the cost of the Barrett Company, a proportion of their production, which generally works out at 15 per cent.

Even then, the Government charges, the Barrett Manufacturing Company buys more coal and oil tar than it can dispose of for manufacturing purposes, so it uses this to export briquettes at less than cost price. Another practice, which the Government condemns, is to require in certain districts customers who want to buy tarred felts to buy as well a certain proportion of pitch.

The Barrett Manufacturing Company was organized in April, 1896, with a capital of $15,000,000 by a combination of companies and interests which were then in open competition in the manufacture of coal tar products. Since then this company has taken in the Mica Roofing Company, the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, the Commonwealth Roofing Company, the Eastern Granite Roofing Company, the Union Coal Tar and Chemical Company, a share in the business of the Cambria Steel Company and the Buchanan-Foster Company. In 1903 the properties held by the Barrett Manufacturing Company were taken over by the newly incorporated American Coal Products Company, as well as the stock of the Barrett Company. Then the Barrett Company got control of certain processes for the manufacture of coal tar, which are known as the Otto-Hoffman, the United-Otto, and Semet-Solvay processes.

The American Coal Products Company, through its control of the Barrett Company, has these, it is charged, also under its control, and has, moreover, formed contracts for the purchase of the coal products of such large concerns as the American Light and Traction Company, the Detroit City Gas Company, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, the Racine Gas Light Company, and so on.

So the Government asks that the combination set forth in its complaint be declared a menace to trade and commerce, and that the companies be enjoined from carrying on business along the same lines as before.

The individual defendants named are Isaac H. Fletcher, William H. Childs, Samuel H. Bingyam, Thomas M. Rianhard, John C. Runkle, W. N. McIlvray, Ernest J. Steer, Frank H. Foster, and Hugo Henning.

FEW DYE VATS WORKING.

No Attempt Made to Fill Places of Paterson Strikers.

PATERSON, N. J., March 3.—With the spread of the strike of silk workers to the big dye plants here, where practically all the employes of every factory walked out yesterday, there was no attempt today to fill their places or to resume operations in any form. Only the engineers and cleaners were active around the factories, but they did not start any of the machinery. It was predicted that by the end of the week there would not be a dye vat in operation. Only a few of the small plants are working, to finish up a few emergency orders.

An effort is now being made to induce the ribbon weavers to join issue with the striking silk and dye workers, but the former have no grievances and are not greatly interested in a sympathetic strike at this time. Their hours of labor and wages are what they fixed themselves at the time of the last adjustment of their demands.

The broad silk weavers demand the abolition of the four-loom system, and the dye workers want eight hours to constitute a day's work. There was no disorder throughout the day, and there were few strikers seen in the vicinity of the factories. Chief of Police Bimson had a number of extra men with his police force, but as affairs continued quiet he withdrew the extra men from duty.

The only indication of trouble was the rumor that Alexander Scott, editor of The Weekly Issue, the entire edition of which was seized last week by the police, intended to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Chief Bimson on the charge of larceny for confiscation of the papers. The papers are still piled in the police station.

NINE HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Two Third Avenue Cars in Collision at Sixty-fifth Street.

Two persons were injured seriously and seven others hurt slightly last night in a collision between two Third Avenue street cars at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. A north-bound Third Avenue car jumped the switch and ran into a south-bound car, carrying away its side from the fourth seat from the rear to the rear platform.

The two persons most seriously injured were John P. Cotter, a lawyer of 890 Park Avenue, who is suffering from lacerations about the head and body, and Mrs. Yetta Weinstein of 466 Cherry Street, who was hurt about the head, chest, and arms. Both were removed to Flower Hospital.

Most of the injuries were caused by flying glass. All of the persons injured were treated by Dr. Taylor of the Flower Hospital.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—Mrs. Edwin R. Stephens of Ridgefield Park, who leaped from her burning house early Sunday morning, is expected to recover. Her husband was burned to death.

HACKENSACK.—James O'Hara, who was arrested in Ridgefield Park a week ago for carrying a loaded revolver, was sentenced to a year and a half in State Prison. O'Hara had only been out of Clinton Prison three days after having served twelve years for burglary.

PATERSON.—The home of C. Auerbach on Lafayette Avenue, Hawthorne, was burned. None of the family was at home. It is supposed the fire started from the heater. The loss was $7,000.

LIVINGSTON.—The Board of Education will keep the High School closed another week, as scarlet fever is still prevalent.

TRENTON.—United States Senator Clapp has accepted an invitation to speak next month at a dinner of the Mercer County Progressive League.

TRENTON.—The constitutionality of the teachers' retirement fund was upheld by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The proceedings attacking it were instituted by Miss Myrtle Allen of Passaic, who took exception to the provisions of the law under which a deduction of 2 per cent. is made from the salaries of teachers for the support of the fund.

PARIS-LAKE CHAD WIRELESS.

Messages Exchanged Between Eiffel Tower and Heart of Africa.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 3.—At a council of Ministers to-day the Minister of the Colonies informed his colleagues that wireless messages were exchanged yesterday for the first time between the Eiffel Tower and Lake Chad in Central Africa.

The distance is about 2,810 miles.

DRAGGED RIVER FOR CHIEF.

South River Heard He Was Dead, but He Was Only in Bed Asleep.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., March 3.—Jim Emmons, a general utility man around the Town of South River, rushed into Quaid's Hotel to-day and asserted that he had seen Chief of Police Cassimir Offenberger fall into South River and disappear in the icy waters.

Fred Quaid, keeper of the hotel, organized a searching party, and proceeded to drag the river for the policeman's body. Boats were manned, and each was equipped with grappling irons, poles, and pokes, and from a point near ex-Sheriff Andy Churche's coal yards to Brown's Beach the river bed was dragged, but no sign was found of Offenberger, the best and only Chief of Police South River ever had.

Some one suggested that a cannon be exploded over the surface of the water. So a cannon was borrowed and a shot fired over the place where Cassimir was supposed to have been last seen alive.

The report was heard by Policeman Eberwein, who ran up and demanded an explanation. After getting it he informed the searchers that the Chief was lame in bed "pounding his ear on a pillow." On investigation, this was found to be a fact.

AFFIRMS KUEHNLE SENTENCE

Supreme Court Decides Against Atlantic County, N. J., Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Justice Bergen, in an opinion filed to-day in the Supreme Court, affirmed the conviction of Louis Kuehnle, Republican leader in Atlantic County, on the charge of having been unlawfully interested in a contract while a member of the Atlantic City Board of Water Commissioners. Kuehnle was indicted after the Atlantic County Sheriff had been disqualified on a charge of having tampered with the election returns. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year in prison in addition to a fine of $1,000. Kuehnle appealed to the Supreme Court and is now expected to carry his case to the Court of Errors.

The charge against Kuehnle was that he was a stockholder, Director and officer of the United Paving Company of Atlantic City, which, under his control, was doing practically all the paving work in that place. The Water Board awarded to the company the contract for the construction of a water main to cost about $500,000.

SLAIN MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Discovered Hidden Under Canvas—His Watch Missing.

WEST SAYVILLE, L. I., March 3.—The mutilated body of Hiram Vanderpal, an employe of the Blue Point Oyster Company here, who had been missing since Feb. 22, was found under a pile of canvas in one of the company's buildings. The back of his head had been crushed in with some blunt instrument. With William Mainussen, a fellow-countryman of Holland, Vanderpal shared his room. Mainussen has not been seen for a week. District Attorney Greene is trying to find him.

When the great heap of canvas, weighing at least 1,000 pounds, was removed from the body, and the wound examined, it was found that the victim had apparently been attacked from behind and had had no opportunity to defend himself. Employes of the company told the District Attorney that they had observed crimson stains dripping from the floor where the body was found, and when they had called Mainussen's attention to them he replied that the strains were paint and came from a pot he had upset in his room.

MOURN "BISHOP OF BOWERY."

Hadley Rescue Hall Converts Pay for Funeral of Charles Beach.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, for Charles Beach, "Bishop of the Bowery," as he was known to all of the converts of Hadley Rescue Hall at 293 Bowery. Beach died at the hospital on Saturday of dropsy after an illness of nearly a year. He will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Six years ago Beach was out of work and on the verge of starvation. He was a man of massive proportions, weighing more than 300 pounds, and was 50 years old. Nobody would give him a job. One night while he was sitting on a park bench he was ordered to move on, and strayed in the direction of the Hadley Mission. He was invited to come in, and after that his life was changed. From the day he became a convert Beach devoted much of his time to the mission work. He received his title "Bishop of the Bowery" because at that time he dressed in the clothing of the late Bishop Daniel E. Goodsell. Bishop Goodsell, who was a large man, conducted services at the mission one evening and became interested in Beach. Not long after that the Bishop died, and Mrs. Goodsell donated his clothing to the Hadley Mission.

The converts are paying the expenses of the funeral, and will accompany the body to the cemetery.

MANHATTAN TAX RATE, $1.81.

For Brooklyn and Queens $1,85, and for Richmond $1.92.

The tax rate on real and personal property in Manhattan and the Bronx for 1913 will be $1.81 on each $100, a reduction of 2 cents on each $100. The Aldermen in special session fixed this rate yesterday for the ensuing year. The rate for Brooklyn will be $1.85; Queens, $1.85, and Richmond, $1.92. The reduction also amounts to 2 cents on a $100 in Brooklyn, but the rate in Queens is increased 1 cent on a $100, while in Richmond it remains the same.

While the budget for 1913 is somewhat higher than for 1912, the receipts of the city's general fund for the reduction of taxation, which includes in its makeup receipts from the sale of dockage privileges and funds returned to various departments unexpended, as well as other items, were considerably larger than in 1911. This accounts for the net reduction in the tax rate.

HISSES MAKE SINGER INSANE.

She Tried to Stab Herself After Hostile Reception at Vienna.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 3.—The performance of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" was stopped at the Imperial Opera last night by the noisy protests of the audience against a singer from Switzerland to whom the part of Valentine had been intrusted.

Stage fright seems so completely to have overcome her that she broke down, and under the shock caused by the hostile attitude of the public she later attempted to wound herself with a hatpin.

She was eventually conveyed to a private asylum.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
YEARS OF DISCRETION
"SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:10.
DAVID BELASCO presents
A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
The Original IRISH PLAYERS
To-night and To-morrow Mat. "Coats," "Maurice Harte" & "Spreading the News."

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at CENTURY THEATRE Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. T'm'r'w & Sat 2 on the minute. 8th Av. & 62d St.
THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY.

CHILDREN'S Thea., Century Thea. Bldg. Bet'g MONDAY, MAR. 10. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2. (Seats nxt. Thrs.)
EVERYMAN. with Edith Wynne Matthison.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
GAYETY OF LIFE. Plunging Horses NEW CIRCUS.
In addition to the Great Spectacle,
UNDER MANY FLAGS

WINTER GARDEN
HONEYMOON EXPRESS
GABY DESLYS AL JOLSON
Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50.

Broadway Thea., Cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow, 2:15.
LOUISE GUNNING in THE AMERICAN MAID
A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow, 2:15.
THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
The story of the House of Rothschild.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. To-m'w. Eve.
THE PAINTED WOMAN
A romantic play by Frederic Arnold Kummer.

Weber & Fields' 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES Last Week.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 10.
Marie Dressler's
ALL STAR GAMBOL
WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF STARS AND INTERNATIONAL NOVELTIES.
4 MATS. WEEKLY WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow, 2:15.
TRENTINI Last 2 Weeks THE FIREFLY
Trentini appears at the Popular Price Matinees Wednesday.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-m'w, $1.50.
ROMANCE

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Everybody's Laughing At
WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die
Last 3 Weeks.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w, $1.50
SAM BERNARD
THE ONLY LIVING FASHION PAGE
in ALL FOR THE LADIES

The Elixir of Joy | Flashing Fun, Gorgeous Gowns

William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of Bwy. Evs 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50.
THE WHIP Mat. To-m'w 25c. to $1.
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.

WEST END 125, W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15
Extra Saturday Morn'g Perf. at 11.
Little Women

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d. Popular Mat. T'm'r'w 2:15.
A BRAND NEW LAUGH THAT'S BOUND TO LINGER.
MAY IRWIN in "WIDOW BY PROXY"

ASTOR B'WAY & 45TH ST. EVS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Last Weeks
FINE FEATHERS
ALL STAR CAST
ROBERT EDESON, WILTON LACKAYE, MAX FIGMAN, ROSE COGHLAN

GRAND Mat. T'm'r'w. COHAN "Broadway" Geo. M. Jones

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 2. Sp'l Mat. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Sezurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Cyrano. Nida Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Fremstad; Urlus, Buers, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. (Pop. Prices). Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Macnez, Gilly, Paglieci, Bori; Jorn, Amato, Conds., Polacco and Sturani.
Next Monday at 8:15. Tosca. Fremstad; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

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Programme will end with THE KREUTZER SONATA.
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Brahm's Liebeslieder Cycle, Old Irish Melodies.
Seats $1.50 to 50c. Direction C. A. Bauman.

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"The Linen Store" is famous all over the country for the beauty and comprehensiveness of its line of Housekeeping Linens. Every desirable style and quality is included in the collection. The increased space will allow us to devote the entire Fifth Avenue section to Housekeeping goods.

The first of our new Spring shipments have just arrived and have brought us, along with other new goods, a number of entirely new designs in Table Linens which have never been shown before. Our entire range of sizes, qualities and designs in Table and Bed Linens, Bed Coverings, Towels, etc., will be found most complete at this time.

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Weekly importations keep the stock of Lingerie in this Department fresh, attractive and up to date in every particular. Present assortments and values are most attractive.

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The increased space at our disposal has made it possible for us to enlarge very greatly our assortment of these lines. There will now be found in this Department every desirable kind of hosiery in Lisle, Cotton and Silk for ladies' and children's wear.

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This is an entirely new Department just opened, and the goods which we place on sale today are therefore absolutely fresh and new.

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Complete sets in Cambric, Nainsook or Swiss for Infants and Children's Dresses.

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In this Department is shown everything required in wearing apparel of all kinds, for infants and children up to 10 years of age. In addition to the every-day staple goods, our line includes the very best foreign and American goods. Especial attention is given to furnishing complete infants' outfits.

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The Handkerchief Department of "The Linen Store" is as famous as its Housekeeping Linens and to our patrons, at least, needs no introduction.

Every good kind of Handkerchief is included in an assortment of designs, sizes and qualities to be found nowhere else in the world. All pure linen. Some of our distinctively Spring styles have already been received.

Ladies' Neckwear & Veilings

A goodly supply of our new Spring styles from foreign and domestic manufacturers have already come to hand and include the newest models in fichus, collar and cuff sets, jabots, etc. This stock is receiving additions of fresh goods almost daily.

Veils and Veilings of the latest designs and weaves for street, automobile and evening wear in great variety.

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Linen suitings and Linen fabrics of all kinds are a special feature of this stock.

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Our Spring assortment comprises the very newest and most seasonable materials and models in Dress and Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Sweaters, etc.

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